"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; winds westerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,071. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

The army is hastening its preparations for the invasion of Cuba. As rapidly as possible the troops that are to make up the invading body are concentrating at Tampa. Gen. Shafter, who is to command the troops at Tampa, left Washington for the South last night after a consultation with the military authorities in Washington concerning the expedition he is to lead.

It is understood a place for landing our troops in Cuba has been selected and that arrangements have been made that will secure co-operation between the United States forces and those of the insurgents.

It is believed the expedition will leave Tampa as early as Wednesday of next week.

The Spanish fleet at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, sailed yesterday, being compelled to do so by the publication of Portugal's neutrality proclamation. It is reported that the cruisers Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya, and Cristobal Colon, accompanied by three torpedo-boat destroyers, sailed in the direction of Cuba, while three torpedo boats and two transports started north, presumably for the Canaries. The torpedo boats and transports returned to St. Vincent last evening and reported that they had been damaged in a collision.

The Spanish torpedo cruiser Temerario, which is supposed to have been watching for the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta, is still at Buenos Ayres.

Commodore Dewey's Asiatic Squadron, according to report, has been sighted off Manila, and news of a battle between his ships and the Spanish forces is likely to come at any hour.

The Spanish sloop Engracia was caught Thursday by the gunboat Newport off the Cuban coast and sent to Key West as a prize. The sloop was manned by members of the Spanish Naval Reserve, and it was believed it was attempting to carry information about our fleet into Havana.

The House yesterday passed the War Revenue bill.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.21½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Liberal leader, attacked Lord Salisbury's Far Eastern policy in the House of Commons, and Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, replied.—Page 7.

Page 3.

Many more volunteer recruits were enrolled yesterday, and only a few more will be taken at some of the headquarters. The Lafayette Post is now accepting only the very best of the men who come, and the Old Guard tents will be closed after to-day.

Company H of the Seventy-first Regiment went to the camp grounds at Hempstead, L. I., yesterday morning to guard the State property there until the arrival of the other troops. The company's trip from its armory to the Long Island Ferry was almost a triumphal march.

There was much activity at National Guard Headquarters yesterday in preparing for the troops to go into camp. The plan of mobilization was given out. Gen. Roe declared that it is the understanding that officers will not be asked to submit to any examination before the army boards.

Commander Wells was greatly worried yesterday over the fact that all but one of the patrol vessels had been withdrawn from harbor duty for other work ordered by the War Department. After appealing in vain to various local departments, two police launches were placed at his disposal by Chief McCullagh, and they will guard the mines at the Sound entrance.

Page 5.

At the last meeting of the season of the Public Education Society yesterday, Superintendent Maxwell delivered an address upon teachers teaching in the city schools.

Page 6.

In the storm off Cape Lookout on Wednesday the barge Carrie L. Tiler went adrift with five men, and the tug John Harlan was wrecked. Several minor disasters are reported.

Page 7.

The women's clubs of the city yesterday gave a reception in honor of ex-Mayor Strong, Col. Waring, and Charles G. Wilson.

Gov. Black announced his veto of Senator Ahearn's School Teachers' bill, affecting salaries in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx.

Page 9.

Wheat closed unsteady in Chicago at a decline of 2@2½c, in response to a 5-cent break at Liverpool.

Page 12.

A model home for self-supporting women, at 49 West Ninth Street, was opened yesterday by the Ladies' Christian Union.

A meeting was held at the Russian-American Democratic Club last night to protest against the leadership of Martin Engel in the Eighth Assembly District.

The Tariff Association was dissolved yesterday, and it is estimated that its effect in fire insurance circles will be disastrous. A loss in premiums of about $4,000,000 yearly is anticipated as a result of the dissolution.

The inhabitants of Union County, New Jersey, are indignant over the attempt of an alleged ring to cause a wholesale confiscation of property by means of a scheme known as the Boulevard act, providing for a trolley road from Plainfield to Elizabeth.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine News and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
United Service.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 6.

GLADSTONE NEAR HIS END.

A Private Dispatch from Hawarden Says He Is Sinking Rapidly—Symptoms Less Favorable.

LONDON, April 29.—A private dispatch from Hawarden to a prominent politician in this city says Mr. Gladstone is rapidly nearing his end.

HAWARDEN, April 29.—Mr. Gladstone passed easier this morning, but his general condition is less favorable. He did not pass very well during the day, and suffered pain occasionally.

The sufferer is now entirely confined to his bed or to his bedroom. The diminishing strength is a bad sign. It always marks the later stages of the disease from which Mr. Gladstone is suffering.

The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society removed to the new building of the N. Y. Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, where they occupy a handsome suite of offices covering [illegible]. This company received a high indorsement from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York after [illegible]

FLEET NOW DUE AT MANILA

A Hongkong Report Says that Our Warships Are Already at the Philippines.

A NAVAL BATTLE IMMINENT

The London Daily Mail Says that the United States Has Underestimated the Strength of the Spanish Defenses.

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Hongkong, dated Friday, says:

"War news is scarce. Nothing has been heard of the American fleet or from Manila. Commodore Dewey considers that his duty will be done when the Spanish fleet is captured and safety has been secured for American trading vessels. Eleven of the vessels are overdue, and the Americans feel exceedingly anxious.

"The formation of the Provisional Government at Manila will be announced at the discretion of United States Consul Williams. It is believed that there are not many Spanish troops at Manila. They have gone into the interior. The American fleet carries in all 2,000 officers and men. The Concord is expected to return here for dispatches on Wednesday."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Singapore says:

"Commodore Dewey was accompanied by José Alexandrino, a prominent officer under Aguinaldo. Alexandrino has a magical influence in the Philippines, and will head the popular movement to throw off the Spanish rule. A naval battle is expected to occur to-day (Friday) in Manila Bay. H. M. S. Bonaventure has sailed, presumably for Manila."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, and his colleagues are elaborating a plan to make a descent in force near Manila. They have secured a vessel for the purpose and have been plentifully supplied with arms and ammunition from the American squadron."

The Daily Mail says editorially this morning:

"We have private information that the strength of the defenses of Manila and Havana is much underrated, and that no bombardment can be attempted by the American commanders with much chance of success. The entrance to Manila Bay is mined and ten-inch guns have been mounted."

MADRID, April 29.—Dispatches received here to-day from Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, say the United States fleet is expected to arrive at Manila on Sunday. The Spanish fleet has been divided into two squadrons. Two cruisers, the Castilla, and other vessels remain near the front of Manila. The remaining Spanish warships, under Admiral Montejo, are patrolling the western coasts, awaiting the arrival of the American warships.

The Spanish fleet, it appears, has been reinforced by a large auxiliary cruiser, said to be capable of steaming twenty knots and armed as a warship. She is known as the Montevideo, but an examination of the maritime registers fails to establish her identity. It is claimed, however, that she is a very large vessel.

HONGKONG, April 30.—It is denied that the Spanish fleet has left Manila to meet the American squadron. On the contrary, it is asserted that the Spanish warships will remain in Manila Bay to assist the forts.

It is reported from Manila that the American warships have been sighted off Bolinao, Province of Zambales, where the rebellion broke out last February, but the weather has been too stormy for the fleet to communicate with the rebels.

FLEET DUE AT MANILA.

News Likely to be Suppressed or a Spanish Victory Claimed.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—No news came to-day from Commodore Dewey's squadron, now on its way to the Philippines to do battle with the Spanish fleet. One officer pointed out to-day that if Commodore Dewey succeeded in defeating the Spanish fleet the Spanish officials who control the cable connecting the island with the rest of the world in all probability would suppress the news or distort the facts into a Spanish victory.

Presuming that the Commodore is bound directly for Manila, the calculations made at the Navy Department show that he will arrive about 2 o'clock to-morrow morning, Manila time, which is about twelve hours earlier than our own.

MANILA OFFICIALS CAUTIOUS.

Orders Issued Against Cipher or Code Telegraphic Messages.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, April 29.—The Spanish Government officials have just announced that, from to-day, the use of cipher or code telegraphic messages will not be allowed from or to the Philippine Islands.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday issued the following notice:

"We are advised that the authorities at Manila prohibit code and cipher in private telegrams to and from Philippine stations."

PHILIPPINE REBELS QUARREL.

Distribution of a Fund Received from Spain in Question.

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Hongkong says:

"A few weeks ago, before the Hongkong Supreme Court, Attachio, the Minister of the Interior in the Provisional Government, applied for an injunction to restrain Aguinaldo (the insurgent leader) from parting with $400,000 that had been remitted here by the Spanish Government for distribution among the leaders of the late insurrection. Other members of the council purpose issuing a disclaimer against Attachio's action and expressing confidence in Aguinaldo. He and his colleagues have devised a plan of going to Manila in their own vessel, and have a large supply of ammunition and arms."

HONGKONG, April 30.—The insurgent Chief Aguinaldo is coming to Hongkong from Singapore. It is alleged that he absconded with half a million dollars, paid by the Spanish Government for the other insurgent leaders.

TO RESCUE PHILIPPINE SPECIE.

A Steamer Sent from Hongkong by the Banking Companies.

HONGKONG, April 29.—The steamer Esmeralda chartered by the banking companies, has gone to Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, to bring away the specie there, as trouble is apprehended. It is understood that she will be able to enter and leave Manila before the United States fleet attacks that port.

She has a considerable quantity of coal on board, and also has as a passenger the insurgent leader, Filipino. She is said to have sealed orders to join the United States fleet after her mission is accomplished.

Distinction and Difference.
Though the Kentucky was christened with water, the Kearsarge was sprung into nativity with a magnum of Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne. This favorite wine was served at the luncheon commemorating the occasion. [illegible]—Adv.

GERMANY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Madrid Pleased by a Report that It Will Prevent a Bombardment.

MADRID, April 29.—A great impression has been produced here by a rumor that the German Government has issued a note declaring that it will not oppose the landing of troops in the Philippines, but will not permit a bombardment, owing to the important German mercantile interests in all the towns of the islands.

Germany's omission to declare neutrality is held to give color to this rumor.

Japan Wants to Send Witnesses.

MADRID, April 29.—Japan has requested permission for Japanese naval officers to watch the operations in the Philippines from the Spanish headquarters.

BISMARCK OPPOSES NEUTRALITY.

He Thinks Germany May Be Compelled to Interfere.

LONDON, April 30.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"Prince Bismarck thinks that Germany must abstain from interference in the conflict of the United States with Spain as long as possible, but that she must interfere instantly and most energetically the moment her interests demand interference. Therefore he thinks Germany ought not to bind her hands by neutrality declaration."

Austrian Neutrality Not Assured.

LONDON, April 30.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says that the Austrian Government is not disposed to sign a special declaration of neutrality in the war between Spain and the United States.

MARTINELLI ADVISES THE POPE.

Sympathy with Spain Likely to Offend American Protestants.

LONDON, April 30.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Archbishop Martinelli, Papal Delegate to the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, has cabled the Vatican to abstain from all demonstrations of sympathy with Spain which could excite the Protestant sentiment of the United States against the Roman Catholics."

OUR SHIPS FOR SPAIN'S COAST.

American Liners Will Be Sent to Capture Prizes and Play Havoc with Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—It is entirely possible that the operations of the American fleet in Cuban waters in the matter of seizing Spanish vessels as prizes will be soon completely eclipsed by the performance of the swift ocean greyhounds recently purchased by the Government from the American Line. These vessels, the St. Louis and St. Paul, and the Harvard (lately the New York) have been fitted with armor protection over all their exposed machinery and have already received good batteries.

It was the intention of the department to considerably supplement these batteries at the navy yards, but owing probably to the receipt of information from abroad of the movements of some very richly laden Spanish vessels, the department does not consider that time remains to complete the work in the ordinary manner at the navy yards now overwhelmed with other work, so the transformed liners are to be rushed to sea, and it is rumored that they carry in their holds some guns of heavy calibre, which will be mounted when they are in deep water.

No official statement can be secured as to the destination of these splendid auxiliary cruisers, but it is rumored that they are to head directly for the coast of Spain, where they will lie in wait for the Spanish prizes.

Unless the small observation force of the Spanish in the Mediterranean, composed of torpedo boats and destroyers, is reinforced before the liners reach there, they are likely to fall easy victims to the gunners of the cruisers.

A PURITAN SAILOR INSANE.

Reports of Treason on the Ship Result from a Mentally Unbalanced Fireman's Apprehension.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 29.—There is absolutely no foundation for the sensational reports cabled from here to the effect that a case of treason has been discovered on board the United States monitor Puritan. The rumors arose from the strange actions of a fireman, with a Spanish-sounding name, now under restraint on the warship because of his eccentricities. The officers of the Puritan declare there is no thought of trying the man by court-martial, and that all the talk about treason is absurd.

It appears that a few days ago the man in question was seen in one of the monitor's turrets, and the man who saw him reported that he had his hand on the lock of the magazine. Consequently the man referred to was instantly placed under restraint. The crew of the monitor immediately became excited and declared there was a Spanish traitor on board. Through this the extravagant stories were concocted.

The officers of the Puritan believe the man, who is a fireman, is a Cuban, and they assert positively that he has never given evidence of any sort of sympathy with Spain; but, they add, on the contrary, when the Puritan was off Matanzas, the man was frequently heard to say he would like to get ashore to join the insurgents.

The officers of the monitor in placing the man under restraint were guided solely by the danger of allowing an unevenly balanced man to be at large.

The prisoner's name as it appears on the books of the Navy Department is Charles Yglesias. He enlisted in the Summer of 1895 in Norfolk, Va., as a coal passer, and was drafted to the cruiser Minneapolis a short time previous to that vessel's departure on her recent European cruise.

He was physically unable, owing to his slight stature, to properly perform the duties of coal passer, and was made a storekeeper in the engineers' department.

Although he said he was born in Cuba, of Spanish parents, he could not speak a word of Spanish and knew nothing whatever either of Cuba or Spain, and it was never thought by his shipmates that the Spanish name he signed was his real name, or that he was anything but an American.

He had a fairly good education and said he had worked in New York as a printer before his enlistment. He always effected to despise the majority of his shipmates because of what he considered their roughness and illiteracy, and was in consequence cordially hated by them.

When the Minneapolis returned from Europe last year and was laid up in ordinary, Yglesias was transferred to the Puritan, where he was continued as storekeeper. He had previously been advanced in rating to fireman, second class.

FIRED ON BY THE PANTHER.

Capt. Taylor of the Schooner Anderson Did Not Show His Colors.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., April 29.—Because she neglected to fly the American flag at sea when called upon to do so the schooner Addie M. Anderson, Capt. Taylor, was fired upon off Hatteras by the United States transport Panther.

The Anderson arrived here to-day from New York, and Capt. Taylor reports sighting the Panther, bound for Key West with 800 marines aboard. The transport signaled the schooner to show her colors, but Capt. Taylor did not respond. Orders to heave to were also disregarded. The Panther fired a solid shot across the schooner's bows, followed by another, with the desired effect. Capt. Taylor says the Panther's commander gave him a warm lecture on the dangers of disregarding his orders.

OUR NATION'S BATTLE CRY.
A Stirring Patriotic Song and Chorus, with a fine portrait of Capt. Sigsbee, Free with next Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle.—Adv.

FIRING OFF QUODDY HEAD.

The Minneapolis in the Neighborhood and Possibly a Spanish Gunboat—Thirty Shots Counted.

EASTPORT, Me., April 29.—No little excitement was caused here early this evening by the report of heavy cannonading off Quoddy Head about 6 o'clock, thirty shots being counted. Interest was aroused by the report that a Spanish gunboat had been seen on the coast.

MACHIAS, Me., April 29.—The cruiser Minneapolis sailed at 2:30 P. M., bound west, destination unknown.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., April 29.—The cruiser Columbia was still at anchor off Long Point this afternoon. The high northeast gale had not abated, and rain was still falling.

BLOCKADE EXISTS IN FACT.

Spain's Claim That It Is Not Effective of Little Account in View of Precedents.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The State Department does not consider that the blockade of the ports of Cuba has been proved ineffective and not binding, as Spain has claimed, and proposes to represent to the powers, because the Montserrat has succeeded in getting into Cienfuegos, on the southern coast, and because an Italian warship has been permitted to go into Havana. The new Assistant Secretary, John B. Moore, said to-day that the department considered the fact that the Italian ship entered the harbor as "not significant."

It is understood that the vessel was on an official mission and had approached the line of our ships about the time the blockade had begun. Admiral Sampson saw no objection to permitting the Italian cruiser, under the circumstances, to pass the lines into the harbor. The vessel was not trying to elude the blockade. It came up as the ship of a friendly nation, on a mission that could not have been performed in any other way than by the vessel itself going into Havana. Its entrance in such a situation is not considered a precedent, as the conditions are not likely and, indeed, cannot recur.

Should other vessels of war or of commerce attempt to pass the lines, they will be stopped. The fleet could have prevented the Italian from completing her voyage if it had seen fit, but friendly counsel prevailed, and she was allowed to enter. The blockade could not have been known to the Captain of the Giovanni Bausan when she left Italy. While the case of the Montserrat is of a more serious nature, it is not thought to be particularly significant. The American vessels had not had time to establish the blockading lines thoroughly before Cienfuegos, and, owing to this fact and the tortuous nature of the channels and the number of islands obscuring the view and serving to shelter an enemy, the Spaniard was enabled to evade the few vessels we had in the vicinity of the port. But one ship breaking the blockade, it is held, would not prove that the blockade is not effective, even if it had made its successful attempt after the thorough establishment of the lines.

The real test of the blockade has not yet been made. The Navy Department is quite willing for the Montserrat, the Pelayo, or the fine Spanish cruisers, or the Spanish fleet itself to attempt to break it at any point on the coast. If other Spanish ships run the blockade it will be time enough to question its effectiveness. This Government considers the blockade as entirely effective and absolutely binding, and will so hold against any protest. It has not pretended to set up what has been called a paper blockade, which any reasonably swift and alert vessel may elude. Its vessels have gone to the Cuban coast for business, and they will stop with warning or shot any vessel that attempts to run by them. The blockade in 1861 refused to allow British or French ships to enter Charleston Harbor, or even to send letters to Consuls.

As explained by Earl Russell during the blockade of the Confederate ports in 1863, the declaration of Paris as to the effectiveness of a blockade is not intended to require that ingress and egress shall be made impossible, but it is aimed at paper blockades, or nominal blockades, not enforced by ships. In Earl Russell's instructions to Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington during the civil war, the rule of international law as laid down was as follows:

"Assuming that a number of ships are stationed at the entrance of a port, sufficient really to prevent access to it or to create an evident danger on entrance or leaving it, and that those ships do not voluntarily permit ingress or egress, the fact that various ships have succeeded in escaping through it will not of itself prevent the blockade being an effective one by international law."

The French, German, and other Admiralty officers have taken similar grounds as to the effectiveness of a blockade. All they require is that ships shall be at the ports blockaded, making ingress and egress dangerous. They realize that vessels may slip through during the darkness of night or owing to stress of weather, but these exceptions in no way affect the blockade itself. If it is carried on in reality by the presence of ships, not by the mere paper announcement, that blockade is entirely valid, notwithstanding occasional escapes through the blockading lines. With the law so clearly established, and all the commercial nations accepting it, it is said by officials here that Spain's point against the effectiveness of the Havana blockade can amount to nothing.

SPAIN IN MOCKING MOOD.

Reported Disasters to Warships and Slowness Delight Madrid.

LONDON, April 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Every day that passes increases the confidence of the Spaniards and their hopes of prolonged resistance to American attacks upon their colonies. The latest dispatches announcing the mishaps to the American warships and the slowness of American preparations, together with the confusion and lack of organization in the army and navy of the United States, have simply delighted everybody. The public feeling of satisfaction and mockery breaks out in very piquant caricature in the whole Madrid press."

NO SHELLING AT CARDENAS.

The Puritan Goes to Key West for Coal and the Report Is Denied.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 29.—There was a rumor this morning that Cardenas had been bombarded by the ships of the fleet stationed there. The rumors suddenly developed from nowhere, and thrived lustily, acquiring an elaborate finish of detail and ornamentation.

Then the monitor Puritan steamed into port, and Capt. Harrington, the commanding officer of the Cardenas fleet, gave the story its quietus by a firm declaration that there had been no bombardment of the Cardenas batteries, incidentally adding that there were no batteries there, and only one or two insignificant gunboats, which had given no sign of offense.

Montserrat's Captain Honored.

LONDON, April 29.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Madrid this evening that the Captain of the Spanish steamer Montserrat, the vessel which was bound for Havana with a valuable cargo and which succeeded in making the port of Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, has been decorated with the Red Cross and has been granted a special pension.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, to-morrow, will contain a magnificent War Supplement, which every one will want to preserve for constant reference during the war. It is full of beautiful half-tone pictures of the different ships of the American Navy. There are also 10 ships of the Spanish Navy in line drawing. Portraits of prominent officers of the Navy in active service, President McKinley, and Secretary Long; a map of Cuba and the West Indies; and a full list of the American ships, with size, armament, and tonnage of each, are also included. The Sunday Tribune, with War Supplement, 5 cents a copy.—Adv.

ACTION CLOSE AT HAND

Land and Naval Forces of the United States Engaged in Important Movements.

CUBA TO BE INVADED EARLY NEXT WEEK.

Report of a Battle at Manila Between Dewey's Fleet and the Spanish Forces Hourly Expected.

A Portion of the Cape Verde Fleet Sails and May Be on the Way to This Country.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Stirring news is now expected from two widely separated points and from two branches of the United States service.

The army is on the move toward Cuba, and it is expected that before the end of another week it will be in possession of a Cuban port. Unless the communications sought to be effected with the insurgents shall fail, and it is not believed by army officers that they will fail, Cuba soon will be doing hard and effective work in association with the United States, toward achieving the freedom and winning the recognition for which the republic has been contending.

But, while the Administration is very much taken up with the preparations for a movement near at home, there is no lack of interest or concern in the movement contemplated against the Philippines and the Spanish forces at Manila.

Campaign Plans Not Divulged.

Great secrecy is maintained about the details of both movements, except in so far as actual steps impossible to conceal are concerned. The President is fully informed of the plans adopted by the army and the navy, and they meet with his entire approval. Indeed, since he has started out upon a hostile course, he has depended entirely upon the trained judgment of the men whose professional skill fits them, in the President's estimation, to be permitted to conduct the movements designed to bring about results that speedily and effectually will impair the resisting power of Spain.

Matanzas is still spoken of as the point at which the landing of the army is to be made, and the War Department permits all allusions to that point to pass without correction. The very fact, however, that Matanzas has been so widely published as the probable landing place has led to the conclusion that it is not the real point of attack selected. If Gen. Blanco has been informed about the talk in this country the effect of the information conveyed to him may be to lead him to send a force to Matanzas with the expectation that it will be attacked. It is assumed that the attack by the New York, Puritan, and Cincinnati may have been in furtherance of the plan to cause a detachment of some of the Spanish forces in order to protect the point that has been observed and its batteries tried by the vessels of the United States.

Absolute Confidence in Dewey.

Absolute confidence is felt by the Administration in the power and ability of Commodore Dewey to manage the advance upon the Philippines with prudence and courage. Prudence has been enjoined upon the commander of the Asiatic squadron for the reason that until he has obtained a base of operations it will be unfortunate to have any of his ships disabled. He is so far from a port in which repairs can be effected that unless his blow is a crushing one and the Spanish fleet is captured or destroyed, and a harbor seized, the prestige and effectiveness of the American squadron will be impaired seriously and the success of a later movement made more doubtful. Commodore Dewey is considered to be a man of spirit as well as discretion, and he is practically left to win his fight and all the prestige that can go with a signal victory.

No Fear of the Cape Verde Fleet.

The rather hysterical concern felt some time ago about the destination of the Cape Verde fleet, which was not entertained, by the way, by the older naval officers here, has about disappeared, although nothing like an indifference to its possible appearance on this side of the Atlantic is to be permitted, and a constant scrutiny of its movements will be maintained by those whose duty it is to keep informed of its movements.

There will be no such anxiety about the Cape Verde vessels or Cadiz fleet as will divert the Navy Department from pursuing the plans it has adopted for the vessels of the other fleets except that under the very watchful eye of Commodore Schley. From information almost directly received from that officer it is well known that his officers and men look forward with eagerness to the possibility of meeting with the Spanish ships.

Our Ships in Fine Order.

There is no doubt whatever that, while the Spanish vessels have been inactive, hardly indulging in gun practice, or even in seamanship, not a day has passed since the United States fleets were set in motion that there has not been laborious practice in tactics and in gunnery, with almost invariably good results.

From some remarks heard at the Department of State to-day, it is believed that when the attack is made upon the coast of Cuba, to be followed by the landing of regulars, the way will be opened for the distribution of the provisions on board the State of Texas, which it was reported a day or two ago were to be taken over to the island under convoy of a United States ship.

Relief for Suffering Cubans.

The President has never lost sight of the fact that there was a humanitarian object to be attained, and the feeling for men and women whose condition of starvation undoubtedly has been aggravated by the outbreak of hostilities is one that appeals strongly to him and all of his advisers.

Secretary of State Day is quite as deeply impressed with the importance of this succor as a duty on the part of the United States which it has sought to impress by the publication of the Consular reports, and he has insisted that the relief plan should not be lost sight of in any plan contemplating a landing in Cuba.

The discovery at different points of active emissaries of Spain in the United States has not surprised the Administration, and the officers intrusted with secret observation of resident Spanish persons. Hereafter the supervision that has been begun will be much more strict. Precautions will be taken here in Washington to prevent any adventurous Spaniard from carrying out any plan of mischief. These precautions will not be advertised, but they will be complete and they will include such protection of the President and his Cabinet as prudence may suggest.

There has been no indication of timidity or anxiety on the part of any of the President's family, but there is no intention to wait until mischief has been done to illustrate the importance of precautions.

Where It Is Always Afternoon.
The New York Central's Lake Shore Limited leaves New York in the afternoon—reaches Chicago next afternoon; leaves Chicago in the afternoon—reaches New York next afternoon.—Adv.

THE PARIS OFF FIRE ISLAND.

She Was Sighted at 2:47 A. M. on Her Way to New York—Plans to Greet Capt. Watkins.

The steamer Paris of the American Line, from Southampton, was sighted off Fire Island at 2:47 A. M. to-day.

The brokers at the Custom House are determined to give Capt. Watkins a hearty and patriotic greeting when he enters his vessel at the Marine Division, in the rotunda. They have subscribed $100 for flags, and those purchased, eked out by loans from the Custom House stock, made a brave show yesterday. There was a profusion of small National emblems, and behind Deputy Collector Frank Raymond's desk was a handsomely draped banner of glorious proportions. A verbal application was made yesterday by the American Line for a night permit for the Paris, which would enable her to come up to her pier at any time. But Collector Bidwell suggested greater formality, and a written application was made and the permit was granted.

QUEENSTOWN, April 29.—The Cunard Line steamer Campania, Capt. Walker, which left New York on April 23 for Liverpool, via this port, arrived here this morning shortly before 7 o'clock. Capt. Walker reports that he did not sight the American Line steamer Paris, Capt. Watkins, which the Spaniards are understood to be attempting to capture.

SPAIN'S SUPPLY OF COAL.

Alleged Purchase of 17,000 Tons That Did Not Reach Cadiz.

LONDON, April 30.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Times says:

"I am assured by a high naval authority that Spain bought 17,000 tons of coal before the outbreak of the war, and that it was delivered. As neither this nor any important quantity reached Cadiz, it would be interesting to know where it has gone, if it has arrived."

ROOSEVELT LEAVES OFFICE.

He Quits Washington To-day to Help Recruit a Cowboy Regiment in the West.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—It is understood to-night that Theodore Roosevelt will actually sever his connection with the Navy Department to-morrow, when he is expected to leave for the West to join Dr. Leonard Wood, who is already there, and assist in the work of recruiting the cowboy regiment which they are to lead to Cuba.

Mr. Roosevelt's resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Navy was to take effect as soon as the President could select his successor, and as that is understood to have been done, Mr. Roosevelt now finds himself at liberty to enter on the more active work which he has been so anxious to get into since war became a certainty. He completed the purchase of his Cuban outfit to-day, and he expects to start West to help enlist his cowboys to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Extensive barometric depression covers the southwest portion of the country, its centre near Santa Fé. A belt of relatively high pressure extends from the lake regions to the East Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts. The coast storm continues to move very slowly, and is now central near the southern point of Nova Scotia. Rain continues over the New England Coast and it remains cloudy in the North Atlantic States. Clear weather prevails along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and extends to the Upper Ohio Valley and lake regions. The weather is partly cloudy in the Mississippi Valley, and a general cloudiness exists throughout the Northwest. The temperature has risen generally east of the Mississippi and in Texas. It is colder in the Northwest. Fair and warmer weather is probable to-day in the Middle and North Atlantic States, the lake regions, and Ohio Valley. Fair weather will continue in the East Gulf States. There will be increased cloudiness in the West Gulf States and showers in the interior. Cloudy weather and showers are indicated for the Arkansas and Missouri Valleys. The temperature will fall in the Upper Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	44	38	43
6 A. M.	45	38	42
9 A. M.	50	41	44
12 M.	63	45	52
4 P. M.	72	48	52
6 P. M.	74	49	52
9 P. M.	66	48	51
12 P. M.	63	48	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48¼
Weather Bureau	44⅝
Corresponding date 1897	58⅝
Corresponding date for last 20 years	52

The maximum temperature was 49 degrees, at 6 P. M., and the minimum 37 degrees, at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 95 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 72 per cent.

Every portion Long Island conveniently reached by improved and fast train service.—Adv.

TO INVADE CUBA AT ONCE

Gen. Shafter, with 6,000 Men, Prepared to Land Within a Week.

POINT OF OPERATION SECRET

Expeditionary Corps Now Forming at Tampa—No Attack Will Be Made Upon Havana Possibly for Some Time.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The first troops that will land in Cuba will be commanded by Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter. Gen. Shafter spent a large part of to-day in conferences with Secretary Alger, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and Gen. Miles, after which it was announced that he would start for Tampa to-night at 10:30. The force that he is to lead into Cuba is now forming at that point as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that it will be completely formed by Sunday or Monday.

The transports will probably not reach Tampa by that time, but will be ready for the work of conveying the troops by Tuesday or Wednesday. Several of them have not completed their trips, and cannot get to Tampa much, if any, before Tuesday.

Gen. Shafter's Force.

It now seems probable that Gen. Shafter will have with him about 6,000 American regular troops for the initial operations in the campaign. The exact point of their landing is kept secret. A number of points, such as Cabanas, Bahia Honda, Cardenas, Matanzas, and even Santiago de Cuba, and places in the southern part of the island have been mentioned; but it is not known outside the military counsels exactly where the landing will be made. The point selected is one that can be readily defended by our fleet, and where the troops can be easily reinforced. These are not, however, the main considerations that have led to the selection of a landing place.

The army intends to hold the point where it makes its landing, but does not intend to stay there. It will choose a point from which an advance can be made on Havana without loss of time when the occasion is ripe. It has also been influenced in its choice by the consideration of uniting forces with the Cubans under Gomez or Garcia, or both. To form a direct junction with these leaders it is probable that some port on the northern coast considerably to the eastward would have been chosen, but it now seems more likely that the Cubans will be transported in large numbers to the point held by the American troops. This programme appears to be more practicable than the plan of having the Cubans fight their way through the Spanish lines with hardly any assistance from the Americans.

For a Union of Forces.

A union of the two forces could be effected in this way quicker than in any other, and the advance upon Havana could be prepared in a short time. The other Cubans could be armed and furnished with supplies in the meantime, and could be marching upon the Spaniards from the south, east, and west.

It is definitely settled that no attack will be made upon Havana immediately. The fleet will stand off until the army is ready to close in on the city for a final assault. It will then proceed to demolish the outer fortifications while the troops advance from the south and west.

Reports from the island received by the Government indicate that the Spaniards are already beginning to feel the stress of isolation. It is reported that they are running short of food everywhere within their fortified lines, and that there is no chance of getting any from without. In this respect the Cubans are far better off. They have at least enough to enable them to march and fight. The Spaniards, it is thought, will begin to suffer for want of food in a very few days, and that from hour to hour thereafter their condition will become more distressing. It is not at all improbable that before the army of Americans and Cubans close in upon Havana for the last struggle, the Spaniards may surrender at discretion.

Possible to Win Without a Fight.

It is possible to conquer the island without firing a gun. All that is necessary is for the two republican forces to continue the policy of starvation, and leave the treatment to effect its cure of the monarchical sore. But this policy is revolting to Americans. The army and the fleet have protested against its adoption or consideration. It is not the kind of war they want or have been taught to regard as the kind of fighting to which Americans of former generations have resorted to accomplish their purposes or defend their own rights. Gen. Shafter is going to Cuba as full of fight as he ever was when confronting savages on the frontier or in the campaigns of the late war. He does not feel that he is going there on a peace mission, and if given an opportunity or allowed to use his own judgment, he will conduct his part of the operations in Cuba in a way that will be energetic enough to suit the martial spirit of the army and navy.

Gen. Miles, commanding the army, will probably leave for Chickamauga or Tampa in a few days. It is expected that he will lead the main army of occupation, but this may not land in Cuba for some time. It may follow Gen. Shafter's disposition and unite in forming a force large enough for the decisive movement on Havana.

READY TO MOVE AT TAMPA.

Gen. Nunez There to Arrange for Co-operation with the Cubans—Additional Troops Arrive.

TAMPA, Fla., April 29.—The soldiers are still here in camp, but are now ready to leave at a moment's notice, and this notice is expected every hour. The work of repacking all their baggage, which they brought here in the expectation of a long encampment, is completed, and it is ready for shipment back to their regimental headquarters. That part of their equipment which they will take with them is ready to strap on their backs, with the exception of the tents.

The headquarters of Gen. Wade has been besieged all day by excited and inquiring officers, but no information which might tend to relieve the strain was given out, and they are all in the same state of expectancy as they were last night. It is believed in the camp that important information is expected from Gen. Gomez or Gen. Garcia, and that on this depends the time of departure of the troops.

Gen. Emilio Nunez, the leader of many Cuban filibustering expeditions, arrived here this morning from Washington, whither he went to confer with Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles. His arrival here was anticipated, and an officer representing Gen. Wade met him at the station, and together they were driven to headquarters, where a long secret conference took place between the two Generals. Gen. Nunez was the bearer of letters for Gen. Wade, supposed to be from Gen. Miles.

After the conference Gen. Nunez met several Cuban leaders here, and, as a result, all the Cubans of Tampa who are to go to Cuba were inspected. When the army of regulars is ready to go to Cuba this body of Cuban patriots, which numbers nearly 2,000 men, will be ready to go with it.

For some time past the Cubans apparently have been indifferent to going to the island to assist United States troops, but the indifference was only affected, for they have been chafing for the campaign to begin, and have been disappointed at the delays. During the last year they have equipped themselves as well as possible for active service in the island, and have only been awaiting the opportunity to go.

A strong evidence of the fact that the time of the departure of the troops is at hand was the arrival this morning of Batteries A and K of the First Artillery. They been expected for several days and are now at Port Tampa near the steamer waiting ready to go aboard the transports. [illegible] the camp yesterday, nearly all of [illegible] The Olivette and Florida, of the Plant Steamship Company, have steam up and can start within an hour after being applied.

The batteries, which arrived here this morning, came on a through special train direct from Chickamauga. Each brought four 3.2-inch guns, and the number of men in each battery is eighty-eight. Fourteen additional trainloads of troops are now on their way here. Many of them will arrive before morning and probably all will be here before to-morrow night. The camp is now in readiness to receive the new-comers and all they will have to do will be to pitch tents.

DR. GUITERAS CALLED TO THE FRONT.

Will Have Charge of a Department of Health in the Army.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Dr. John M. Guiteras of the University of Pennsylvania, who for a few years has been the Philadelphia representative of the Cuban Junta, has been ordered by the United States Government to go at once to Tampa, Fla., where he is to take charge of the safeguarding of the American troops from the climatic diseases they will encounter. Dr. Guiteras is a Government expert in tropical diseases, especially yellow fever.

ARMY WAGONS FOR INVASION.

Twenty-five Cars Leave Louisville for Chickamauga and Tampa.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 29.—A train of twenty-five cars, loaded with army wagons and harness, at the Quartermaster's depot of army supplies in Jeffersonville, was started from Louisville to-night for Chickamauga. Owing to the movement by way of Tampa for the invasion of Cuba immediately, it is probable that on the arrival of the shipment at Chattanooga to-morrow the equipment will not be unloaded, but will be rushed on to Tampa, as the wagons will moving supplies from the base of operations to the insurgents.

ARMY LACKING IN TENTS.

Quartermasters to Hunt Up Suitable Duck Enough to Make Them.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The visible supply of standard duck for army tents has been exhausted, and all Quartermasters have been directed by Quartermaster Gen. Ludington to search their districts for good commercial duck, suitable for tents. The Government wants the duck made up into tents at once, and the question of bids is not to be considered. The manufacturer who can get them in within a week will be paid his price, and all he can supply will be accepted. The quantity of commercial duck in the hands of wholesalers will be exhausted in a day or two.

The militia regiments are but half supplied, and the army has not enough to fit out the new recruits.

Major Jones awarded a contract last week for 650 tents to be delivered May 23. The department wired him that it was too long to wait, and if anybody else could furnish them sooner they should be accepted.

FIRST REGIMENT FOR FLORIDA.

Ordered to Leave New Orleans as Soon as It Was in Camp.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—The first regiment of regular army infantry arrived here two days ago, and hardly got tents in position when it was ordered to proceed immediately to Florida, whence it will be sent to Cuba. There were scenes of the utmost activity in camp to-day, and the regiment was hurriedly gotten in readiness to move.

Wild enthusiasm was shown along Espanada and other avenues when the soldiers marched to the station of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to take the train for Florida.

The brigade headquarters heretofore established here were this morning in general orders removed to Tampa, Fla., to which place Gen. Shafter will go from Washington.

TROOPS LEAVE CHICKAMAUGA.

Artillery, Infantry, and Cavalry Being Hurried to Tampa—A British Officer in Camp.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., April 29.—This has been a hustling day among the artillerymen at Chickamauga Park. In pursuance of orders issued yesterday, the eight batteries in camp were ordered at once to Tampa, and the entire day has been taken up in getting the men, horses, and guns aboard the cars. Trains bearing these men and their equipments have been given the right of way, and it is expected they will arrive at Tampa early to-morrow morning.

The Twenty-fourth Infantry is under orders to move, and in the morning it will break camp, and by night it will be on its way to the coast.

The Ninth Cavalry received peremptory orders to-night to move at once, and the men are packing up to-night. It is stated they will march to Chattanooga and take the train to-morrow morning.

Quiet preparations are being made for the shipment South of the Second Cavalry as well as the Ninth. It is not probable that orders will be given to break camp before to-morrow, as it will be impossible to move all the artillery, cavalry, and infantry already under orders before that time.

Adjutant of the infantry division has been assigned to open a recruiting station in Atlanta and will report in that city to-morrow. The Seventeenth Infantry, which arrived to-day, was assigned to the First Brigade, commanded by Col. J. C. Bates.

Several changes were made to-day in the staff of Col. Bates, commanding the First Brigade, and Col. Burt, commanding the Second Brigade Infantry. First Lieut. Penn was appointed Adjutant and First Lieut. H. H. Wilkins Quartermaster of the First Brigade; Capt. Charles L. Hodges was made Adjutant and C. S. Farnsworth Quartermaster of the Second Brigade.

There was no arrival of troops here to-day, but it is expected to-night that orders have been issued for the First Regiment Infantry to report at this point to join the division here.

There were this morning 8,148 men, not including officers, in the various regiments encamped at the park. Of this number, about 1,200 have been ordered away.

Major Gen. Brooke, commanding the army at Chickamauga Park, to-night addressed the members of the Young Men's Business League of this city, on the occasion of their annual banquet, his subject being "The United States Army." Senator Thomas B. Turley was one of the speakers, his subject being "The Duty of an American Citizen." A number of officers of the army were present, which is taken to mean that nothing of a very stirring nature is imminent.

Capt. A. H. Lee of the British Royal Artillery called on Major Gen. Brooke to-day to observe the workings of American troops in the field, as an accredited representative of the English Government. He will follow the troops soon to Tampa and across into Cuba. Quartermaster Gen. Lee to-day let contracts for several million pounds of oats, hay, and straw for the use of the cavalry stationed here.

TO EXAMINE CUBAN VOLUNTEERS.

Gen. Palma Appoints Physicians at a Request from Washington.

It was learned at the Cuban Junta yesterday that Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate, had received a request from Washington of unusual portent. It was that he should select physicians to make physical examination of all Cuban applicants for enlistment in the United States Army for service in Cuba. Gen. Palma would not discuss the official character of the communication. He said, however, that he had complied with the request. The physicians selected are Drs. Lincoln Zayes, J. R. Alvarez, Danayl, and Villa Urrutia.

Examinations will commence to-day at 10 A. M., continuing till 5 P. M. The particulars of the arrangement for enlistment are not yet disclosed.

It was not generally known among the Cubans at the Junta yesterday that they would have so early an opportunity to become identified with the forcible intervention of the United States in Cuba. Word got around last night, however, and it is expected that the Junta headquarters will be crowded to-day.

They were well crowded, indeed, yesterday, and there was enthusiastic discussion of the chances of going to Cuba in one of the various expeditions that have been discussed as a part of the plan of campaign. The leaders at the Junta refused to talk of plans, and most of the followers talked only on conjecture.

Missouri Troops Not Out Yet.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 29.—From present indications it seems that it will be several weeks before Missouri volunteer troops will be able to get into camp at Jefferson Barracks.

"Missouri," said Adjt. Gen. Bell, "differs from many other States in that it has no money to pay the expense of mobilization, and our equipment is not sufficient by half. I don't propose to dump several thousand raw troops into camp with insufficient equipments and shelter, and run the risk of sickness among them before we start for the front."

Gen. Bell will not order a man out until he has explicit directions from the War Department.

W. C. T. U. Against Camp Canteens.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The general officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union have sent petition to President McKinley and Gen. Miles requesting the prohibition of the establishment of canteens in camps. A call has been issued to the 10,000 unions in the United States to be prepared to do all possible to alleviate the suffering that may come to the Nation's soldiers.

Leave and Pay for Employes.

The three branches of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange—Exchange, Clearing House, and Building Company—have passed resolutions that in the event of any present employe volunteering to do military or naval duty, his regular salary will be paid during service, and upon his return he will be reinstated in his position.

Positions Kept for Them.

Railroads that follow those whose Directors have decided to reinstate employes who resign to enlist are the Rock Island, the Missouri Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

ARMY EXPENSES MOUNTING UP.

The Secretary of War Presents a Deficiency Estimate of $34,019,997 for Two Months.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received from the Secretary of War and transmitted to Congress estimates of deficiencies in appropriations required for the use of the War Department for the remaining two months of the present fiscal year aggregating $34,019,997. In his letter Secretary Alger says that the acts of Congress, approved April 22 and 26, 1898, authorizing the enrollment of a volunteer army and placing the regular army on a war footing, will necessitate this increased appropriation for the organization, support, and maintenance of the new forces. The several items in the deficiency appropriation asked for are as follows, cents omitted:

Signal service of the army, $21,000; pay, &c., of the army, (volunteers,) $5,766,661; pay, &c., of the army, (regulars,) $1,425,258; subsistence of the army, $2,739,643; regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department, $1,000,000; incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, $750,000; horses for cavalry and artillery, $1,500,000; barracks and quarters, $300,000; army transportation, $6,000,000; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, $10,000,000; contingencies of the army, $20,000; Ordnance Department, $3,747,405; Medical and Hospital Department, $50,000; equipment of engineer troops, $50,000; torpedoes for harbor defense, $500,000; expeditionary force to Cuba, $150,034; total, $34,019,997.

This estimate is entirely independent of the allotments made by the President to the War Department from the $50,000,000 defense appropriation. This will indicate that up to July 1 next (two months) the increased expenditures on account of the war will be approximately $90,000,000.

Secretary Alger's recommendation will be taken up at once in the House Committee on Appropriations, and will be made part of the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, making the measure foot up an aggregate of over $500,000,000. That bill has been held up for some weeks awaiting the submission of the expected heavy war deficiencies, and it is likely that with this one put in there will be no longer delay in placing the bill before the House. It will be taken up first by the Sub-Committee on Deficiencies. Representative Sayers of Texas, minority leader of the committee, said to-day there would be no opposition from the Democrats to its immediate passage. Its submission to the full committee is likely to be a mere formality, and the prospect is the bill will be reported to the House by the middle or the latter part of next week.

BATTERIES GO TO FORT MYER.

Many Bids Being Made for Furnishing Subsistence Supplies for the Army.

Two light batteries of the new Seventh Artillery, made up of recruits, left Governors Island yesterday en route for Fort Myer, Va. The detail was under the command of Capt. H. R. Lemley. At Jersey City they took a special train. Only one of the batteries was fully armed and equipped.

Bids for the subsistence supplies for the army in the field will be opened in the Commissary Department in the Army Building on Monday. Major Wells Willard said yesterday that bids were coming in from all over the country. He suspects that some are from persons who have not the goods in stock and who, if they secure the contracts, will try to sublet them. He has written to the Commissary General for instructions.

RETIRING BOARD AT TAMPA.

Col. Henry C. Cook Summoned Before It for Examination.

TAMPA, Fla., April 29.—An army retiring board was appointed here this morning and began work immediately. The board consists of Col. Poland as President, Col. Hall of the Fourth Regiment, Col. Smith of the Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. Robinson of the Fourth Regiment, Major Appel and Capt. McCaw of the Medical Corps.

Col. Henry C. Cook of the Fifth Regiment was the first man called before it. The report of the Surgeons who examined and passed upon his physical condition was read, and Capt. Woodson, Surgeon for the Fifth, was the first witness. The proceedings of the board were conducted behind closed doors, and exactly what transpired is not known, but it is understood that the Colonel objects most seriously to retirement, as he hopes for a Brigadier Generalship as the result of the war with Spain.

LONG ISLAND SOUND'S DEFENSES.

New Haven and Bridgeport Cartridge Plants Safe from Attack.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The statement which has been made in certain quarters that the defense of the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound has been overlooked by the Government is pronounced incorrect at the War Department. It is asserted that the matter is one which long ago was considered and acted upon, that coast defense fortifications have been provided there to the fullest extent permissible under the appropriations allowed by Congress, and that, in addition, submarine mines and torpedoes have been laid in the channels. The details of these measures for the protection of the entrance are withheld by the War Department as being information which would be valuable to the enemy, but the assurance is given that the point has not been overlooked.

At the Ordnance Bureau it is said that the destruction of the works of the Winchester and Union Metallic Cartridge Company's plants, which might be accomplished in the absence of adequate defenses at the entrance to the Sound, undoubtedly would reduce seriously the Government's supply of ammunition for the rifles of the army, though it would not cut it off altogether. There are several other establishments in the country which manufacture cartridges for the army, it is explained, though those which could be subject to a bombardment from Long Island Sound are the largest.

The Government officials manifest no uneasiness in the matter, and are confident that if a Spanish fleet should appear off the coast it would be kept so busy by our war vessels that it would have no time to hunt for and bombard the ammunition works at New Haven and Bridgeport.

POLITICS ENTER THE ARMY

Senators and Representatives at the White House Seeking Appointments for Friends.

CHANGES IN QUOTAS ASKED

War Department Urged to Accept More Troops Than Some States Are Entitled to Furnish—Increase of 16,000 in Volunteer Force.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Based on the published statement that the President probably would nominate to the Senate some of the officers for the volunteer regiments to-day, there was a great rush at the War Department and White House of Senators and Representatives who are seeking appointments for some of their constituents. It appears that the State of Pennsylvania has earned the honor of securing the very first appointment under the terms of the Volunteer Army bill, for the President has selected Campbell Emory McMichael as Assistant Adjutant General of the volunteers. This appointment must be submitted to the Senate for its approval and is expected to go in immediately.

Mr. McMichael is a son of Col. Clayton McMichael, owner of The Philadelphia North American, and at present City Treasurer of Philadelphia, who was also, during the Arthur Administration, Marshal of the District of Columbia. His uncle, Gen. William McMichael, was Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Major Gen. Thomas during the civil war, where he served with distinction. Both the father and great-grandfather of Mr. McMichael were army officers, so the new appointee will be the third generation of the family to serve in the United States Army. The new appointee enters the service with the highest testimonials as to his character and ability.

Senator Frye has brought to the attention of the President the claims of Adelbert Ames, now of Lowell, Mass., for appointment as a Major General under the new act. He served with distinction during the war as Major General of volunteers and married the daughter of Benjamin Butler.

Three Congressmen addressed letters to the Secretary of War, tendering their services as soldiers. They are Representatives Jenkins of Wisconsin, Walker of Virginia, and Joe Wheeler of Alabama. They ask no specific appointment, but simply tender their services.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota was successful after an interview with Secretary Alger in securing the detail of Lieut. Frost, regular army, to serve as Colonel for the volunteer regiment to be equipped by South Dakota.

Danville's Battery Accepted.

It has been arranged that Battery A of Danville, Ill., shall be mustered in for regular service. Under the call of the President, Illinois was not asked to send any artillery, but the order will be modified in this respect, and Capt. Yaeger will be allowed to carry his battery into the camp of the State troops. Senator-elect McComas of Maryland made an earnest effort at the War Department to-day to induce the Government to accept the services of the entire First, Fourth, and Fifth Maryland regiments. Inasmuch as the State is only entitled to furnish about 1,200 men at this time, the department officials have not been able to see their way clear to accede to this request. Every change that is made in the original allotment involves a change elsewhere in the list of States, and the officials are at their wits' end to carry the orders for these changes out, mostly made upon the solicitation of Senators and Representatives. It is said that President Lincoln encountered a similar difficulty when he made his first call for volunteers, and was obliged to exceed the number called upon by about 25 per cent. in concession to the patriot sentiment of the people.

The House Committee on Military Affairs agreed to-day to report favorably an amendment to the Volunteer bill providing for an increase of 13,000 men with special qualifications to the volunteer force instead of the 3,000 provided in the Volunteer bill as enacted. This change amends the last proviso of Section 6 of the bill, and authorizes the Secretary of War to organize companies, troops, battalions, or regiments possessing special qualifications from the Nation at large, not exceeding 16,000, under rules and regulations of the War Department. This increase will allow 3,000 to be used for the cowboy organizations, and the remainder will furnish a chance to arm battalions of engineers and enlistment of immunes.

Representative Griffin of the Military Affairs Committee, in reporting the amendment to the Volunteer bill, submitted a letter from Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn. It says:

"It is thought that it may be advisable to enlist an engineer corps composed of men possessing special qualifications and a corps of electricians. Also it may become important to have a large body of troops composed of men who have had yellow fever. The latter could be obtained only in the extreme Southern States, and it may be necessary to have more of such men than the quotas of such States amount to."

Ready to Muster the Volunteers.

Three sets of officers who will be prominent in the organization and mobilization of the volunteer army have now been appointed, viz.: the mustering officers, who will swear the volunteers into the service of the Government; the surgeons, who will examine them, and the Quartermasters, whose business it will be to attend to the issuance of camp equipage, arms, &c., and to provide for their transportation. The preliminary steps, therefore, are well under way for the organization and equipment of the 125,000 men called for by the President. It was expected that by to-day some of the State troops might possibly have been formally sworn into the service of the United States, but at the close of office hours it was stated that no reports showing this to have been accomplished had been received. In most instances, however, the mustering officers have to travel considerable distances to reach the States where they are to perform their duties, which will delay for some time the enlistment of the Guards as soldiers of the United States. A few additional changes of apportionment of troops to the States were made to-day, but as far as practicable the War Department officials are adhering to their original determination not to increase the quotas first announced. The rendezvousing points in half a dozen States were changed because of representations that have been made that these were for the best interests of the service. Secretary Alger was very busy considering the many applications for positions in the volunteer army that have been filed with the department, and it is expected that by the early part of next week a list of nominations for these places will be sent to the Senate.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Denhelm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Ladd, upholstery goods, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, cloaks, suits, and underwear, 45 Lispenard Street.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; I. A. Godson, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Haff, M., & Brother, San Antonio, Texas; R. E. Seeligman, notions, toys, and white and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street.

Hutsler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Whitman, millinery; Everett House.

King & McLeod Company, Newport, R. I.; A. McLeod, notions and furnishing goods, 338 Broadway; Everett House.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. N. Tucker, black goods, 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; B. L. Young, upholstery goods, 43 Leonard Street.

Root & McBride Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; H. McBride, domestics, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, dress goods, silks, and velvets; St. George Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia; A. S. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; A. M. Lothrop, dry goods, 453 Broadway; Holland House.

Ward, Montgomery & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Drake, stationery and books, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

PROCEDURE OF PRIZE COURTS.

Method of Condemnation and Sale of Vessels Captured from the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—It has been many years since the services of a prize court were needed in this country, and the fact that the institution is unfamiliar to the present generation has caused the proceedings in the case of the captured vessels at Key West to be watched with considerable curiosity. As explained by an official of the State Department, the form of procedure in our prize courts is modeled closely on that of the British High Court of Admiralty.

The first step in the condemnation of a vessel of the enemy captured by a United States man-of-war is the appointment of Prize Commissioners. These are three in number, and they are appointed by the United States District Court of the district in which the adjudication is to be had. One must be a relieved naval officer approved by the Secretary of the Navy, who is expected to protect the interests of the captors and of the Navy Department in the prize property. At least one of the others must be a member of the bar of the court of not less than three years' standing, and acquainted with the taking of depositions.

These Prize Commissioners correspond to the Coroner's jury in a case of violent death. They take the testimony of the captors, of the crew of the captured ship, who are detained as witnesses, and of such other persons as may have witnessed the capture. They assume possession of and schedule all the papers of the captured vessel, make an inventory of the property, and collect such other testimony as may be useful in determining the judgment of the prize court.

The active proceedings toward condemnation devolve upon the United States District Attorney, whose duty it is, upon receiving the report of the prizemaster who brings the ship into port, to file a libel against the property, obtain a warrant from the court directing the United States Marshal take it into his custody, and proceed to obtain its condemnation and distribution. In these proceedings he acts as the representative of the United States, and he is forbidden to represent the captors individually. The captured property remains meanwhile in the possession of the United States Marshal of the district.

The prize court proper is the United States Judge of the district, to whom the evidence collected by the Prize Commissioners is submitted. If he decides that the vessel was subject to capture and the capture is proved to have been legal, the vessel is condemned and sold; otherwise it is discharged. The law provides that appeals may be made from the decisions of a prize court to the Supreme Court. All costs are a charge upon the property.

The net proceeds of all property condemned as prize, when the prize was of superior or equal force to the vessel or vessels making the capture, is awarded to the captors. When of inferior force, one-half goes to the United States and the other half to the captors. All vessels of the navy within signal distance of the vessel or vessels making the capture, under such circumstances and in such condition as to be able to render effective aid if required, share in the prize.

Proceedings on this line are now in progress at Key West in the cases of the Spanish ships captured by the vessels of Admiral Sampson's blockading squadron.

THE NEWPORT TAKES A SLOOP.

The Engracia Captured While Trying to Take News of the Blockading Squadron to Havana.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 29.—A small Spanish sloop, the Engracia, captured by the United States gunboat Newport, Commander B. F. Tilley, off Cabanas yesterday, was brought in here this morning. She was in charge of a prize crew, consisting of a couple of bluejackets.

Only one blank shot was necessary to bring her to. She had on board a crew of seven men and a cargo of fish. The men on board the prize had been in the Spanish Navy, and served as a sort of naval reserve.

The officers of the Newport say the capture is an important one, in view of the fact that the little vessel was attempting to carry into Havana news of the movements of the United States fleet.

The crew of the Newport are anxious to have it known that they will share in the prize money of the Catalina, if the prizes are not returned. They say the Newport was in sight when the cruiser Detroit made the capture of the Spanish steamer, and they add that this is the fifth prize they are interested in.

One of the officers of the Newport said: "We want our friends in the North to know that we, too, are doing business down here."

FLYING SQUADRON TAKES COAL.

The Vesuvius Returns to Repair Damages Received in the Storm.

ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN, OFF FORT MONROE, Va., April 29.—The Flying Squadron, after two days of most unpleasant experience, during which a careful lookout had to be preserved to avoid collisions, and all hands were kept ready for an emergency, was at rest to-day, the sea having calmed down and clear weather appearing. The squadron did not suffer at all from its experience, the capability of officers and men coming safely through a severe test from which they emerged with flying colors.

The collier Saturn delivered 150 tons of coal to the Massachusetts this morning, and then, lightened enough to go to sea, left port. The Merrimac, a still larger collier that has been fitting out at Newport News, was finished to-day, and will join the squadron either to-day or to-morrow morning with a full supply of coal. The Brooklyn and Texas each took on coal to-day.

The mosquito fleet tugs that went out early in the week have not returned at the entrance to the harbor. The reservation here is not closed at night, and the hotels have been notified that they will not have to close.

The Vesuvius arrived here to-day, and ran into the Navy Yard at Portsmouth for some repairs. She had been out in the heavy storm of Tuesday and Wednesday, but weathered it in splendid shape, very little damage being done except on deck, where several things had been knocked off by the heavy seas. Between 4 and 7 o'clock this afternoon officers on the ships were allowed shore leave.

The converted tug Windom sailed this afternoon for Key West, and will assist in acting as convoy for the collier Saturn.

OVERDUE PRIZE SAFE IN PORT.

Paymaster Simpson of the Terror Has a Rough Voyage to Key West.

KEY WEST, April 29.—A load of anxiety was lifted from the naval men here by the arrival late this afternoon of the little Spanish schooner Three Sisters, with Paymaster George F. Simpson and three sailors of the Terror aboard. The vessel had almost been given up for lost. The schooner, loaded with sugar, while bound from Havana for Cardenas, was captured off the latter place Sunday afternoon by the torpedo boat Foote, with the Terror and Machias near by. Paymaster Simpson and his companions were put aboard as a prize crew, and started for Key West that night. She made direct for this port.

When only a few hours out she was becalmed, and when the winds did come they were contrary and blew the little schooner far out of her course. She next encountered gales, and had to heave to for twenty-four hours. During a squall Paymaster Simpson lost his chart overboard and had to make a new one from memory. He was a very weary naval officer when he stepped ashore, and the greeting of his friends was in the nature of an ovation.

Saratoga Odd Fellows Who Enlist.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 29.—The Saratoga Lodge of Odd Fellows has resolved to provide for the families of such of its members as may enlist in the war against Spain. The maintenance is to be continued through the entire period of their enlistment.

The Twentieth Century.

The twentieth century will begin on Jan. 1, 1901, and end with 2000. People did not begin to reckon time from A. D. 1, but waited until about the 530th year of the Christian era. People who begin to take the great health restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, immediately after the first outbreak of dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism, constipation, nervousness, or kidney trouble will date their cure immediately from then.

HARBOR FLEET CRIPPLED

Only One Vessel Now Left to Guard the Mines at the Narrows.

POLICE FURNISH TWO LAUNCHES

These Will Be Utilized in Directing the Large Traffic Through the Sound Entrance and Preventing Accidents and Damage There.

To enforce the regulations prescribed by the War Department for the protection of the mine connections in the lower bay, as well as for the more important matter of preventing passing merchant vessels from being blown up, the Government is now compelled to rely solely on one lighthouse tender. This vessel is furnished for the purpose by the Lighthouse Department simply through a desire to accommodate the Government, and is stationed immediately inside the Narrows to prevent vessels putting to sea at night and to instruct their Captains as to the proper course for navigating the mine fields.

As no vessel is at present available for relieving this guard boat, her necessary withdrawal at intervals for securing coal and water and relieving her crew leaves the mine fields totally unguarded. Even the presence of this vessel is of comparatively little use, leaving the lower bay open for incoming vessels whose Captains, either through ignorance of the existence of the mines or from pure recklessness, are daily plowing through the fields, seriously disarranging the connections and running the risk of their own annihilation.

A fleet of six lighthouse vessels and several Harbor Supervisors' boats were originally set to guard the lower bay pending the organization of the Government patrol fleet, but as this fleet did not materialize these boats were gradually withdrawn to perform their regular duties, which gradually increased, owing to the demands made upon them through War Department orders.

Removal of Channel Buoys.

The climax was reached yesterday, when all vessels in the lighthouse fleet, with the one exception mentioned, were withdrawn in order to engage in the work of removing channel buoys and replacing them with secret buoys. Two of the four tugs of the Harbor Supervisors' fleet broke down, and the remaining two were absolutely required to properly carry out the new harbor regulations regarding the movements of scows, lighters, &c.

Commander Wells L. Field of the navy, who is in charge of the harbor patrol fleet, was further embarrassed by the receipt of a communication from Major Knight, commanding the engineer forces at Willets Point, announcing that the mine fields in the vicinity of the entrance to the Sound were being utterly ruined by the big fleet of Sound steamers passing through them at all hours of the day and night. He urged that something be done at once, not only to prevent the ruin of the mine connections, but to prevent a destructive explosion sure to occur sooner or later unless the evil is remedied.

Commander Field, who has not a single vessel with which to carry out the specific duties imposed upon him by the Government, turned to the various local city and naval departments and boards for at least temporary help. Lieut. Commander Patch, the Supervisor of the Harbor, had already notified him that none of his vessels could possibly be spared. A message was then sent to the customs officials asking for a cutter. A reply was received that the Government had already taken one vessel off the fleet, another was laid up for repairs, and the third was constantly required for use by the Treasury Department.

The Health Board was then hurriedly appealed to, but that body, which was in session at the time the message was received held the matter in abeyance and failed to respond. The Dock Board also turned a cold shoulder to the begging Government.

Police Launches Obtained.

Then the Police Department was approached in a last attempt to obtain means to at least partially guard the harbor protections. Chief McCullagh at once responded over the telephone, placing at the Government's disposal two harbor police launches. Commander Fields and Capt. Elmer Smith of the Harbor Police Station started at 6 o'clock yesterday evening in the police boat Patrol for Throgg's Neck, where the Sound entrance mines and torpedoes are thickest and the danger greatest. The Patrol had in tow two police launches, with full crews on board. A stop was made at the naval militia training ship New Hampshire, at Twenty-sixth Street, and a detail of six members of the First Battalion, Naval Militia, were taken on board as guards. Three of these men will be assigned to each launch, the complete crews of which will be harbor policemen.

Commander Field stated that, although the War Department's order closing the harbor during the night, did not apply specifically to the Sound entrance, his power extended to all harbor entrances. "While," said he, "the mine fields in the vicinity of Willets Point must be protected at any cost, I realize the immense damage that would be done to shipping interests if the Sound entrances were closed at night. There is a great passenger and freight traffic carried on there at night, including the service of a half dozen of our principal coast lines. These I do not wish to interfere with, and will make every effort with the limited means at my disposal to regulate so that both ends may be served.

The Mines Must Remain.

"The maintenance of the mine system is paramount, however, and only through the conscientious co-operation of the Captains of the Sound craft will the traffic remain uninterrupted. My idea is to place a launch at either boundary of the mine fields for service during the night to instruct navigators in the courses to take to avoid the explosives. Too much praise cannot be given to Chief McCullagh and the Police Department for the prompt assistance rendered the Government in this serious situation."

Commander Field said that no provision whatever, so far as he knew, had yet been made by the Government for the organization of a harbor patrol fleet, and that he was entirely ignorant of the plans at Washington regarding this service.

"We have inspected vessels for this service already," he said, "and can now lay our hands on a competent fleet at two hours' notice. We are depending on charity alone now and with rather indifferent success. My fear is that if a vessel is blown up it will be claimed that no warning was given of danger. To properly patrol the lower bay alone we need at least six vessels. Two of these would be placed outside Sandy Hook, one between the Hook and the Swash Channel, two at the Narrows, leaving one extra boat for relief purposes. The work can scarcely be accomplished properly with fewer vessels.

WHY HARBOR LIGHTS ARE OUT.

Step Taken to Keep Venturesome Skippers Out of Danger.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The order issued by the Lighthouse Board for extinguishing the harbor lights at New York is intended, it is explained by an official of the board, solely to protect the mine fields laid in the harbor. In the daytime these dangerous localities are clearly designated by buoys. The orders are against ships passing into the harbor after nightfall because of the danger of striking the submerged torpedoes, but many venturesome skippers have insisted on making their way in, in defiance of this regulation. To stop this dangerous practice the harbor lights are now put out at night. It will then be impossible for any ship to enter the harbor. Similar orders have been given for the extinguishment of the harbor lights at Portland, Me., at Hampton Roads, and at other points on the coast where defensive torpedoes have been planted, the idea in each case being the protection of navigation.

None of the shore lights which are intended to warn vessels away from dangerous points on the coast will be extinguished. The Lighthouse Board has also given notice to mariners that immediately on the appearance of a hostile fleet in these waters all the off-shore lightships will be withdrawn, partly because they would be of assistance to the enemy and partly because they would be in danger of capture. This step, however, will be taken only as a last resort.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special Orders, No. 96, of the 25th inst., is amended so as to direct Capt. Leonard Wood to proceed to the following named places, in the order designated, for duty in connection with the recruitment of a regiment of mounted riflemen (volunteers) to be organized under Section 6 of the act of Congress approved April 22, 1898: Muscogee, Indian Territory; Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory; Santa Fé, N. M.; Prescott, Arizona Territory; Carson City, Nev.; Salt Lake City, Utah. Capt. Wood will examine the volunteers for the regiment as to their physical qualifications, and is authorized to muster into the United States service those accepted.

The following named graduated cadets, now in this city, will proceed to Willets Point, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer for duty not later than May 3: Frank C. Boggs, Clarke S. Smith, William P. Wooten, Lytle Brown, Robert D. Kerr, Earl I. Brown, and Amos A. Fries.

First Lieut. James S. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Caswell, N. C., upon the arrival at the post of Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank Roberts, and will then report for duty to the commanding General of the troops in the field at Chickamauga National Park.

Special Orders, No. 90, April 18, to Capt. John W. Summerhayes, Assistant Quartermaster, to proceed from Washington to New York City, &c., is amended so as to relieve him from duty as Constructing Quartermaster at Fort Myer, Va., and he will proceed to and take station in New York City and report to Lieut. Col. Amos S. Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster General, Depot Quartermaster, for temporary duty under his direction.

Col. Charles P. Eagan, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, is relieved from duty with the troops at New Orleans, and will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence for duty in his office.

Orders changing the assignments of Michael J. Norton and Francis O. Lindow, messengers of the Inspector General's department, are revoked.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. N. T. Harris is detached from the Naval Hospital at Pensacola and ordered to be ready for sea duty.

Lieut. E. Lloyd, Jr., is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered immediately to the Solace as executive officer.

Acting Ensign T. L. Jenkins is ordered to the Lebanon immediately.

Ensign B. B. McCormick is detached from the Lebanon and ordered to the Katahdin immediately.

Lieut. J. B. Milton is detached from the Prairie and ordered immediately to command the Wyandotte.

Commander E. T. Strong is detached from command of the Montauk and ordered immediately to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

Naval Cadet C. L. Leiper is detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the Franklin.

Commander J. Bishop, retired, is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Paymaster J. Furey, retired, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Pay Inspector J. Goldsborough, retired, is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant R. D. Taylor, retired, is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

Assistant Engineer H. C. Baughman, retired, is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. McElroy is detached from the works of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company and ordered to the New York Navy Yard with the Corsair.

Chief Engineer D. P. Jones, retired, is ordered to the works of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, at Wilmington, Del., as Inspector of Machinery.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon G. W. Allen, appointed with the relative rank of Lieutenant, April 23, is ordered to the Prairie.

Acting Passed Assistant Paymaster George E. Norris, appointed with the relative rank of Lieutenant, April 23, is ordered to the Prairie.

Acting Lieutenant (junior grade) Charles H. Brigham, appointed April 23, is ordered to the Prairie.

Acting Passed Assistant Engineer Goold H. Bull, appointed with the relative rank of Lieutenant, is ordered to the Prairie.

Acting Lieutenant George R. H. Buffington, appointed April 23, is ordered to the Prairie.

Acting Ensign Daniel H. Sughrue, appointed April 23, is ordered to the Prairie.

Acting Ensign Herbert L. Smith, appointed April 23, is ordered to the Prairie.

TURPIE SUCCEEDS GORMAN.

New Chairman of the Democratic Caucus of the Senate—Senator Walthall's Place.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Senator Gorman, who for many years has been Chairman of the Democratic caucus of the Senate, resigned the position to-day, and Senator Turpie of Indiana was chosen as his successor.

The change was made in a Democratic caucus held this afternoon, and the scene was an affecting one. Several speeches were made eulogizing Mr. Gorman in high terms and expressing deep regret that he should insist upon retiring. Senator Cockrell, who has been Mr. Gorman's principal adviser for many years, broke down and shed tears over the occurrence. Speeches were made by Senators Jones of Arkansas, White, and others, all referring to Mr. Gorman's long and generally recognized services to the party.

Mr. Gorman, in tendering his resignation, said that he had desired to withdraw from the position last Fall, and that he had been dissuaded by some of his fellow-Senators, but that he had since given the matter careful attention, and was fully persuaded that it was the proper course for him to pursue. He said that he had reached the conclusion only after mature consideration, and while he appreciated to the utmost the trust that had been reposed in him, he could not see his way clear longer to hold the office. The following resolution, offered by Senator Cockrell, was adopted by a rising and unanimous vote:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Democratic Senate in conference assembled are tendered to Hon. A. P. Gorman, the retiring Chairman, for his faithful, able, impartial, and acceptable discharge of the duties of that office."

Senator Turpie's nomination to succeed Senator Gorman was made by Senator Berry, and he was chosen by acclamation.

A report was circulated that Senator Gorman's retirement from the caucus Chairmanship was due to the fact that he was not given this committee assignment, but this is discredited by the members of the caucus. They say that while Mr. Gorman made no explanation, his reason for retirement is found in the fact that his term of office will expire next March, and he desires to give more of his time between now and then to his private business than he has done in the past.

The matter of filling the place on the Finance Committee made vacant by Senator Walthall's death was referred to the steering committee, and the indications now are that it will go to Senator Chilton of Texas.

SENATE PASSES THREE BILLS.

One Is for Transportation Between Chattanooga and Chickamauga.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Senate held a brief and unimportant session today and adjourned until Monday. These bills were passed:

Granting permission to the Chattanooga Rapid Transit Company to cross the Dry Valley Road, and extend its lines to Chickamauga National Park.

To authorize the Shreveport Bridge and Terminal Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Red River at Shreveport, La.

To promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service.

Mr. Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) called up a bill for the restoration of annuities to Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians. Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) said he was opposed to the measure, and was not prepared to have a bill considered involving several millions of dollars on short notice. The bill went over.

SENATOR HANNA ACCUSED.

Charges Sent by the Ohio Senate to the Vice President.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The charges against Mark A. Hanna, in connection with his election to the United States Senate, made by the State Senate of Ohio, have been received by the Vice President and probably will be laid before the Senate on Monday.

It is presumed that the documents will be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

PRESIDENT FILLS OFFICES.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Consul General at Tangier, Morocco—SAMUEL R. GUMMERS of New Jersey.

Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela—LUTHER T. ELLSWORTH of Ohio.

A list of cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, were appointed in the army as Second Lieutenants.

Postmasters.—New York—Frank H. Webster, Spencerport; William N. Wallace, Gowanda; Edwin P. Bouton, Trumansburg; Albert H. Merriam, Phoenix.

New Jersey—Furman L. Richardson, Cape May; William H. Foley, Bordentown; William B. R. Mason, Bound Brook.

Michael Kerwin's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Michael Kerwin to be Pension Agent at New York.

AN ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The Right Rev. W. H. Elder of Cincinnati Gives Instructions for His Priests to Observe.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 29.—The Right Rev. William H. Elder of Cincinnati, Archbishop, has issued a patriotic address to the Catholics of his diocese, in which he says:

"Catholics have no need of lengthy instruction concerning their duty in time of war. They have been taught from childhood that the service of their country is a part of their service of God. St. Paul wrote to the Christians of Rome that the authority of their civil rulers was given by God, and whoever resisteth that authority resisteth God. God has made it of the nature of men that they shall live in society.

"Society must have civil government. Hence God requires that the civil government be obeyed and served in all that is not sin. The power of declaring war is an essential attribute of sovereign authority, consequently Catholics understand very well that in time of war every one must do his full duty to his country, according to his state and his obligations, under pain of sin. And sin is punished by God, even if human penalties fail to reach it.

"I wish only to remind you that there is one service which everybody owes to his country, and that is prayer. I direct that all priests celebrating mass in this diocese continue to recite the prayer for necessity, 'Pro quacunque necessitate,' during the continuance of the war, or until otherwise ordered. Likewise that after mass the priest and people recite one 'Our Father' and one 'Hail, Mary,' and that the priest announce each time that it is for guidance to our rulers and for His protection over our soldiers and seamen and others engaged in the war.

"And then they shall recite one 'Our Father' and one 'Hail Mary' for the souls of those who die in the contest, including the brave victims of the Maine. I grant an indulgence of forty days each day that one recites them. I recommend our religious communities to offer special devotions for these same ends, and I authorize that any community which finds it convenient may have an hour's exposition of the Blessed Sacrament every week and an exposition all day once in the month in addition to the privileges already enjoyed.

"Implore the Prince of Peace to grant us speedily his Holy Peace, temporal and spiritual, and beseech His ever blessed Mother to intercede with him, that all our evils in this life we may so bear as to purchase greater joys to us in the next and greater glory for God.

"The reverned pastors will read this to their congregations Sunday, May 1, or as soon after as possible.

"WILLIAM HENRY ELDER,
"Archbishop of Cincinnati."

NEW YORK CENTRAL CHANGES.

The Third Vice Presidency and the General Managership Abolished.

President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central Railroad issued a series of orders yesterday. In consequence of the resignation of H. Walter Webb, on account of ill-health, the office of Third Vice President is abolished, as also is the position of General Manager. J. M. Toucey, for a long period of years the General Manager of the New York Central, is appointed assistant to the President. Nathan Guilford, the General Freight Traffic Manager, and George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, are directed to report direct to the President hereafter. These officers have been accustomed to report to the Third Vice President. The General Superintendent, Chief Engineer, Superintendent of Motive Power and Rolling Stock, and the purchasing agent are also to report direct to the President.

President Callaway furthermore directs that H. J. Hayden, Second Vice President, "will hereafter represent the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad and its allied lines on the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association." Mr. Hayden has been the Chairman of this Board of Managers since the organization of the Joint Traffic Association, and Mr. Depew succeeded George B. Roberts as the President of the association.

HOCKING VALLEY MORTGAGE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 29.—Judge Lurton of the United States Circuit Court has ordered a decree of foreclosure in the case of the Central Trust Company of New York against the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad Company. The proceeding was jointly against the railroad company and the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company.

The mortgage was given to secure $14,500,000, of which only $8,000,000 were issued. The Court says that the mortgage to the Knickerbocker Trust Company is one jointly executed by the railway and coal companies to secure $2,000,000 of joint bonds. The only attack on this was by the Guaranty Trust Company, which held a third mortgage. Their mortgage expressly recognizes the mortgages to the Central and Knickerbocker mortgages, and the Guaranty Company is stopped from recovery.

Seattle to be a Central Terminus.

Seattle is to be the Central Pacific Coast terminus of the Great Northern Railway. The port will be given facilities for handling foreign shipping on a vast scale, and wharves, elevators, and other improvements are to be ready for the wheat crop of 1898. The Great Northern's interests have incorporated the Seattle and Montana Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $12,500,000, and there have been transferred to this company the Fair Haven and Southern and the Seattle and Montana Railway lines, with all rights and interests in the unbuilt Portland and Puget Sound, and the Westminster and Southern lines. The officers of the Seattle and Montana Company are: President—James J. Hill; Vice President—Thomas Burke; Treasurer—E. Sawyer, and Assistant Secretary—W. H. Thompson.

Southern Railway Appointments.

A circular of the Southern Railway Company announces these appointments: A. Gordon Jones, Superintendent Macon Division, vice W. R. Beauprie, resigned, and C. L. Ewing, Superintendent Anniston Division, vice A. Gordon Jones, transferred.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Congressman L. D. Apsley, Massachusetts.
ASTOR—Gen. A. W. Greely, United States Army.
CAMBRIDGE—Prof. John Chipman Gray, Boston.
FIFTH AVENUE—Judge James A. Jenkins, United States Circuit Court of Illinois; Judge Charles E. Dyer, Appellate Court of Illinois, and Judge Stevenson Burke, Cleveland.
GRAND—A. Bronson, Jr., United States Navy.
MANHATTAN—Eugene F. Endicott, Boston.
MURRAY HILL—Amos A. Fries and Earl I. Brown, United States Army.
PLAZA—Senator Frank J. Cannon, Utah.

"Finest Flavor—Fairest Price"

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

TROOPS TO MOVE MONDAY

Activity at National Guard Headquarters in Preparing for Camp.

THE PLAN OF MOBILIZATION

Gen. Roe Declares that Officers Will Not Be Asked to Submit to Any Examination Before the Army Boards.

National Guard Headquarters in the Stewart Building were the scene of more activity yesterday than on any day since they opened, more than a month ago. Brig. Gens. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade, McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade, and James McLeer of the Second Brigade were in conference for some time, arranging plans for the encampment of their respective commands and the transfer of the troops, which is to take place Monday.

Major Gen. Roe arrived late in the afternoon, after having spent most of the day at Hempstead Plains getting the grounds into shape for the reception of the organizations, which have been ordered to that point. With him were Col. Olin, Chief of Staff, and Col. Bogart, Chief Engineer. Speaking about the arrangements so far made at camp, the Major General said:

"By Monday everything will be in readiness. We have arranged with the Hempstead Water Works to lay mains to camp, and in all 108 faucets will be provided, one to each cooking fireplace. Tents and camp equipments have already been shipped, and individual equipments for the new men who have not yet received them will be furnished before the order to start is given. The grounds are in first-class condition. I expect that in all 9,000 men will be easily accommodated."

Plan of Organization.

According to present plans, which were decided upon yesterday, the State National Guard, which is to be mustered into the volunteer army will be mobilized as follows:

At Hempstead—Sixty-ninth, Manhattan; Seventy-first, Manhattan; Thirteenth, Brooklyn; Fourteenth, Brooklyn; Forty-seventh, Brooklyn; one troop of Squadron A, Manhattan; Troop C, Brooklyn; First and Tenth Battalions, Oneonta; Third Separate Company, Oneonta; Fifth Separate Company, Newburg; Sixth Separate Company, Troy; Seventh Separate Company, Cohoes; Ninth Separate Company, Whitehall; Tenth Separate Company, Newburg; Twelfth Separate Company, Troy; Fourteenth Separate Company, Kingston; Eighteenth Separate Company, Glens Falls; Twentieth Separate Company, Binghamton; Twenty-first Separate Company, Troy; Twenty-second Separate Company, Saratoga; Twenty-fourth Separate Company, Middletown; Thirty-first Separate Company, Mohawk; Thirty-second Separate Company, Hoosick; Thirty-third Separate Company, Walton; Thirty-sixth Separate Company, Schenectady; Thirty-seventh Separate Company, Schenectady; Forty-fourth Separate Company, Utica; Forty-sixth Separate Company, Amsterdam.

At Peekskill—Eighth, Ninth, and Twelfth Regiments, all of Manhattan.

Uniforms for the new recruits are expected to arrive in time to clothe the men before they go into camp, as orders were placed early in the week.

Major Gen. Roe declared that none of the officers of the National Guard would be asked to submit to another examination, physical or mental, before United States Army examining boards, except the Surgeons, and the regimental and battalion officers whose positions are abolished under the army regulations will be assigned to line commands wherever practicable.

Gen. Roe's Statement.

Speaking then about the status of the men who will be mustered into the United States service as volunteers, with reference to the State organization, the General said:

"All these men are simply going on a furlough granted them by the Commander in Chief of the National Guard, and as soon as they return will resume their original places. It is true that during their absence the National Guard will be reorganized and regiments formed on the same basis as they are now, but it must be strictly understood that these new regiments will be merely provisional, and all surplus men will be discharged as soon as the others are dismissed from the service of the United States. It is probable that the new regiments will be numbered differently, as it is desired that all the old organizations retain their identity absolutely.

"Every effort is being made to have the regiments named by the same numbers they have now after they have been merged into the volunteer army, and we have the assurance that this will be done. So, for instance, the present Eighth Regiment will be called the Eighth New York Volunteers, the Ninth, Ninth New York Volunteers, &c.

"In this connection I wish to state most emphatically that the position of the regiments that have not been called upon to enlist is just as honorable as that of those going into service. It was long ago decided to keep strong organizations in the State to be prepared for any emergency that might arise, and this is the only reason the respective regiments will remain at home.

"I also want it understood that only those men who volunteered to go when the vote was taken in the different regiments will be required to join the camp. All others can stay in the city, and they will be utilized to form the nucleus of the new regiments about to be recruited. Their work will be no less arduous, considering that they will be called upon to drill inexperienced recruits."

The Thirteenth's Refusal.

Gen. Roe had not been officially informed that the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn had refused to go into camp. He said the understanding at Albany was that the regiment had volunteered; otherwise it would not have been called out. "I fully expect," he declared, "that the regiment will go to Hempstead with full ranks. All this talk about disobedience and courts-martial is nonsense, as it is distinctly understood that only those men who will agree to serve the United States are wanted in camp."

Gen. McLeer was also seen in reference to the Thirteenth Regiment's action, and he said that he had issued orders for the regiment to be prepared to leave for Hempstead on Monday, in accordance with the orders he had received from Albany. He had not been informed of any refusal, and did not expect any.

Nearly every regiment that is to go has a full complement of twelve companies of eighty-four men each, and those that are still short will be supplemented in camp. Many applications for permission to enlist in other regiments were renewed at headquarters yesterday from men in the Twenty-second Regiment, but their names were kept secret.

All the armories were kept open throughout the day, and new recruits were being drilled and equipped. Applications from volunteers came by the score, and were placed on file to be acted upon as soon as the companies are formed.

THE BROOKLYN REGIMENTS.

Indications that the Thirteenth Men Will Break Away from Their Officers and Volunteer.

Gen. McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, yesterday issued an order directing the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments to move to camp at Hempstead Plains on Monday, taking all equipments and equipages and three days' rations. The order also directs that the commanding officers use every means to recruit their organizations to the maximum quota. The order for the Forty-seventh to move has probably been delayed, in order to give that organization a chance to recruit more men.

It looked last night as if the Thirteenth Regiment would break away from its officers and insist on enlisting. It is not too much to say that the officers have already lost control of the men. At the armory last night meetings were held by all the companies, for the purpose, as the men openly declared, of "throwing down the officers." The sentiment was everywhere very strong against the officers, particularly Col. Watson, whose statement to the newspapers is held to disgrace the regiment.

The stand taken by the Thirteenth has made trouble for the men. On every hand their attitude contrasted with that of the Fourteenth, much to their disadvantage. The Thirteenth originally offered its services "at home or abroad," and the offer was accepted, and the Thirteenth was designated as one of the three volunteer regiments from Brooklyn. Col. Watson then announced that the men would not volunteer. When the order to go to camp was received, the Colonel declared that the regiment would obey orders and go to Hempstead, but would not volunteer.

Col. Watson's statement and the comments which have followed have opened the eyes of the men to the position in which they are placed, and the linking of their names with that of the Seventh Regiment gives them no pleasure. No vote was taken at the company meetings last night, as they were called rather as indignation meetings than otherwise. The sentiment was unmistakable. "We will volunteer in spite of our officers," was the declaration heard everywhere in the armory last night.

The Twenty-third, meanwhile, is in a far angrier state than even the Thirteenth. The Twenty-third volunteered enthusiastically and fully expected to go. When they were passed they were enraged. "We want to go to the front, and the Thirteenth don't," was the argument heard over and over again at the armory last night. "Why should we be passed over for them?"

A movement is on foot in the Twenty-third to have the regiment go into camp on its own account and at its own expense, simply to have the regiment set right before the people. It will then, the officers declare, be in the position of saying to the Government: "In spite of our being passed over, here we are, ready to go, whether the Thirteenth does or not."

The Twenty-third is placed in a bad position by this affair. Enthusiasm was at high tide, and recruits were coming in by dozens. They are now trying to get transferred to the Fourteenth and Forty-seventh. Many of the old members are also trying to get transferred, and the regiment is threatened with serious losses.

The officers and men were considerably elated last night over a rumor that the Twenty-third will be substitued for the Thirteenth. Some of the officers were talking about it confidently as an assured thing, and the belief was prevalent that orders to that effect will come to-day.

A NATIVE CUBAN ENLISTS.

Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment, Gives Him a Reception.

Among the recruits enlisted at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, yesterday, was Edmond De Luque, a Cuban, native of Matanzas, who is engaged in the export trade in Manhattan. He carried a recommendation from Lieut. Col. Hubbell, and received a rousing welcome from Company A, in which he was enrolled.

He was conducted up stairs and introduced to Col. Eddy and his staff, who also greeted him warmly. Company A afterward gave a reception for him.

A large number of recruits were enlisted in the course of the day. Col. Eddy last night said he did not now think that he would have to call upon the Seventeenth Separate Company at Flushing to make up the 1,000 men required.

COL. F. D. GRANT TO COMMAND.

All the Officers of the "Fighting Fourteenth" Sign a Petition for His Appointment.

Brooklyn's "Fighting Fourteenth" is to be commanded by Col. Frederick D. Grant if the Governor will appoint him. At a meeting of the twenty-six officers of the regiment, held at the armory last night, a petition was drawn up and signed by all, requesting Col. Grant's appointment as their commander. A large number of the men were waiting anxiously to hear the result of the meeting, and when it was announced the armory rang with cheers.

The petition was sent to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, and it is expected that the Governor will at once appoint Col. Grant. He has announced that he would accept. He said yesterday that he felt greatly flattered at being permitted to command the Fourteenth and would be delighted to become its Colonel.

The present commander of the regiment, Lieut. Col. A. L. Kline, has been ambitious to become Colonel, but he was one of those who voted for Col. Grant last night.

The regiment is gathering in recruits at a rapid rate. Over 100 men were enlisted yesterday, and there is little doubt that the Fourteenth will have the full quota, when it leaves for camp on Monday. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the men. The Fourteenth is the regiment which sent word that it would go anywhere to fight, whether under its own organization or not.

COMMANDANTS NAMED AT ALBANY.

They Will Lead the Three Regiments of Separate Companies.

ALBANY, April 29.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast this evening announced the appointments and details of commandants for the three regiments that are to be formed from the separate companies.

To be Colonel of the First Regiment, composed of the Tenth Battalion of Albany and separate companies of the Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barber of New York, late of the Twelfth Regiment; to be Lieutenant Colonel, Major Horatio P. Stacpole of Albany of the Tenth Battalion.

To be Colonel of the Second Regiment, composed of separate companies of the Third Brigade, Capt. E. E. Harding of the Seventh United States Infantry; to be Lieutenant Colonel, Major James H. Lloyd of Troy, Captain of the Twenty-first Separate Company.

These officers will receive their commissions from Gov. Black to-morrow.

Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hoffmann of Elmira, Inspector General on the staff of the commander in chief, has been detailed to the command of the Third Regiment, composed of separate companies of the Fourth Brigade, and Brig. Gen. William M. Kirby of Auburn, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, has been detailed as Lieutenant Colonel.

Both of these officers will retain their rank and positions in the National Guard.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast stated that the regiments formed as above would hereafter be known as the First, Second, and Third, unless otherwise designated by the United States authorities.

The Thirteenth Separate Company of Jamestown will be attached to the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast had a long consultation with Division Superintendent Harrington and General Agent Wolff of the New York Central this afternoon, relative to the transportation of troops to Peekskill and Hempstead . rains.

Gen. Tillinghast said this evening that the arrangements were nearly perfected and that orders would be issued to regiment and company commandants to-morrow, deciding the departure of their commands.

ORDERED TO SEA GIRT.

Three New Jersey Regiments Will Go There on Monday.

TRENTON, N. J., April 29.—Orders were issued to-day by Major Gen. Joseph W. Plume, who was yesterday appointed commander of the military camp at Sea Girt, directing the regiments and companies of the National Guard designated for service in the regular army to proceed to Sea Girt on Monday. It was by request of Gov. Voorhees that the men were allowed to remain in their homes over Sunday.

The Governor has not yet named the officers who will command the troops, and is waiting for recommendations which he has requested from the Colonels. The regiments to go to Sea Girt are the First, Second, and Third. Companies A, C, and G of the Sixth Regiment and Company E of the Seventh have been added to the Third Regiment.

Gen. Plume's orders direct that the troops proceed to Sea Girt in time to arrive not later than 2 o'clock. They will carry one cooked ration.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 29.—Only twenty members of Company F, Second Regiment, of Leonia, have volunteered their services. Among those who chose to remain are Capt. Goesser and Lieut. Brinkerhoff. The announcement caused considerable surprise in Leonia. There will be no difficulty in getting volunteers to fill the places of the men who decline to serve.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 29.—When Company A, Third Regiment, assembled at the armory last night forty-eight men stepped forward from the line in answer to the call for volunteers. All the officers were among them. Twenty-five decided to stay at home, and were told to stack their guns in the racks and consider themselves no longer members of the command.

Deputy Coroners Want to Enlist.

Deputy Coroners Hamilton Williams, Edward J. Donlin, and Philip F. O'Hanlon have applied to the War Department to go to war either as physicians or soldiers. They have received notice from the department that they may be called upon.

FIRST TROOPS IN CAMP

Company H of the Seventy-first Regiment to Guard State Property at Hempstead.

CROWDS CHEER THE SOLDIERS

The Trip from the Armory to the Long Island Ferry Almost a Triumphal Procession—Gen. Roe Awaits at the Station.

Eighty-four men and three officers, comprising Company H of the Seventy-first Regiment, left the armory, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning for Hempstead Plains, L. I. It is the first body of soldiers of the National Guard to go into active service from this State. Two hours later they were on duty, which, until the camp is organized and the main troops arrive, will consist in guarding the State property already on the grounds.

Fully two hours before the men were ready to march a large crowd assembled in front of the armory, waiting patiently in spite of the rain for the appearance of the company. Promptly at the hour set for the departure the gates of the armory opened and Capt. William H. Joyce appeared at the head of his command.

This seemed to be a signal for the crowd, which at once broke out into a chorus of cheers and shouts of encouragement. Many waved miniature flags, and many women in the crowd kissed their hands to the departing soldiers. A good portion of the crowd followed them to the Long Island Ferry. The soldiers wore the regulation fatigue uniform, including a dark-gray campaign hat, knapsack filled with utensils and one day's rations, covered with ponchos, or rubber blankets; a cloth overcoat rolled over the shoulder, and the regulation rifle. The men also wore their cartridge belts containing forty-five rounds of ammunition.

Roster of the Company.

Following are the names of the officers and men now in charge of the Hempstead camp.

Captain, Walter Joyce; First Lieutenant, Lincoln W. McLeod; Second Lieutenant, William Longson; First Sergeant, J. M. Oakley; Sergeants, C. Wells, B. H. Wallace, F. Miller, G. Doyle; Corporals, J. L. Lewis, C. M. Pendleton, E. Madlerger; Lance Corporals, T. J. Bang, J. M. Gloeckner, S. B. Bard, W. Fink.

Privates, G. W. Ahearn, P. Ashdown, C. Armstrong, J. Anderson, G. W. Bang, H. J. Bang, J. Burnett, J. Burke, S. B. Bogart, E. W. Barker, J. Bedner, J. Brown, M. J. Clark, F. Depew, J. F. Ellis, A. Est, J. J. Fallon, J. F. Fariey, H. Fischer, W. R. Forbes, F. L. Flint, C. Goldwater, J. P. Gallagher, J. D. Hammel, G. Haskell, H. Henderson, J. Herron, P. F. Howard, L. E. Hess, G. H. Hayes, W. D. Hickey, J. Hyland, A. Hyland, C. H. Lawrence, C. Leyman, F. Lorence, O. Langsdorf, W. H. Lucas, E. Molindorff, A. M. McLeod, J. D. Merritt, J. T. Michael, A. Michael, J. Milne, H. Moore, J. M. Marlowe, T. J. Murphy, J. McAuliffe, J. Muller, R. E. Murphy, W. Nolan, W. Newman, J. A. O'Brien, S. Orange, M. Orange, J. W. O'Meara, F. T. O'Brien, H. H. Phildins, G. A. Rowlandson, R. J. Sayles, W. F. Smith, J. H. Schmitt, A. Siebecker, W. Sutton, W. B. Stage, A. H. Stagg, H. Schlamp, S. T. Sullivan, C. F. Tammany, W. Vogel, A. Wallner, and F. H. Zoller.

Col. Greene was at the armory early to see that everything was in order, but he gave the men about no instructions and made no speech before the start. Three minutes before 9 o'clock he beckoned to Capt. Joyce and asked him if all were ready. The Captain replied in the affirmative, and after a short private talk with the Colonel, the order was given to march. The men formed four abreast and wheeled into a column. As soon as the first four reached the street, some one shouted:

"Three cheers for Company H!"

The cry was taken up and vigorously repeated, being followed by cheers for the Seventy-first Regiment and the United States.

The trip from the armory to the ferry was almost like a triumphal procession. Crowds lined the streets, and the boys in blue were greeted on all sides with cheers and applause. There was still more enthusiasm when the company reached Long Island City.

Officers in Waiting.

Major Gen. Roe was there, accompanied by Cols. Olin and Bogart, all in plain clothes, waiting for the men, with a special train consisting of three coaches and an observation car. Gen. Roe and his staff occupied the observation car, and were joined later by President Baldwin, General Superintendent Porter, Traffic Manager Smith, and Chief Engineer Ford of the Long Island Railroad.

Many young women were at the station to bid the men good-bye, and one of them pleaded with a soldier not to go. He fled to the car to escape her and talked to her through a window. She clasped him round the neck, still pleading with him to remain at home, and only when the train began to move could she be persuaded to let go.

The train had barely started when a succession of explosions like a fusillade of musketry was heard. The soldiers in the front cars ran back to the rear cars, thinking that their comrades had fired a salute, but they learned that the noise came from alarm torpedoes placed on the track by the railroad employes by way of a salute to the company.

The train arrived at Hempstead at 10:45 o'clock, and Gen. Roe piloted the way to the camp grounds, where a force of workmen were busy getting the place into shape.

Company H was at once formed into squads and placed on guard duty.

PENNSYLVANIA MEN IN CAMP.

Inspection at Mount Gretna To-day—The Governor's Call to be Read.

MOUNT GRETNA, Penn., April 29.—The camp of the Pennsylvania militia was formally opened at sunrise to-day, when the flag at division headquarters was swung to the breeze and the guns of Battery B belched forth the salute.

The experience of the soldiers last night, sleeping in the mud around bivouac fires, in freight cars, and wherever they could get shelter, had no ill effects except in one instance. Private Samuel Manah of the Fifteenth Regiment was taken ill with pneumonia and was sent to the Lebanon Hospital.

Inspector General Morrell arrived at the camp this evening, and orders were at once issued for inspection and muster, beginning at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. This will continue all day. After each command has been inspected the Inspector General will read Gov. Hastings's call on the Guard to volunteer, and will also inform them that it is not compulsory. Immediately following company commanders will report those in their commands who have consented. Gov. Hastings and staff are expected to be present. There was but little done at the camp to-day. The work delayed by the storm yesterday was completed in the morning, and there were regimental and company drills in the afternoon. The official report of officers and men present is not yet complete.

GEN. BROOKE WANTS 3,000 NEGROES.

They May Serve as Regulars If They Cannot as Georgia Volunteers.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 29.—Gov. Atkinson having refused to accept negro troops as members of the State Guard for enlistment into the volunteer service, word was received here to-day, unofficially, from Chickamauga, that Gen. Brooke desired to enlist 3,000 Georgia and Tennessee negroes to take with him to Cuba. He believes that he can find that many willing to go, and that they will make good soldiers.

Minnesota Volunteers Assemble.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 29.—The three regiments of Minnesota's volunteers assembled in this city to-day. A review was held by Gov. Clough with his full military staff. Then, headed by the Governor and staff and commanded by Col. Bobleter, the troops marched north on Wabash Street, out University, and Snelling Avenues to Camp Ramsey at the State Fair Grounds. Cheering multitudes lined the streets along the line of march.

An Ohio Regiment Leaves Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 29.—The Fifth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, Col. Kennan commanding, left this city for Columbus to-day amid the blare of trumpets and the hurrahs of many thousands of people, who packed the streets along the line of march from the armory to the railway station. Business was practically suspended, schools were dismissed, and buildings profusely decorated in honor of the occasion.

American Hosiery Co.
Salesroom 108 and 110 Franklin St., N. Y.
Factories, New Britain, Conn.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Knit Underwear and Hosiery
Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan and Cotton, in all weights. Ladies' Equestrian Tights, Men's Sweaters. Combination Suits.
NO BETTER IN THE WORLD.

CROWDS AT THE ARMORIES.

Some Men from the Seventh and Twenty-second Regiments Join the Sixty-ninth.

A larger crowd than was ever before seen at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, at Seventh Street and Third Avenue, gathered there last night, and the crush finally became so great that Col. Duffy was forced to place sentries at the gates and admit no one except members of the regiment and recruits.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed when it was announced that the four new companies, F, H, L, and M, had been completed, and had full ranks. The Captains of these companies received their commissions last night, and were loudly cheered by their men. The new company commanders are: Capt. Thomas H. Devlin, formerly Second Lieutenant of Company B, commanding Company F; Capt. H. J. Barren, formerly of the Pennsylvania National Guard, commanding Company H; Capt. Anthony J. Griffin, commanding Company L, and Capt. J. J. Roche, formerly Sergeant Major of the regiment, commanding Company M.

Orders were received late last night requiring the regiment to assemble in the armory in heavy marching order at 8 A. M. on Monday, preparatory to leaving for Hempstead, L. I., and this proved a further incentive to the exuberance of the men.

Men from Other Regiments.

Among the new men enlisted in the regiment last night were Second Lieut. John J. Kennedy of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment. He applied for a transfer to the Sixty-ninth, and was elected First Lieutenant of Company M. W. L. Massarene, the young Southerner, and a member of Company F, Seventh Regiment, who was the only man of his company to vote for volunteering, is now a member of the Sixty-ninth. He did not want to stay at home with the Seventh, and was gladly received by the Sixty-ninth. John T. Walsh of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment, was also enlisted in Company M. A man who gave his name as Oscar M. Burchard, and who said he rode all the way from Kansas City on horseback, asked to be taken into the regiment, and, upon furnishing satisfactory reference, was admitted into Company M.

Col. Henry Chauncey of the Eighth Regiment announced last night that he had eleven of his twelve companies complete, and that the Twelfth would have full ranks to-day. Capt. C. L. Starbuck was elected to the command of Company L, and George Sands, until recently a member of the Seventh Regiment, was elected First Lieutenant. A number of the recruits were drilled last night and made a good showing.

New Men Unequipped.

Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment said last night that if the regiment went to Peekskill on Monday the greater part of the newly enlisted men would have to be left behind because they were without uniforms or blankets. He said he expected to receive uniforms and blankets for the men by to-day or to-morrow, but that not enough of them would be received to supply one-half the new men. The usual large crowd was at the armory last night to watch the drilling of the recruits, who are making rapid progress. New recruits are still being accepted, although there have been accepted already many more than are needed to give the regiment its full quota.

The commanders assigned to the two new companies are Capt. Coan, to Company L, and Capt. Timson, to Company M.

Gen. Doyle May Command.

Col. Leonard of the Twelfth Regiment said last night that Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle of Buffalo would command the Ninth and Twelfth, together with a regiment from his own brigade, when the men are stationed at Peekskill. Col. Seward of the Ninth also said that Gen. Doyle was to command. It was understood that Gen. Butt was extremely angry when he received word that his men were to be commanded by the Buffalo officer, and it was rumored that he was thinking of resigning. Gen. Butt declined to be seen when a reporter called at his home last night. The servant at the door explained that he was busy holding a conference with his Colonels.

Although it is understood that the assignment of Gen. Doyle to command at Peekskill is considered by Gen. Butt to be a slight from Albany, it is argued by officers of the Ninth and Twelfth that Gen. Doyle was assigned there because he was Gen. Butt's senior officer.

Twenty-second Affairs.

At the Twenty-second Regiment Armory last night Col. Bartlett said that the rumors that two officers of the regiment were going to resign or were to be asked for their resignations were so far as he knew without foundation. The work of recruiting still goes on at the armory, and seven new men were accepted yesterday.

An election of a First Lieutenant for Company B was held last night. Second Lieut. L. Alford Hamilton was chosen to fill the vacancy. The vacancy was caused by the promotion last January of Lieut. R. Otto Haubold to be Captain of the company.

The Seventy-first Filled.

All the companies of the Seventy-first Regiment will be complete to-day, as more than enough recruits have been obtained for the two new companies—L and M. The officers of these companies have already been selected, and are: Company L, Capt. E. F. Austin; First Lieutenant, H. H. True; Second Lieutenant, W. L. Murray. Company M, Captain, W. L. Goldsborough; First Lieutenant, Alfred H. Abeel; Second Lieutenant, H. B. Fisher. The regiment will start for Hempstead at 8:30 Monday morning.

At the Fifth Brigade headquarters, in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, it was announced that thirty-five new officers will go before the Examining Board of the National Guard to-day at 2:30. The board was appointed last night by Brig. Gen. Smith, and will consist of Major Conover of the Seventh Regiment, Major McClintock of the Brigade Staff, and Capt. Rhoads of the Seventh Regiment.

Mormons Urged to Enlist.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 29.—A letter from the First President of the Mormon Church to Gov. Wells on the subject of enlistments has caused something of a sensation. The fact that Apostle Brigham Young, in a discourse at the Tabernacle last Sunday, counseled the saints to remain at home and that the recruiting office in his city the opening day secured but forty-seven volunteers was regarded as reflections upon the patriotism of the people, and the Presidency of the Church urges the saints to enlist.

MATCHES MAY GO UP.

Sulphur and Other Ingredients Are Contraband of War.

CHICAGO, April 29.—If several of the large match companies had not exercised extraordinary promptitude in laying in a supply of sulphur within the last week or ten days there would have been no matches on the market within a comparatively short time. Sulphur, with saltpetre and chlorate of potash, besides furnishing the tips for matches, is the principal ingredient of powder, and as such is contraband of war and liable to seizure.

Since the trouble with Spain began the importers have refused to sell a pound of these articles until the cargoes now at sea are safely landed. To-day there is, it is said, not an ounce of any of these articles in the market. Diamond Match officials say they could get all the sulphur they want in this country, but J. W. Morrison, a heavy druggist said: "There is practically no sulphur, saltpetre, or chlorate of potash to be had to-day." Several dealers in drugs are quoted as expecting matches to advance.

Pardoned to Join Our Navy.

Frans Schroeder, an athletic German, stowed away in the steamer Bulgaria at Halifax, and on reaching here was detained by the immigration officials for deportation. He was discharged, however, yesterday without fine, because he said he came here to enlist in the navy. He produced honorable discharge papers from the German Navy, and said that he was an expert gunner.

THE VOLUNTEER RECRUITS

Not Many More Are Wanted Now at the Various Stations.

OLD GUARD TENTS TO CLOSE

This Will Be the Last Day for Enrollments There—The Work of the Bankers and Brokers Is Progressing.

Recruiting of volunteers was resumed with a rush throughout the city yesterday, and the poor showing of the day before, which was attributed to the bad weather, was considerably improved. It is expected, however, that within the next few days all muster rolls will be closed, as the number of volunteers already surpasses the number which this State would be expected to furnish, even should a second call be issued by the Government.

The Lafayette Post Brigade has issued orders to the officers of its various stations to accept none but the very best men that present themselves. The number of men so far enrolled is considerably over 7,000, and as the physical examiners are rejecting only a comparatively small percentage, there will be more men than would be needed for the brigade, which is to consist only of three regiments. Many companies were drilled at the provisional armory, at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, where the physical examinations are also being conducted.

At the headquarters of the William Astor Chanler regiment it was announced yesterday that over 700 men had so far been passed by the surgeons. Mr. Chanler left for Washington to see what chance his regiment will have of going into active service. He is expected back to-day.

The regiment of "Blues and Grays," it was announced yesterday, is already full, and additional enlistments will be received only to fill vacancies caused by rejections on account of physical incapacity.

Old Guard Tents to Close.

This is the last day in which volunteers can enroll in the regiments that are being recruited by the Old Guard. The enrollment has been so heavy that Major Briggs issued orders last night to stop the taking of names, for the present at least, and at 5 o'clock this afternoon the tents which have been the centre of attraction in Union and Madison Squares, City Hall Park, and Bowling Green will be taken down.

In spite of the bad weather the enrollment yesterday in the City Hall tent had reached 725 men, and at Bowling Green the total enrollment was 550. At Union Square the Old Guard tent was opened at an early hour, and over 75 names were added to the rolls. This afternoon it is intended to have the Old Guard Band give a concert in front of this tent. At Madison Square enlistments came in slowly but steadily, and the rolls closed with nearly 50 new names.

Col. Marshall's tent, in Union Square, showed signs of renewed activity. The big zouave parading in front of the tent kept calling for men to volunteer. A Greek bugler and a fife and drum corps were also employed. About 200 men were enrolled.

The Bankers and Brokers.

The Subscription Committee of the Bankers and Brokers' Regiment met in the Mills Building yesterday afternoon. Henry Clews is Chairman of the committee, and associated with him are Washington E. Connor, F. T. Adams, A. A. Houseman, H. C. E. Hoskier, Edward Wasserman, and Walter C. Taylor.

The following circular was drawn up and sent to all National, State, and savings banks, bankers, life and fire insurance companies, and members of the various Exchanges:

> The time has again come when Wall Street may make reply to the many petty attacks upon it, in a way at once dignified and true to its traditions of patriotism. Never has a call upon it for either men or money for the National defense failed of a quick and generous response, and many of the leaders in finance to-day are proud of the title of veteran. The bugle call has sounded again and from every section, East and West, North and South, our people are answering as with one voice, and in this mighty rally Wall Street must not follow, but lead. From its ranks a regiment is now being recruited, whose accoutrements are to be a part of the gift of the financial district, and it is earnestly hoped that not one appeal will be made in vain.
>
> It is a time when party affiliations and sectional feelings, if such there be, are swept away by the rising tide of loyalty to our great country, and he who would attempt to stem the tide even by inaction can only be regarded as aiding the cause of the common enemy, whose centuries of dishonor and cruelty are at last to meet with terrible retribution.
>
> Let your contributions be as generous as the patriotism that calls it forth. Please make all checks payable to the order of James D. Smith, Chairman.

A Military Announcement.

The following announcement was issued yesterday by the Military Committee of the same regiment:

> The Military Committee is empowered to select all officers up to and including Captains. Applications for such positions should be made in writing to committee at headquarters. Such application must be accompanied by statement containing descriptive list, term of military experience, name of organization most recently attached to, and also certificate or letter from commandant of such organization. Applications not conforming to these requirements will not be considered. Applications for positions as field officers will be also received and referred to the Advisory Committee, who are empowered to appoint as they see fit.

Secretary Quincy said yesterday that the $4,000 fund had been materially increased already. The enrollment figures will be announced soon. It is known to be over 1,000 now.

The Manhattan Guard, a military organization to be formed by members of the athletic and boat clubs, continued to enroll members at 56 Pine Street yesterday. Already 100 young men, all athletes, have been enrolled and the first drill will be held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Tuesday night. Lieut. S. M. Phillips is Chairman of the Recruiting Committee.

A LEGION OF CANADIANS.

Steps Taken to Form One at a Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 29.—In accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting of Canadian-American citizens held at the Sherman House, the Chairman, Col. George A. Baynes, has appointed an Executive Committee to carry out the details for the formation of a Canadian-American legion, which will offer to the State of Illinois several regiments of Canadian-born citizens for service during the war.

A large number of letters have been received from Canadian-American citizens throughout the West and Northwest indorsing the formation of the league and offering their services if acceptable to the Government.

Williamsburg Cavalry Regiment.

The First Provisional Regiment of Cavalry, organized in Williamsburg by Capt. Noah L. Cocheu, with headquarters at 74 Broadway, is now complete, and orders were issued yesterday for the recruits to meet to-night in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, in Marcy Avenue, to be drilled. Capt. Cocheu said yesterday: "My regiment is really the first organization of its kind to offer its services to the Government. I am satisfied it will be accepted because every man in it is a horseman and rider."

Meriden Silverware
Gold and Silver Plate
AND
Sterling Silver
The Meriden Company
Silversmiths
Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue
Factories: Meriden, Conn.; Hamilton, Ont.

The GORHAM *Co'y.*
Silversmiths
make their own
LEATHER GOODS,
and are therefore able to oversee the designing of each piece, and to combine leather and silver more harmoniously than would be otherwise possible.
BROADWAY AND 19th STREET
23 Maiden Lane

SURGEONS FOR THE RECRUITS.

Medical Officers Detailed to Examine Volunteers for the Army Under the President's Call.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The medical officers named below are detailed for duty at the places set opposite their respective names to examine volunteer troops called out under the proclamation of the 23d inst. as to their physical qualifications for the military service of the United States.

State.	Rendezvous.	Mustering Officer.
Alabama,	Mobile	Capt. William E. Purviance, Asst. Surgeon.
Arkansas,	Little Rock.	Major Harry O. Perley, Surgeon.
California,	S. Francisco.	Major Robert H. White, Surgeon.
Colorado,	Denver	Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Dep. Surgeon General.
Connecticut,	Niantic	Major Ezra Woodruff, Surgeon.
Delaware,	Wilmington.	Capt. M. C. Wyeth, Asst. Surgeon.
Florida,	Tampa	Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon.
Georgia,	Atlanta	Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon.
Idaho,	Pendleton	Major Louis Brechemin, Surgeon.
Illinois,	Springfield	Capt. H. P. Birmingham, Asst. Surgeon.
Indiana,	Evansville	Capt. Wm. J. Wakeman, Asst. Surgeon.
Iowa,	Des Moines	Capt. G. J. Newgarden, Asst. Surgeon.
Kansas,	Ft. Leavenw'h.	Major John M. Banister, Surgeon.
Kentucky,	Lexington	Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Gardner, Deputy Surgeon General.
Louisiana,	N. Orleans.	Capt. C. E. Woodruff, Asst. Surgeon.
Maine,	Portland	Capt. H. R. Stiles, Asst. Surgeon.
Maryland,	Baltimore	Major Louis W. Crampton, Surgeon.
Mass.,	Springfield	Capt. G. E. Bushnell, Asst. Surgeon.
Michigan,	Detroit	Capt. Benjamin Munday, Asst. Surgeon.
Minnesota,	La Crosse	Major Philip F. Harvey, Surgeon.
Mississippi,	Jackson	Capt. J. D. Glennan, Asst. Surgeon.
Missouri,	St. Louis	Capt. C. B. Ewing, Asst. Surgeon.
Nebraska,	Omaha	Major Egon A. Koerper, Surgeon.
New Hamp.,	Concord	Major Charles B. Byrne, Surgeon.
N. Jersey,	Jersey City.	Capt. W. C. Gorgas, Asst. Surgeon.
New York,	Peekskill	Major Louis M. Maus, Surgeon.
N. Carolina,	Raleigh	Capt. F. A. Winter, Asst. Surgeon.
Ohio,	Columbus	Major Valery Havard, Surgeon.
Oregon,	Portland	Capt. Edward R. Morris, Asst. Surgeon.
Penn.,	Mt. Gretna	Major J. D. Hall, Surgeon.
R. I.,	Providence	Major C. L. Heizmann, Surgeon.
S. Carolina,	Charleston.	First Lieut. W. F. Lewis, Asst. Surgeon.
Tennessee,	Nashville	Major W. F. Carter, Surgeon.
Texas,	Austin	Capt. E. A. Mearns, Asst. Surgeon.
Vermont,	Burlington	Capt. J. R. Kean, Asst. Surgeon.
Virginia,	Richmond	Major G. W. Adair, Surgeon.
Washington,	Tacoma	Capt. J. L. Phillips, Asst. Surgeon.
West Va.,	Martinsburg.	Capt. B. L. Teneyck, Asst. Surgeon.
Wisconsin,	Milwaukee	Lieut. Col. Henry R. Tilton, Dep. Sur. Gen.
Wyoming,	Cheyenne	Major Curtis E. Munn, Surgeon.
Dist. of Col.,	Wash'ton.	Col. W. H. Forwood, Asst. Surg. General.

THE PRAIRIE MANNED.

Orders Received at the Navy Yard for the San Francisco and New Orleans to Sail.

One hundred and twenty-five men belonging to the Massachusetts Naval Militia marched to the navy yard yesterday from the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, and officially took charge of the auxiliary cruiser Prairie. Some of the members of this battalion obtained leave of absence on Thursday, and will not be back until Tuesday morning. When they arrive the full complement on board the Prairie will be 168 men and 10 officers.

As soon as they got on board they began to fit out their quarters, which were not ready for them. The Prairie will not be ready to sail until late next week. Meantime the men will be granted twelve months' furlough from their respective organizations, and will enlist in the navy. Capt. Weeks has returned to Boston, and the battalion is now in charge of Lieut. W. H. Buffington.

The members of the First Battalion of New York are still at their headquarters on the New Hampshire waiting until the alterations on the Yankee are completed.

Orders were issued to the Brooklyn battalion to meet at the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Flatbush Avenue last night for drill. They remained at the armory all night, and this morning will march to the navy yard, where they will be detailed to the different vessels of the mosquito fleet now being fitted out there.

Orders have been received at the navy yard that the cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans are to sail at the earliest possible moment. Both vessels are moored alongside the coal dock, and have been taking on stores, provisions, ammunition, and coal. Hurry orders were issued in the yard, and the San Francisco will sail to-day and the New Orleans to-morrow. The destination of these two cruisers is not known yet.

The collier Sterling, which has been weatherbound in the yard for two days, left the yard yesterday afternoon. She anchored with the St. Louis and Harvard off Tompkinsville.

The navy yard tug Narkeeta went to the Fall River Line pier early in the morning and took off a draft of fifty bluejackets and marines that had arrived from Boston. They are now quartered on the receiving ship Vermont. Thirty-five recruits were enrolled at the receiving ship yesterday.

The repairs on the cruiser Chicago are being pushed as fast as possible. Her engines are being assembled, and the interior is being rapidly fitted. It is expected that she will be ready for service in July.

Two large torpedo tubes from the E. W. Bliss Company were taken to the yard and placed on the Scorpion. This vessel has been waiting for these tubes for several days. The ports and mounts were ready for them, and the tubes were placed in position at once. The Scorpion is about ready for sea.

Seven hundred tons of ammunition were shipped to Key West for the use of the vessels in the fleet now blockading Cuban ports. Twenty guns for the cruiser Newark, now being fitted out at Norfolk, were also shipped.

The Portuguese steamer Peninsular, which arrived yesterday from Lisbon, brought 221 packages of merchandise marked to "Commanding Officer U. S. N. Bancroft," and consigned to A. S. Kenny, Pay Director U. S. N.

WAR VESSELS RENAMED.

The Brazilian Nictheroy Becomes the Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day selected new names for several recent acquisitions to the auxiliary navy. The cruiser Nictheroy, formerly the Morgan Liner El Cid, purchased from the Brazilian Government, has been renamed the Buffalo in honor of the New York city of that name. This cruiser left Rio de Janeiro a few days ago under escort of a Brazilian warship, bound for New York. Her departure from the Brazilian port was undoubtedly hastened by the neutrality order recently issued by that Government, giving vessels of the belligerent nations twenty-four hours to leave Brazilian ports.

Other vessels renamed to-day are the following: The steam lighter John Dwight was named the Pawnee, the tug Hesperia was named the Apache, and the tug Justin was named the Chickasaw.

POWDER HOUSES DOUBLY GUARDED.

Thousands of Tons of the Explosive at Eureka, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29.—Owing to the recent destruction of powder mills at Easton, Penn., and Santa Cruz, Cal., by explosions thought probably to have been caused by Spanish spies, the managers of eight big powder companies having their Western headquarters in this city have ordered double guards placed at all points where powder is stored or manufactured. There are five powder storehouses at Eureka, Mo., near this city, and they are being guarded closely, as thousands of tons of the explosive are in storage there.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Naval officers were very much concerned this morning at the reported destruction of the powder factory at Dover, N. J., and the wires were put to work instantly, with the result of showing that the concern suffering from the explosion was not the one supplying the Government with powder, but was the Atlantic Works.

Alleged Spy Caught Near Mexico.

LAREDO, Texas, April 29.—When the International and Great Northern mail train arrived last evening a stranger on the train was immediately arrested by an officer from Fort McIntosh, and from what could be learned the man is thought to be a Spanish spy, who has been under surveillance all the way from New York City. He was bound for Mexico. The prisoner is now at the post, but nothing further of a definite nature could be learned last night.

Dr. Marti, the Spaniard recently lodged in the Mexican jail for violating the neutrality law of Mexico, with several Mexican followers, is still a prisoner, he having not procured legal representation, as required by the law.

AT THE MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

VALLEJO, Cal., April 29.—The cruiser Charleston will be ready for sea service in a few days. She has been painted the usual war color.

Work on the Yorktown and Philadelphia is being expedited. The number of men employed at Mare Island Navy Yard during the present rush is 1,766.

The training ship Adams went out of commission to-day. Her officers and men will go to the Charleston.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

2:45 A. M.—436 West Seventeenth Street; John O'Neill; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—2,291 Third Avenue; Nauss Brothers; damage slight.

4:25 P. M.—155 Lewis Street; R. Rosendicker; damage, $10.

5:15 P. M.—38 Greenwich Street; Henry Kalaski; damage slight.

10 P. M.—1,802 Second Avenue; George Rehan; damage slight.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

4 P. M.—70 and 72 Ninth Street; Edward Thibaut & Co.; damage, $1,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CATASAUQUA, Penn., April 29.—The roller flour mill operated by Mauser & Cressman was completely destroyed by fire early to-day. Six hundred bushels of wheat, 800 barrels of flour, and valuable new machinery were destroyed. Loss, $100,000; partially insured.

The one-story brick building at 70 and 72 Ninth Street, Long Island City, occupied by E. A. Thibut as a varnish factory, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $4,000. There was no insurance.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

GOING TO ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?
Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "**How to reach the Gold Fields of Alaska;**" "**Answers to every day queries;**" "**Map of Alaska;**" "**Alaska excursions,**" and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.
Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska, inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.
Goodall, Perkins & Co., Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.

GRAND HOTEL, PARIS. Tariff-Plan sent on Application, enabling Rooms to be Secured by Correspondence. and Terms arranged.
GRAND HOTEL, PARIS. Tariff-Plan can also be obtained at all Sleeping Car Agencies. Unique situation on the Grands Boulevards, the Place de l'Opera, the Rue Scribe, the Rue Auber.
GRAND HOTEL, PARIS. All the Comforts of Modern Life. Lift all Night. Electricity Throughout. Post and Telegraph Office. Ticket Office for Theatres. Special Carriage Service.
GRAND HOTEL, PARIS. Bathrooms. Hydrotherapy. 800 Rooms and Saloons. Sumptuous Apartments. ROOMS from 5 FRANCS. Special terms for Families.
GRAND HOTEL, PARIS. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables in the Salle des Fetes. One of the Sights of the Capital.
GRAND HOTEL, PARIS. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. DEJEUNERS, 5 FRANCS. DINNERS, 8 FRANCS. (everything included.) Noted Cellars.
THE GRAND HOTEL,
12 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, PARIS.

How a harbor is protected by mines—at the Electrical Show.
A tank filled with water; laid with miniature mines; miniature boats steaming about; a touch of a button—explosion!
But that isn't all; nor half; not a thousandth part of the spell-binding things you'll see at the Electrical Show.
To be held under the auspices of The New York Electrical Society. Madison Square Garden, May 2 to 21.

LEAKY ROOFS If you are Building, send for our Booklet on Metal Tiles, Shingles, and High Grade Roofing Plates, also our book on The "STAR" Ventilator mailed FREE.
MERCHANT & CO., 247 Water St., New York.

The Wanamaker Store

Bicycle Suits at $2.90

DON'T take these for regular $2.90 suits. Come expecting to save about half on a very good value $5 suit. They are not even regular $5 grades;—they're a little better.

Perhaps you don't think a $5 suit can be good enough to wear and look respectably. Come and see these. They are good enough to go anywhere, and they'll *stay* good, for the materials and workmanship are both conscientious. But they will not cost you $5.

The Price is $2.90.

Men's Scarfs at 25c.

SOME of these have been priced at *two dollars each* within the past month. There's not one of them which was not marked at least 75c., and the bulk of the lot is of scarfs for which we have been asking (and getting) $1, and even $1.50. All shapes, tip-top styles, of course, since they are all new, but they are odds and ends. A little picking may be necessary, but it's rich picking at

25c. each.

Men's Underwear and Hosiery.

ALTHOUGH they're little-priced there's been nothing slighted in the finishing of these undergarments—no skimping in the cutting. The same attention has been given these as is necessary in higher priced wear. Some new styles in the half hose, which we consider unusually good values at the prices.

UNDERWEAR

At 38c. each—Shirts and drawers of fine balbriggan; long or short sleeves in shirts; all seams covered; solid light blue, solid light lavender; random mixtures of light blue and light tan; tan and light blue with white stripes; pink and cadet blue with black polka dots.

At 50c. each—Shirts and drawers; seams covered throughout; pearl buttons on shirts and drawers; ribbed lisle thread in ecru; also white with light blue stripes; balbriggan, in light blue and light tan; shirts have silk trimmed necks and fronts; also in tan and blue with white stripes; balbriggan bicycle drawers, with re-enforced seats; French balbriggan, shirts have long or short sleeves; drawers in 28 and 31 inch inseam; pearl buttons throughout; all seams covered; drawers seats have special re-enforcing.

At $1 each—Shirts and drawers of French balbriggan; short and long inseams in drawers; mock ribbed; shirts have silk fronts; cuffs silk trimmed in white; medium weight, full fashioned; light weight shirts, long or short sleeves; drawers are spliced front and back.

HALF HOSE

At 25c. pair—Fancy cotton, in silk embroidered and printed effects; fast black cotton and lisle thread.

At 25c.—Fine gauge fast black cotton, with lisle spliced soles.

At 12½c. pair—Fine gauge cotton, seamless; in assorted shades of tan and fast black; elastic; sightly and durable.

Broadway.

Another Lot of 25c. Handkerchiefs at 12½c.

OUR announcement of these a few days ago met with quick response. The selling has been brisk, but we're ready with a new lot this morning. Women's fine all-linen handkerchiefs, embroidered and scalloped, and good value at 25c., are 12½c. each—only while this lot lasts.

Broadway.

Fine Muslin Underwear Priced for Quick Removal

THIS collection represents odd lots left from this Spring's lively selling. Some of the garments are slightly soiled or mussed, but the greatest damage has been to their prices, some of which are only a third of their former figures. We wish to be rid of them quickly, and believe this reduction we've made will prove effective.

Corset covers, in many styles, neatly made and trimmed, at 18c. to 50c. These have been 35c. to $1.50. Mostly large sizes.

Drawers, good quality, embroidery trimmed, at 50c.; have been 85c. to $1.25; others at 75c. that were good value at $1.50 and $1.75.

White Petticoats, with umbrella ruffle and deep embroidery ruffle; also dust ruffle; two styles; these were $1.50, but now $1. Other styles at $1.25 and $1.50, that were $1.75 and $2.50.

Night Gowns in many styles, beginning at 50c. for garments that sold readily at 65c. to 90c.; and up to $1.50 for the $2.50 and $2.75 sorts.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Princess May Gloves, $1.

COMPARE this with any $1.50 kid glove. We'll be satisfied with your verdict, for we know you quickly see the value we're offering in our "Princess May" at $1. In all colors, black and white, included, with buttons or clasps.

Tenth street.

Chocolate-Covered Marshmallows.

THIS delicious mouthful is keeping our factory very busy. The sales of it are increasing by leaps and bounds. Ordinarily we ask 30c. a pound for it, but at stated intervals we drop the price a bit, just to jump its circulation still further. One of those times comes to-day.

Like all our candies, it is perfectly pure. There's nothing in it but just *candy,*—just sugar and cream and pure gum arabic and white of egg and chocolates, and all those ingredients are the most expensive we can find,—not the cheapest we can find. If you haven't tried this confection, try it to-day. 20c. A POUND.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NEUTRALITY OF PORTUGAL.

Provisions of the Decree Published in the Official Gazette of Lisbon.

LISBON, April 29.—The Official Gazette to-day published the neutrality decree of Portugal, in the war between Spain and the United States. It is similar to the decree issued at the time of the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, and contains six articles:

1. Forbids the equipment of privateers in Portuguese waters.
2. Forbids the entry of privateers into Portuguese waters.
3. Permits belligerents to make a short stay at Portuguese ports.
4. Defines legitimate trade, as regards belligerents, and forbids trading in goods which may be considered contraband of war.
5. Warns Portuguese and foreigners in Portugal against actions contrary to the security of the State.
6. Refuses protection to any infringers of the decree.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Viscount de Santo-Thyrso, the Portuguese Minister, looked over the cable dispatch from Lisbon giving the substance of the neutrality decree gazetted there to-day and said it was evidently accurate and covered the entire subject. He had not, however, up to a late hour to-day received an official notification of the neutrality decree.

The Viscount says that Article 3, which permits belligerents to make a short stop at Portuguese ports, probably will be better understood by saying that belligerents will not be permitted to make long stays at Portuguese ports. Under the usual rules of international law the stay is likely to be confined to a day or two. In this connection the Minister drew attention to the privileges permitted when warships of both belligerent nations were in the same port. In that case if the warship of one power leaves port, the warship of the other power cannot leave in pursuit within twenty-four hours, that much time being allowed the ship first departing to go on her way without molestation.

Portugal has been very insistent upon this particular rule, and a notable instance under it occurred when the famous Confederate privateer Alabama was at Lisbon during the civil war. A United States ship entered Lisbon harbor while the Alabama was there, and the Alabama immediately withdrew. The United States ship apparently started in pursuit, whereupon the Portuguese batteries fired warning guns and were prepared to make armed resistance to the departure of the second warship before the first one had her full twenty-four hours' start. It turned out that the Northern ship had not intended to chase the Alabama, but was moving her buoys, so that trouble was averted.

This rule allowing twenty-four hours' start to a warship of either country will be observed in the present conflict between the United States and Spain.

ARGENTINA TO BE NEUTRAL.

A Reservation Expected, However, in Regard to Coal.

BUENOS AYRES, April 29.—It is announced that the Argentine Republic will publish a decree of neutrality during the war between Spain and the United States, but it appears certain that the Government will reserve absolute liberty of action in regard to coal.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN FRANCE.

Comment Occasioned by the Naval and Military Preparations.

PARIS, April 29.—The Aurore announces to-day that extraordinary activity prevails in naval and military circles throughout France. At Brest there is much comment on the fact that work at the arsenal continues until 8 o'clock every night, and the workmen are employed all day Sundays. Large orders for war materials of all sorts have been placed, and all the coast batteries have been supplied with provisions and munitions sufficient for several months.

It is announced also that fresh batteries have been erected at Ushant, that all the French warships recently mobilized are kept in fighting trim and ready for sea at a moment's notice, and that the reserves have been notified to expect a call for active service.

HAITI TO ACT IMPARTIALLY.

Equal Privileges Guaranteed to the Ships of Both Countries.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Republic of Haiti is expected to maintain strict neutrality as between the United States and Spain, and it is said that reports of exceptional privileges given to the United States warships in Haitian waters are erroneous. The Haitian Minister, Mr. Leger, said to-day that he had received no official instructions concerning neutrality, but he had no doubt that an attitude of impartial neutrality would be maintained.

Mr. Leger had noticed the published quotations from the treaty between the United States and Haiti, which, it was asserted, gave exceptional privileges to the United States in that our warships enjoyed the right to take coal and supplies in Haitian ports. The Minister made a careful examination of his official text of the treaty and was unable to find anything to warrant any such exceptional privilege. Any privilege enjoyed by the ships of one country would be open equally to those of the other country, he said.

BLANCO CALLS IT VICTORY

He Says Only a Mule Was Killed and that Our Ships Were Driven Off at Matanzas.

MADRID JOYFUL AT THE NEWS

Report that No Harm Was Done to the Forts and that the Ships Were Hit—The Montgomery Named as the Cruiser Which Grounded.

MADRID, April 29.—It was officially announced to-day that "the fortifications of Matanzas have not suffered, in spite of the 300 shells fired by the American fleet," and that "not one man was killed or wounded thereby."

In official circles the stories of the bombardment received from the United States are read with shouts of derisive laughter.

The following is the substance of the official report made by Captain General Blanco on the subject of the bombardment of the forts of Matanzas by ships belonging to Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron on Wednesday last:

"Three American cruisers fired on the batteries of Fort Morillo, at Matanzas, without doing any damage. We fired fourteen shots, to which the Americans replied with a multitude of mitrailleuse (quick-firing guns) shots, which did not do any injury.

"The American squadron also fired fourteen cannon shots at the Sabanilla battery, only one mule being killed, to which the Spanish battery only replied with four shots, as the squadron was beyond range.

"The whole squadron of five ships then threw several shells into the town, without doing any damage.

"The French and Austrian Consuls have protested against the bombardment, as it was commenced without any previous warning to foreign subjects.

"The troops manning the stations are full of fight.

"It appears that our shots did some damage to the American ships."

Continuing, Captain General Blanco's report says:

"One funnel was certainly hit.

"During the bombardment Col. Alfabs, with a column of troops, attacked a rebel band, under Betancourt, at Mogote, south of Matanzas, capturing their positions and killing twenty men, including two chiefs. A quantity of arms, horses, stores, and the insurgent camps were captured.

"Five mounted rebels and a chief, Ajona, surrendered."

Cortes Promised All the News.

The Minister of War, Gen. Correa, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, replying to inquiries for particulars in regard to the bombardment of the forts at Matanzas, said the Government had decided to publish "all the news received, good or bad."

Continuing, Gen. Correa told the Deputies that the United States squadron fired sixty projectiles, and that the only victim was a mule, a remark which aroused laughter among the Spaniards. The General next informed the House that the American warships were injured by the fire of the Spanish batteries, and, continuing, he asserted that the insurgents were acting in conjunction with the United States forces, as they advanced in the direction of Matanzas while the bombardment was proceeding.

"But," added the Minister for War, "they were completely routed."

In conclusion, Gen. Correa remarked:

"It was a glorious day for the Spanish arms!"

The Marquis Lama asked if telegraphic communication with the Antilles had been assured. He recalled the Convention of Paris, and said he hoped communications via Halifax, the Bermudas, and Jamaica would not be interrupted.

A Carlist Deputy asked for the publication of all the correspondence with the United States since the Cuban war.

In the Spanish Senate to-day Senator Lastres of Puerto Rico forcibly protested against "Yankee encroachment in the Antilles." During the course of his remarks he said that among the population of Puerto Rico an immense majority of the Cubans desired to remain Spanish.

The Imparcial Ridicules Our Navy.

The newspapers continue their efforts to belittle the United States fleet and its work. The Imparcial says:

"All the world now knows that America tried to bluff Spain by war threats which she is unable to fulfill. America, on being called, shows a wretchedly weak hand. Its real strength is exactly known—five ironclads, two belted cruisers, three unbelted, the fastest and most powerful cruisers, and twelve other cruisers. All the rest are theatrical supers."

Continuing, the Imparcial says it regrets Daudet did not live to write "Le Tartarin-Yankee Admiral," based, it adds, on "Sampson's glorious eighteen minutes' bombardment of Matanzas, resulting, as the official dispatches inform us, in the death of a mule."

In official circles it is not believed that the Americans can effect a landing on the shores of Matanzas Bay, as the bay is full of torpedoes.

The reports cabled from Washington respecting the movements of the American Army and fleet are considered as intended to hoodwink the Spanish Government.

One of Captain General Blanco's dispatches reporting the alleged grounding of an American ironclad on the coast of Pinar del Rio has been received with great joy by the newspapers of Madrid. They declared it proves "the Americans are not versed in seamanship."

The latest dispatches from Havana say it was the American warship Montgomery which went ashore off the coast of Pinar del Rio and that she grounded on the rocks near Colonados. According to these dispatches three other warships succeeded in floating her, but the Montgomery is badly damaged.

There are great rejoicings in Havana at what is described as "the American repulse at Matanzas." It is not believed that the United States warships will venture to attack Manila.

The Montgomery has just arrived at Key West from Hampton Roads.

GOOD GUNNERY AT MATANZAS.

Big Gaps Made in the Spanish Earthworks by the Men on Admiral Sampson's Ships.

ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, OFF HAVANA, April 28.—At 1:15 P. M., Wednesday, when the bombardment of Matanzas was at its height, and after it had been in progress for nineteen minutes, Rear Admiral Sampson ordered "Cease firing" to be sounded. A few shots rang out from the Cincinnati and Puritan before they caught the signal. On shore all was quiet. Not a soul could be seen there, and there was no more firing. The earthworks a quarter hour before had presented a fairly regular outline, but now they had a jagged appearance. Big gaps were plainly visible at Quintas da Recreo. There was not a sign of life there. Admiral Sampson had effectually stopped the work on Punta Gorda. He had drawn the fire of the enemy, and had discovered exactly the quality and location of their batteries, besides affording his three ships good target practice. Incidentally he had put the fear of American guns into Spanish hearts. It would have been perfectly feasible for these three ships unaided to have steamed past the fortifications right into Matanzas and taken it or shelled it at pleasure. The only risk run would have been from mines. However, Matanzas was not wanted, luckily for it. After satisfying himself that his object had been accomplished, Admiral Sampson headed back for Havana.

The Puritan and Cincinnati were left to look out for Matanzas, and they will see to it that Matanzas is not the scene of much work on fortifications in the near future. The readiness to assume this task can be judged from the fact that shortly after the signal, "Cease firing," had been given, Capt. Chester asked permission to reopen. This was refused, Admiral Sampson evidently thinking that Matanzas had had enough for one afternoon. During the bombardment the New York's engines at intervals went slowly astern, keeping a steady range of 4,000 yards on Punta Gorda and 7,000 on Quintas da Recreo, the machinery working perfectly not only in the engine room but throughout the whole ship.

Vio-Violet
Lundborg's—
has the natural
fragrance of
Spring Violets.

This is especially true of the electric ammunition hoists and turret training gear, two of the most essential parts of a ship's equipment during action.

Coolness Shown by All.

From the naval point of view, few if any lessons were learned from the bombardment, though the range at which the shooting was carried on was a satisfactory test of marksmanship. The distance, however, prevented the staff from ascertaining the effect of the heavy explosive projectiles on the earthworks. Quintas da Recreo appeared to be an old style of fort, low and lying near the water's edge. The battery was probably behind a recently constructed sandwork.

From the lay point of view the bombardment appeared to demonstrate several things. It proved that the officers, from Rear Admiral Sampson down, are perfectly cool in the face of danger and in the midst of action; that they have superb control over their men at the most exciting and trying moments, and that the latter are as steady and courageous when the guns roar and the shells whistle as when they muster to morning and evening quarters in times of peace. In the second place, the bombardment gave an excellent, though, at the same time, a frightful, illustration of a warship's death-dealing powers. Tremendous broadsides poured without cessation on the little streak of earthworks. Had a single ship been in the place where the shells fell it seems as if she would have been blown to bits before she could have returned the fire. When a 10,000-ton ship, usually as steady as a rock, shakes and trembles like a frightened child; when firmly fitted bolts start from their sockets and window panes and woodwork are shattered; when the roar peals up from port and starboard and you feel your feet leaving the deck and your glasses jumping around your forehead, while a blinding, blackening smoke hides everything from sight, then it is you first realize the terrible power of a modern warship's batteries.

On the Flagship's Deck.

Scenes of intense human interest occurred on the flagship's deck during the bombardment. The centre of attraction naturally was the forward bridge, where Rear Admiral Sampson paced up and down, his long glass in hand, pausing now and then to watch the effect of the shots, impassive as if at sub-calibre target practice off the Dry Tortugas. Capt. Chadwick was at his side, in the dual capacity of Chief of Staff and Captain of the ship, equally calm and giving orders continuously regarding the direction of the fire and the handling of the ship. Lieut. Stanton, Assistant Chief of Staff, Lieut. Commander Potter, executive officer of the ship, and Lieut. J. Roller, the navigator, all were on the bridge and as busy as they could be. Three men were at the wheel, and the usual staff lookouts and signal boys were in their places. The conning tower, with its heavily protected sides, was without an occupant. The whistling of a few shells could not drive the men who direct the fighting squadron from their unprotected point of vantage. Directly beneath the bridge on the superstructure, just aft and slightly above the forward turret, stood Chaplain Royce, ready to give the last consolation. The Chaplain and the three doctors were the only persons on board who sincerely hoped they would have no work to do. Near the Chaplain stood Richard Harding Davis, representing The London Times; Ralph D. Paine, representing The Philadelphia Press, and the correspondent of The Associated Press. All others on board were at their regular stations, directing the gun crews, rushing up ammunition from below, or standing patiently in the engine room, waiting to back or go ahead, as the telegraph signaled.

Jackies Bared to the Waist.

The way the Jackies worked at their guns was splendid. Many of them were stripped to the waist. The muscles stood out on their bare, tattooed arms. The perspiration ran down their faces, and, mixing with the gunpowder, made grim streaks of black over their skins. When "cease firing" sounded disappointment was written visibly in all their faces. But the decks were quickly swept, the shrouds rehooked, the guns cooled and washed, and at dinner, when the band played "The Stars and Stripes Forever" there were few signs to show that the flagship New York had been into action for the first time in her career.

About 300 shots were fired during the bombardment, 104 of which were from the New York. The cruiser Cincinnati did wonderfully quick and rapid work with her batteries. The monitor Puritan probably fired fewer shots than the others, apparently not using her rapid-fire guns, but taking careful aim with her twelve-inch monsters at Quintas da Recreo.

To those on board the flagship who had never before been on a warship when she was firing both batteries at once, and who had never heard the shells whistle through the air, the experience was not so bad as was anticipated. The noise of the guns deafened some slightly, but a timely application of wool to the ears deadened its effect considerably, and, taken all in all, the shock of the broadside was not so great as had been expected.

Matanzas Was Not in Danger.

The town of Matanzas at no time was in danger from our fire. It lies well to the south of Punta Gorda. If the Spaniards had any killed, it must have been in the fortifications. Several persons on board believe the Spanish loss was severe, and advance more or less plausible theories. Rear Admiral Sampson and Capt. Chadwick venture no statement on the subject. The most characteristic incident of the bombardment of Matanzas, and one that will go down in history as an instance of Yankee pluck, occurred in the sick bay of the flagship.

Ill sailors were lying there, listening to the shot, all eager to get on deck. Suddenly, as if moved by a common impulse, four of them sprang from their cots. One had malaria, two had grip, and another a high fever; but their ailments were forgotten as they rushed out to their gun divisions and took their usual stations. Despite their entreaties to be allowed to stay, they were ordered back to the sick bay, to which they sorrowfully returned. It is hardly necessary to say that these four splendid specimens of "the man behind the gun" were not reported for breach of discipline.

It was reported to the flagship on its return to Havana station that two torpedo gunboats had endeavored to run the blockade during the day, and had been forced back into Havana by the Wilmington and the Iowa. A sharp lookout was kept throughout the night lest these tiny craft should try to repeat the attempt. The torpedo boat Winslow arrived from Key West last night, and Major Meade of the marines was put on board the flagship. The Winslow proceeded to her station. The night was quiet, and no incident of interest occurred.

London Laughs at Spain's News.

LONDON, April 30.—The story that only a mule was killed at Matanzas during the bombardment of the forts there furnishes a text for many humorous remarks in the papers this morning. The Russian official dispatches during the war of the Crimea are recalled, when it was always admitted that one Cossack had been killed. Spain's dispatches for home consumption are naturally expected to be of the same character.

Capt. Sampson on the Bombardment.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Capt. Sampson sent a telegram relative to the firing at Matanzas forts, but it was disappointingly lacking in detail. The few words contained in the dispatch went to confirm the official view that the affair was nothing more than a naval reconnoissance.

The Panther Reaches Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 29.—The United States troopship Panther, having on board 800 marines, arrived here at 11:10 A. M. to-day from Hampton Roads, convoyed by the United States cruiser Montgomery.

Lead and Sugar Advance Abroad.

LONDON, April 29.—Owing to the war between Spain and the United States, Derbyshire lead advanced $10 per ton to-day, and sugar rose $1.25 a ton at Glasgow, making a rise of $3.75 per ton during the present week.

Farragut Veterans Want to Fight.

At a regular meeting of the Farragut Association of Naval Veterans of New York, at their headquarters, 98 Forsyth Street, Thursday, it was unanimously resolved that the association tender its services to the Government as an organization to man a vessel for coast defense.

HUNGRY CUBAN REFUGEES

Ex-Consul Hyatt Buys Dinner for 441 Persons Who Land in Jamaica from Santiago.

FOOD SEIZED FOR THE TROOPS

Santiago's 20,000 People Suffering from Hunger—Spaniards Burn Small Towns and Plantations—Cubans Active.

Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 29.—The German steamer Remus, from Hamburg for Baltimore, touched at Port Antonio, this island, early to-day, and landed there 441 German, Cuban, British, and American refugees from Santiago de Cuba. They will be detained a short time in quarantine, to comply with the law, and will be brought to Kingston by train this afternoon.

The Remus, which is loaded with iron ore, agreed with Brooks Brothers of Santiago de Cuba to take the passengers as an act of charity, and run out of its course to Port Antonio, in order to land them. The refugees are largely women and children. Many of them are persons of refinement, and there was no accommodation for them on board the Remus. Therefore they were compelled to stay on deck all night, and had nothing to eat, as the steamer was not provisioned for so many people. The refugees, not having had any breakfast, were very hungry when they arrived, and were worn out by their comfortless night at sea. One of them remarked:

"We may as well starve here as there. The Spaniards have attached all the food for the army, and the civil population of Santiago de Cuba, about 20,000 persons, is almost entirely without provisions."

Many of the children and women were sick from lack of food. They had had nothing except the contents of a few lunch baskets since sailing from Santiago de Cuba at 5 P. M. yesterday.

Pulaski D. Hyatt, the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, who left there some time ago for Jamaica, under instructions from Washington, came to the rescue of the refugees, and, at his own expense, caused dinner to be prepared for all of them on the wharf where they landed.

The refugees confirm the reports that the Spaniards are abandoning the small cities and the plantations which they have been guarding, burning the latter before leaving them.

The insurgents' activity has greatly increased recently, evidently owing to the news they have received from the United States, and they are raiding up to the very outworks of Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo.

The City of Santiago de Cuba, when the refugees left, was in a state of semi-panic, fearing the blockade of the port by the United States fleet. There were about 15,000 Spanish troops there and in the vicinity. But food, excepting army supplies, was running low. The agents of the insurgents communicate daily with the City of Santiago de Cuba.

The Bandera Espanola, a daily newspaper of Santiago de Cuba, in its issue of yesterday, printed the following telegrams from Havana, received over the submarine lines around the island:

A dispatch, dated from Washington, gives the assurance that Havana will not be bombarded. This, it is added, has tranquilized the City of Havana.

Dispatches from Key West, Tampa, and Mobile say the Americans are organizing an expedition to Eastern Cuba, and that they are "engaging Separatists to act as pilots and interpreters."

Mr. Hyatt left at Santiago de Cuba fifty tons of provisions in the United States Consulate, and one hundred tons of supplies which had just arrived, in the Custom House. The British Consul at Santiago de Cuba, acting for the United States, has distributed the fifty tons of provisions which were left in the Consulate, but he has not been able to get the one hundred tons of provisions stored in the Custom House, owing to the technical devices adopted by the Spaniards to prevent him from so doing. These provisions, which consist of flour, cornmeal, and rice, have not yet been confiscated by the Spaniards, but it is added they probably will be confiscated before long.

The British third-class cruiser Pearl arrived here to-day. While she was saluting the Commodore at Port Royal the sound of her guns made the population believe that a naval battle was taking place outside the harbor, and crowds of people ran down to the beach in efforts to witness the engagement which it was presumed was taking place between some Spanish and American ships.

The Spanish steamer Leonora arrived at Port Royal last evening from Manzanillo, having on board twenty refugees, including several Americans.

At Port Antonio, the crew of the American schooner Mary Sandford of Wellfleet, Mass., has refused to take her out of the harbor, fearing capture by the Spaniards.

46 REFUGEES AT SAVANNAH.

The Norwegian Steamer Orange Left Matanzas the Day Before the Bombardment.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 29.—Forty-six Cuban refugees, men, women, and children, from Matanzas Province, arrived at Quarantine Station to-day on the Norwegian steamer Orange. The Orange left Matanzas April 26, the day before that city's fortifications were bombarded by the blockading fleet. She is a steamer of 1,000 tons, and she is loaded with a rich cargo of sugar for Boston.

Dr. J. C. Lehardy, Health Officer at Savannah, was notified by telephone of the arrival of the refugees, and immediately gave orders to have the Orange detained at Quarantine until to-morrow, when he will visit the vessel and vaccinate the Cubans.

Capt. Casberg of the steamer is anxious to land his passengers at Savannah and have them proceed to their destination by rail, as the accommodation for passengers on his ship is very limited. If, as he says, the refugees are healthy, they will be allowed to land. Capt. Casberg says all Cuba, especially Matanzas, is in a state of intense excitement, and the situation in that province is extremely critical. He says he had no way of knowing what the fortifications at Matanzas are, but from conversation with his passengers he does not think they are strong. One of the passengers stated to him that a bombardment by the American fleet could lay the town waste in a few hours.

All Cubans in Matanzas, he says, are anxious to get away, either to join the insurgents or come to the United States. He was asked to carry several times the number of passengers he did, but did not have accommodations for them. Capt. Casberg tells a pathetic story of the condition of the Cubans in the island, though the refugees on his ship are all of the better class. The larger part of them are women and children. Many are well educated and most of them speak English fluently. When the news of the intervention of the United States reached Cuba the joy of the Cubans was unbounded, but necessarily had to be restrained because of the domination of the Spaniards.

MISS BARTON AT KEY WEST.

She Boards the State of Texas with the Red Cross Workers.

KEY WEST, April 29.—The Mascotte this afternoon arrived here, bringing Miss Clara Barton and a corps of Red Cross workers, consisting of Dr. and Mrs. J. Gardner, Dr. E. W. Egan, D. S. Cobb, C. H. Cottrell, J. A. McDowell, J. K. Elwell and sisters, Blanche McCorrister, Anna McCull, Minnie Royal, Isabelle Ohen, and Lucy Graves.

The party did not come ashore, but were taken down stream to the Red Cross ship State of Texas, which has been awaiting their arrival. The State of Texas, under Capt. Young, has four other Red Cross workers on board and 1,400 tons of provisions, clothing, and medicines. She will await instructions from Washington before proceeding for Cuba. The State of Texas will probably serve as a hospital ship for the fleet and troops.

FOREIGNERS TO LEAVE HAVANA.

Diplomats in Washington Arranging for Their Safety in Bombardment.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Diplomats here are making arrangements through their countries' Consuls and agents at Havana for the departure of foreign officials and colonists as soon as there is any indication of bombardment or any other move that will imperil the lives of foreigners residing in Havana.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

HOT

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Rescues a Patient well nigh in Extremis.

Statement of Dr. A. M. PAINE, of WOONSOCKET, R. I.

"The almost specific power of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, whether drank hot or cold, according to the indications in the thoroughly established Uric Acid Diathesis as manifested in Gout, Dyspepsia, or Bright's Disease, has been fully demonstrated in many cases under my care, but in none more clearly and positively than that of Mrs. R. K. Handy, of Manville, R. I., at whose request I make this statement. She came under my care after having been for two years in declining health, apparently in an advanced stage of chronic Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. She was exceedingly pallid, with marked puffiness under the eyes, considerable swelling of the ankles at night, a general emaciation, evident Dyspeptic symptoms attended with nausea and occasional vomiting. Her failing strength, paroxysms of difficult breathing after slight exertion, her intensely violent headaches, besides various other Uræmic phenomena, excited my gravest apprehension. Analysis of the urine, both chemical and microscopic, revealed the presence of an exceptionably large amount of albumen, fully one-half, of the urine in bulk, an abundance of large and small casts of Hyaline form, with wasted Epithelial cells, occasional blood casts, and a very marked reduction of normal solids. The case was one that in every way called for an exceedingly gloomy prognosis. She was put exclusively upon large draughts of hot BUFFALO LITHIA WATER. A decided change for the better was soon evident, and this improvement continued, with but few interruptions, until a permanent cure was effected. After a lapse of several years, Mrs. Handy continues in fine health."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Pamphlets on application.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

Springs open for guests from June 15th to October 1st.

A British warship is now on the way to Havana, the French cruiser Fulton has already arrived there, and Germany, Italy, and Austria also have ships in West Indian waters within easy reach of Havana to take care of their citizens. It is understood that the foreign Consul Generals and Consuls have wide latitude in determining the time when foreigners should leave. It is the expectation here that Admiral Sampson will serve ample notice on the authorities at Havana, both Spanish and foreign, before opening fire. On the receipt of this notice the foreign Consuls and colonists will get on board the various foreign warships.

To Define Contraband Goods.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Both the Navy and War Departments are engaged in the preparation of a circular that will state in exact terms just what constitute contraband goods. The matter is not easy of definition, because the recent developments of science and changes in the methods of warfare, both afloat and ashore, have made many articles useful or necessary to an army and navy which were formerly quite exempt from suspicion of being contraband. The lists, when completed by the technical officers of the two departments, will be furnished to the State Department, which in turn will add certain items to them and promulgate the combined list.

Torpedo Boat McKee Tried.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—The torpedo boat McKee, which is nearing completion at the shipyards of the Columbian Iron Works, had her builder's trial trip yesterday afternoon, and this morning it is announced that she more than fulfilled the Government requirements of 24½ knots an hour and behaved well in every way. The official trial trip will probably take place within a day or two, after which the McKee will join her sister ships, the Rodgers and the Foote, in the United States Navy.

W. D. Ballari Wants to Fight Carranza.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 29.—The challenge to Gen. Lee and Capt. Sigsbee by Lieut. de Carranza of the Spanish Navy has aroused a North Carolinian. W. D. Ballari of Asheville, formerly on the police force there, has written Gen. Lee requesting in case the General does not desire to meet the Spanish officer on the field of honor, that he be allowed to take the General's place.

War Clauses Not Enforced.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 29.—The Canada Life Insurance Company and the Sun Life Company have notified all their policy holders in the United States that the war clause in the policies will not be enforced. Americans holding policies in these two companies may go to the front if they are called out without paying an extra war risk.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:59	Sun sets	6:55	Moon sets	1:47

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	1:36	Gov. Isl'd	2:01	H. Gate	3:57
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	2:34	Gov. Isl'd	2:49	H. Gate	4:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	1.00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Altai, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bergen, Campeche	10:30 A. M.	
Caribbee, Leeward and Windward Islands	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Russia, Hamburg		2:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, MAY 3.		
Havel, Bremen	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Isands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close May 13 at 6:30 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 30.

Bencroy, Liverpool, April 13.
El Paso, New Orleans, April 23.
Exeter City, Swansea, April 16.
Hesperia, Galveston, April 11.
Lucania, Liverpool, April 23.
Madiana, St. Thomas, April 24.
Michigan, London, April 18.
Nacoochee, Savannah, April 25.
Ohio, Hull, April 17.
Paris, Southampton, April 22.
San Marcos, Galveston, April 23.
Seminole, Jacksonville, April 27.
Tallahassee, Savannah, April 25.
Tokio, Hull, April 10.

SUNDAY, MAY 1.

City of Augusta, Savannah, April 28.
Huron, Shields, April 17.
La Bourgogne, Havre, April 23.
Manhanset, Dundee, April 17.
Ohio, Hull, April 17.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, April 20.

MONDAY, MAY 2.

El Mar, New Orleans, April 27.
Massachusetts, London, April 21.
Tauric, Liverpool, April 22.
Victoria, London, April 21.

TUESDAY, MAY 3.

Foreland, Hamburg, April 23.
Hudson, New Orleans, April 27.
Nederland, Antwerp, April 19.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

British Queen, Antwerp, April 20.
Crest, Shields, April 20.
Fulda, Gibraltar, April 25.
Nueces, Galveston, April 27.
Strathesk, Swansea, April 23.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

Edam, Rotterdam, April 23.
Finance, Colon, April 28.
Servia, Liverpool, April 26.

Arrived—Friday, April 29.

SS Taff, (Br.,) Canrobert, Annatto Bay and Port Maria April 21, with fruit to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Ormiston, (Br.,) Outram, Hamburg April 10, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Koch, Hamburg April 15, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Savage, Bristol April 8 and Swansea 9th, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 28th.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah April 25, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Kairos, (Br.,) Liddle, Shields April 7. Anchored in Lower Bay at 6:38 P. M.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Stapledon, Rio Janeiro, &c., April 9, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Ferndene, (Br.,) Sharp, Newcastle, Eng., April 10, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville April 25 and Charleston 26th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Anchored near Scotland Lightship at 8 P. M.

SS Horatio, (Br.,) Pinel, Manaos, &c., April 6, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS March, (Br.,) Hitcham, Girgenti, &c., March 23, with fruit to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettencourt, Lisbon, &c., April 14, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, La Guayra, &c., April 19, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg April 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived outside the Lightship at 11:15 P. M.

Bark Athlon, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Sprague, London 55 ds., with chalk to order—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 29, 9:30 P. M., northwest, strong, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS City of Macon, for Savannah.
SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Gladiolus, (Br.,) for Newcastle, Eng.
SS Moravia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.

Spoken.

Bark Chi Knudsen, (Nor.,) Nielsen, from New York for Svendborg, was spoken April 25 in lat. 48, lon. 7.

Ship Servia, Gilmore, from New York and Baltimore for San Francisco, was spoken March 29 in lat. 12, lon. 34.

Bark Bonny Doon, Burgess, from New York for Santos, was spoken April 11 in lat. 22, lon. 41.

Notice to Mariners.

RUSSELL ISLAND (UPPER) LIGHT NO. 12—NORTHERN LAKES AND RIVERS—MICHIGAN.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about May 5, 1898, this fixed red lantern light will be moved to and established on the structure on the upper end of the shoal at the head of Russell Island, and about 3,600 feet (11-16 statute mile) N. by E. ¾ E. (true) from Russell Island Light No. 11, with which it will form a range to guide in the St. Clair River above the head of the shoal.

The light will be 14 feet above the water. The structure consists of a crib, in 15 feet of water, surmounted by a white lantern house, from the top of which the light will be shown.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1898," Page 32, No. 1,290, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1897," Page 53.

NEW YORK LOWER BAY—LIGHTS EXTINGUISHED AND FOG SIGNALS SILENT AT NIGHT.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 29.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, until further advertisement, the following-named lights will be extinguished and fog signals will not be operated at all between the hours of 8 P. M. and 4 A. M. During fog they will be sounded daily between the hours of 4 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Fort Tompkins Light, Norton's Point, (Coney Island) Light and fog bell, Romer Shoal Beacon Light, Old Orchard Shoal Light and fog bell, Princess Bay Light, New Dorp Beacon Light, Elm Tree Beacon Light, North Hook Beacon, Sandy Hook Light and steam siren, Conover Beacon Light and Chapel Hill Beacon Light, range for Main Channel, (upper part;) Point Comfort Beacon Light and Waackaack Beacon Light, range for Main Channel, (lower part;) all the electric buoy lights, the gas buoy lights.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—SS Gallego, (Span.,) Capt. Olano, from New Orleans, has arr. here, and reports that on April 21, in lat. 46, lon. 33, spoke British steamer Sceptre, Capt. Smith, from Shields April 5, for New York, with tail end shaft broken.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 29.—SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, sld. from Naples for New York via Gibraltar at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Benyon, from New York for Antwerp, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Cluden, (Br.,) Capt. Sanderson, sld. from Amsterdam for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Strathavon, (Br.,) Capt. Sim, from New York for Alexandria, Odessa, and Novorossisk, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Titania, (Br.,) Capt. Grate, from New York for Hodeidah, Aden, Bombay, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Sahara, (Br.,) Capt. Cove, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Gibraltar to-day.

SS Pyr, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, from Coronel for New York, passed Montevideo April 28.

SS Fortuna, (Nor.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New York for Aden, Singapore, &c., arr. at Algiers April 24.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Girgenti, &c., for New York, arr. at Palermo April 24.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Jensen, from New York, arr. at Leixoes April 25.

SS Agapanthus, (Br.,) Capt. Jamieson, from New York, sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Delagoa Bay, &c., April 14.

SS Lord Warwick, (Br.,) Capt. Veysey, sld. from Palermo for New York April 22.

SS Joseph Holland sld. from Naples for New York April 26.

SS Castle Eden, (Br.,) Capt. Splatt, sld. from Bordeaux for New York April 27.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Dickens, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopff, from New York, arr. at Hamburg at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Llanthony Abbey, (Br.,) Capt. Townsend, from New York via Falmouth, arr. at London to-day.

SS Holbein, (Br.,) Capt. Shurlock, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Buhe, from New York for Marseilles, passed Sagres to-day.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, sld. from Santos for New York April 27.

SS Mozart, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, sld. from [illegible] for New York April 27.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Capt. Byrne, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Victoria (Brazil) for New York April 27.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, sld. from Naples for New York yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York [illegible]

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. [illegible], from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at [illegible] A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. [illegible]

THE WAR REVENUE BILL

Passes the House by a Vote of 181 to 131, with Six Democrats For It.

SOME DECLINED TO VOTE AT ALL

Democratic Propositions for an Income Tax and Coinage of Silver Seigniorage in Place of a Bond Issue Defeated.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The House to-day passed the War Revenue bill with every one of the committee amendments agreed upon. Many amendments were offered to the bond feature of the bill, ranging from a proposition for the substitution of an income tax provision to an authorization for an issue of $150,000,000 greenbacks. But all were voted down.

At the last minute the Democrats decided to offer the motion to recommit with instructions to report back the income tax proposition as an amendment to the bill instead of as a substitute for the bond provision. This was due to the fact that a number of Democrats had declined to vote to strike out the bond provision. The motion was defeated, 134 to 173. Four Republicans voted with the Democrats and Populists on this vote. But on the final passage of the bill which was carried, 181 to 131,) the Democrats and Populists, with six exceptions, voted solidly against the bill. The Democrats who voted for the bill were Messrs. Cummings, McClellan, and Driggs of New York; Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, McAleer of Pennsylvania, and Wheeler of Alabama. Two Republicans, Messrs. Linney of North Carolina and Thorp of Virginia, voted with the opposition. Quite a number of Democrats declined to vote.

General Debate on the Bill.

The House convened at 10 o'clock this morning to allow two hours more of general debate on the bill before it was taken up at noon for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) discussed the bond feature of the bill, to which, he said, the Democrats could never agree. They could not agree to the issue of any more "coin" bonds, which would be construed under a Republican Administration to mean nothing but gold. So long as the mints were closed to the coinage of one-half the money metal of the world the Democrats, only under circumstances of extreme stress, could consent to the issue of such bonds. He argued the advisability of the immediate coinage of the silver seigniorage.

Mr. Newlands (Silver Rep., Nev.) argued that the war would be confined to the navies of Spain and the United States, and its duration would depend upon how long Spain could maintain upon the sea the guerrilla warfare she had been accustomed to wage upon land. He thought the war should be vigorously prosecuted and apparent extravagance now might prove economy in the end. The only difference between members was as to the methods of raising means. By the terms of the bill two-thirds of the taxes were to be laid upon consumption and one-third upon the current transactions of business. Not a dollar was to be raised from the accumulated wealth of the country. This was unfair, he said.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) said at such a crisis as this there were, as Stephen A. Douglas said, but two classes in the country, patriots and traitors. He was willing to accept the suggestions emanating from the Democratic side, however wild or impracticable, in good faith. He would not impugn or even suspect a lack of patriotism. Mr. Grosvenor then proceeded to criticise some of these suggestions. Speaking of the bond feature, he declared that the bonds would be taken by the people of the country not only as a profitable investment, but as evidence to the world that this country proposes to free Cuba in the face of Spain, Austria, or any other nation that saw fit to interfere.

The other speakers before noon were Messrs. Curtis, (Rep., Kan.,) Shafroth, (silver Rep., Col.,) and Brown, (Rep., Ohio.)

Bill Up for Amendment.

At noon the House went through the formality of adjourning and reconvening. Then, under the order, the bill was taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Under the arrangement made, the bond sections of the bill were first to be open to amendment. Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) offered on behalf of the minority the amendment to strike out the section of the bond provision, and insert in lieu thereof the income tax amendment. It is identical with the income tax provision of the Wilson tariff law with the taxable income reduced from $4,000 to $2,000 per annum, and the per cent. increased from 2 to 3 per cent.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) offered as an amendment to the original section a proposition to change the terms of the bonds so as to make them redeemable one year after date of their issue, and payable after three years and upon the expiration of seven years or due on a certain day within three years as the Secretary of the Treasury might elect. Mr. Walker declared that his amendment would save the people from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000. He protested against the application of the "party lash." Members should not, he said, be driven like sheep to the support of this bill. It was too important a matter. The House should have more time to consider and perfect this bill or it would go to the Senate and be kicked about for three or four months.

The Democrats enjoyed Mr. Walker's vigorous utterances intensely. Continuing, Mr. Walker declared that the bill should be recommitted, and that every Republican should vote for the motion. Congress should not impose on the people the annoying, irritating, and perplexing stamp tax system. A tax should be placed upon tea and coffee. The Loud bill, which would save from $6,000,000 to $12,000,000 should be passed. He declared that the real purpose of the bond feature of the bill was to force its repeal as soon as the war was over and leave the bonds unredeemed. He believed the war taxes should continue until every dollar of the war debt was paid.

Mr. Berry Thinks the Loan Too Large.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.,) called attention to the remarkable coincidence that by this bill it was proposed to issue $500,000,000, the amount which Secretary Gage had recommended for the purpose of redeeming the greenbacks. There was no necessity for such an enormous loan. The fortifications of Matanzas had been reduced in thirty minutes. Havana could be reduced in two hours, and the war would be at an end. The war should be pushed. The reins should be loosened. Havana would fall before Sampson, the Philippines before Dewey, and the Spanish fleet, crowding across the Atlantic before the onset of the Flying Squadron. The seriousness of the situation was thoroughly exaggerated. While our fleet was being held in leash, the population of Havana were starving, and the end for which we aimed, the relief of humanity, was being defeated. In ninety days, in his opinion, the war would be over, and the American flag would be flying over Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

Mr. Dingley, replying to Mr. Walker, said that if we had not $650,000,000 bonds due in six or seven years, the suggestion to make the bonds provided for in the bill short term bonds would have force. These bonds, which were to fall due, carried 4 and 5 per cent. interest, and every expert consulted had been of the opinion that the new 3 per cent. issue should be 10-20s.

Mr. Walker's amendment was lost without division.

Many five-minute speeches on the income tax amendment followed. Mr. Brumm, (Rep., Penn.,) in the course of his remarks, advocated an issue of $150,000,000 of greenbacks.

Mr. Cummings for the Bond Clause.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) aroused considerable enthusiasm on the Republican side by announcing his purpose to support the bond proposition because it was to be a popular loan. If this bond issue was not authorized bonds would be issued under the subterfuge adopted by the Cleveland Administration and Morgan and Drexel & Co., or some other syndicate would reap the profit. He declared that Weyler and other Spaniards who were opposing the Government then were to-day antagonizing the Spanish budget. There should be no such exhibition here. As a Democrat he supported his party; as an American his country. [Applause.]

It was the duty of every Democrat, he said, to support the bill. Personally he believed the income tax an eminently fair tax, but the mill would not grind after the water had passed.

Mr. Bland gave notice of a substitute for the section authorizing a bond issue providing for an issue of $150,000,000 Treasury notes.

Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.,) offered an amendment, which was voted down, to reduce the bond authorisation from five to one hundred millions.

On Mr. Dingley's motion, the lowest denomination of bonds to be issued under the section was reduced from $50 to $25.

A motion by Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington,) to make the bonds redeemable specifically in gold or silver coin at the option of the Government was defeated, 106 to 136.

Another by Mr. Shafroth to make the bonds redeemable one-half in gold and one-half in silver met a similar fate.

Several other propositions of like tenor were voted down. The vote was then taken upon the McMillin income-tax substitute, and it was defeated, 123 to 143.

Other Amendments Defeated.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) offered as a substitute a provision to issue $150,000,000 Treasury notes. It was lost, 106 to 147.

Mr. Brumm (Rep., Penn.,) voted with the Democrats on this proposition, and Messrs. McClellan (Dem., New York,) and Handy (Dem., Del.,) with the Republicans.

Mr. Lanham (Dem., Texas,) moved to strike out the bond section, and it was lost, 103 to 131.

Messrs. McClellan, Griggs, and Cummings, Democrats, voted with the Republicans.

Mr. Robinson (Dem., La.,) offered another of the amendments prepared by the minority members of the Ways and Means Committee. It provided for the coinage of the silver seigniorage. It was ruled out on a point of order.

At 4 o'clock the bill under the order was reported to the House. As Chairman Dingley had had no opportunity to offer the amendments agreed upon by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, he offered as a substitute a bill containing these amendments. There was some question as to the regularity of this proceeding, but the Speaker held that it was in order.

There were many protests from the Democratic side against this parliamentary move, and Mr. Bland insisted upon the reading of the substitute in full. The reading occupied almost an hour. Mr. Dingley briefly explained the committee amendments, which were enumerated in these dispatches last night, and then demanded the previous question. The substitute was then adopted without division.

Mr. McMillin moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the bond provision and insert in lieu thereof the income tax provision, but withdrew it and allowed Mr. Bailey to modify the motion to instruct the committee to add the income tax provision as an amendment to the bill, the bond feature being retained.

The motion was defeated—134 to 173. The Democrats, Populists, and four Republicans, Messrs. Bartholdt, (Mo.,) Bromwell, (Ohio,) Johnson, (Ind.,) and White, (Illinois,) voted for the motion.

The Vote on the Bill.

The vote was then taken on the final passage of the bill, and it was passed—181 to 131. The detailed vote is as follows:

Yeas.

Acheson, (Rep., Penn.,) Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) Aldrich, (Rep., Ala.,) Alexander, (Rep., N. Y.,) Arnold, (Rep., Penn.)

Babcock, (Rep., Wis.,) Baker, (Rep., Md.,) Barham, (Rep., Cal.,) Barney, (Rep., Wis.,) Barrows, (Rep., Mass.,) Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) Beach, (Rep., Ohio,) Belden, (Rep., N. Y.,) Belford, (Rep., N. Y.,) Belknap, (Rep., Ill.,) Bennett, (Rep., N. Y.,) Bingham, (Rep., Penn.,) Bishop, (Rep., Mich.,) Booze, (Rep., Md.,) Boutell, (Rep., Ill.,) Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Brewster, (Rep., N. Y.,) Broderick, (Rep., Kan.,) Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio,) Brown, (Rep., Ohio,) Brownlow, (Rep., Tenn.,) Bruman, (Rep., Penn.,) Bull, (Rep., R. I.,) Burleigh, (Rep., Me.,) Burton, (Rep., Ohio,) Butler, (Rep., Penn.)

Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Capron, (Rep., R. I.,) Chickering, (Rep., N. Y.,) Clark, Rep., Ia.,) Connell, (Rep., Ill.,) Cooper, (Rep., Wis.,) Corliss, (Rep., Mich.,) Cousins, (Rep., Iowa,) Crump, (Rep., Mich.,) Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) Curtis, (Rep., Iowa,) Curtis (Rep., Kan.)

Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) Danford, (Rep., Ohio,) Davidson, (Rep., Wis.,) Davison, (Rep., Ky.,) Dayton, (Rep., West Va.,) Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) Dorr, (Rep., West Va.,) Dovenor, (Rep., West Va.,) Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.)

Eddy, (Rep., Minn.,) Ellis, (Rep., Ore.,) Evans, (Rep., Ky.)

Faris, (Rep., Ind.,) Fenton, (Rep., Ohio,) Fischer, (Rep., N. Y.,) Fitzgerald. (Dem., Mass.,) Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.,) Foote, (Rep., N. Y.,) Foss, (Rep., Ill.,) Fowler, (Rep., N. J.)

Gardner, (Rep., N. J.,) Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.,) Gillet, (Rep., N. Y.,) Graff, (Rep., Ill.,) Griffin, (Rep., Wis.,) Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) Grow, (Rep., Penn.)

Hager, (Rep., Iowa,) Hamilton, (Rep., Mich.,) Harmer, (Rep., Penn.,) Hawley, (Rep., Texas,) Heatwole, (Rep., Minn.,) Hemenway, (Rep., Ind.,) Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Henry, (Rep., Conn.,) Henry, (Rep., Ind.,) Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) Hicks, (Rep., Penn.,) Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) Hooker, (Rep., N. Y.,) Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Howe, (Rep., N. Y.,) Howell, (Rep., N. J.,) Hull, (Rep., Iowa.)

Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.,) Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) Johnson, (Rep., N. D.,) Joy, (Rep., Mo.)

Kerr, (Rep., Ohio,) Ketcham, (Rep., N. Y.,) Kirkpatrick, (Rep., Penn.,) Knox, (Rep., Mass.,) Kulp, (Rep., Penn.)

Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) Landis, (Rep., Ind.,) Lawrence, (Rep., Mass.,) Littauer, (Rep., N. Y.,) Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Loudenslager, (Rep., N. J.,) Lovering, (Rep., Mass.,) Low, (Rep., N. Y.,) Lybrand, (Rep., Ohio.)

McAleer, (Dem., Penn.,) McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) McCleary, (Rep., Minn.,) McClellan, (Dem., N. Y.,) McDonald, (Rep., Md.,) McEwan, (Rep., N. J.,) McIntire, (Rep., Md.,) Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) Marsh, (Rep., Ill.,) Mercer, (Rep., Neb.,) Mesick, (Rep., Mich.,) Miller, (Rep., West Va.,) Mills, (Rep., Ill.,) Minor, (Rep., Wis.,) Mitchell, (Rep., N. Y.,) Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) Morris, (Rep., Minn.,) Mudd, (Rep., Md.)

Northway, (Rep., Ohio.)

Olmstead, (Rep., Penn.,) Otjen, (Rep., Wis.,) Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.)

Parker, (Rep., N. J.,) Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) Pearce, (Rep., Mo.,) Pitney, (Rep., N. J.,) Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) Pugh, (Rep., Ky.)

Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) Reeves, (Rep., Ill.,) Robbins, (Rep., Penn., Royse, (Rep., Ind.,) Russell, (Rep., Conn.)

Sauerhering, (Rep., Wis.,) Shannon, (Rep., N. Y.,) Shattuck, (Rep., Ohio,) Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) Showalter, (Rep., Penn.,) Smith, (Rep., Ill.,) Smith, (Rep., Mich.,) Smith, (Rep., Mich.,) Southard, (Rep., Ohio,) Southwick, (Rep., N. Y.,) Spalding, (Rep., Mich.,) Sperry, (Rep., Conn.,) Sprague, (Rep., Mass.,) Steele, (Rep., Ind.,) Stevens, (Rep., Minn.,) Stewart, (Rep., N. J.,) Stewart, (Rep., Wis.,) Stone, Charles W., (Rep., Penn.,) Stone, W. A., (Rep., Penn.,) Strode, (Rep., Neb.,) Sturtevant, (Rep., Penn.,) Sulloway, (Rep., N. H.)

Tawney, (Rep., Minn.,) Tayler, (Rep., Ohio,) Tongue, (Rep., Ore.)

Updegraff, (Rep., Iowa.)

Van Voorhis, (Rep., Ohio.)

Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.,) Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) Walker, (Rep., Va.,) Wanger, (Rep., Penn.,) Ward, (Rep., N. Y.,) Weaver, (Rep., Ohio) Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) White, (Rep., Ill.,) Williams, (Rep., Penn.,) Wise, (Rep., Va.)

Young, (Rep., Penn.)

Total, 181.

Nays.

Adamson, (Dem., Ga.)

Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) Baker, (Fus., Ill.,) Ball, (Dem., Texas,) Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.,) Barlow, (Pop., Cal.,) Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.,) Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Benner, (Dem., Penn.,) Benton, (Dem., Mo.,) Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) Bland, (Dem., Mo.,) Bodine, (Dem., Mo.,) Botkin, (Pop., Kan.,) Bradley, (Dem., N. Y.,) Brantley, (Dem., Ga.,) Brenner, (Fus., Ohio,) Brewer, (Dem., Ala.,) Broussard, (Dem., La.,) Brucker, (Dem., Mich.,) Brundidge, (Dem., Ark.,) Burke, (Dem., Texas,) Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.)

Castle, (Pop., Cal.,) Clardy, (Dem., Ky.,) Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) Clayton, (Dem., Ala.,) Cochran, (Dem., Mo.,) Cooney, (Dem., Mo.,) Cooper, (Dem., Texas,) Cowherd, (Dem., Mo.,) Cox, (Dem., Tenn.)

Davey, (Dem., La.,) Davis, (Dem., Fla.,) De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) Degraffenreid, (Dem., Texas,) Devries, (Dem., Cal.,) Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) Dockery, (Dem., Mo.)

Elliott, (Dem., S. C.)

Fitzpatrick, (Dem., Ky.,) Fleming, (Dem., Ga.,) Fowler, (Pop., N. C.,) Fox, (Dem., Miss.)

Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.,) Greene, (Fus., Neb.,) Griffith, (Dem., Ind.,) Griggs, (Dem., Ga.,) Gunn, (Pop., Idaho.)

Handy, (Dem., Del.,) Hartman, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Hay, (Dem., Va.,) Henry, (Dem., Miss.,) Henry, (Dem., Texas,) Howard, (Pop., Ala.,) Howard, (Dem., Ga.,) Hunter, (Dem., Ill.)

Jones, (Dem., Va.,) Jones, (Fus., Wash.)

Kelley, (Pop., S. D.,) King, (Dem., Utah,) Kitchin, (Dem., N. C.,) Kleberg, (Dem., Texas,) Knowles, (Pop., S. D.)

Lamb, (Dem., Va.,) Lanham, (Dem., Texas,) Latimer, (Dem., S. C.,) Lentz, (Dem., Ohio,) Lester, (Dem., Ga.,) Lewis, (Dem., Ga.,) Lewis, (Dem., Washington,) Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) Little, (Dem., Ark.,) Livingston, (Dem., Ga.,) Lloyd, (Dem., Mo.,) Love, (Dem., Miss.)

McCormick, (Pop., Kan.,) McCulloch, (Dem., Ark.,) McDowell, (Dem., Ohio,) McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) Maguire, (Dem., Cal.,) Martin, (Pop., N. C.,) Maxwell, (Fus., Neb.,) Meyer, (Dem., La.,) Miers, (Dem., Ind.,) Moon, (Dem., Tenn.)

Norton, (Dem., Ohio,) Norton, (Dem., S. C.)

Ogden, (Dem., La.,) Osborne, (Dem., Wyo.,) Otey, (Dem., Va.)

Peters, (Pop., Kan.,) Pierce, (Dem., Tenn.)

Rhea, (Dem., Ky.,) Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Ridgeley, (Pop., Kan.,) Rixey, (Dem., Va.,) Robb, (Dem., Mo.,) Robertson, (Dem., La.,) Robinson, (Dem., Ind.)

Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) Settle, (Dem., Ky.,) Shafroth, (Sil., Col.,) Shuford, (Pop., N. C.,) Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) Skinner, (Rep., N. C.,) Slayden, (Dem., Texas,) Smith, (Dem., Ky.,) Sparkman, (Dem., Fla.,) Stallings, (Dem., Ala.,) Stark, (Fus., Neb.,) Stephens, (Dem., Texas,) Stokes, (Dem., S. C.,) Stroud, (Pop., N. C.,) Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.,) Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) Sutherland, (Pop., Neb.,) Swanson, (Dem., Va.)

Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) Taylor, (Dem., Ala.,) Thorp, (Rep., Va.)

Underwood, (Dem., Ala.,) Vandiver, (Dem., Mo.,) Vehslage, (Dem., N. Y.,) Vincent, (Pop., Kan.)

Wheeler, (Dem., Ky.,) Wilson, (Dem., S.C.) Zenor, (Dem., Ind.) Total—131.

Present—Baird, (Dem., La.,) Mann, (Rep., Ill.) Total—2.

SENATORS DISCUSS THE BILL.

Democrats Determined Not to Have the Bill Railroaded—Various Amendments Suggested in Caucus.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Senate Democratic caucus to-day took up the question of the War Revenue bill, discussing at some length the propriety of amending the bill in various respects, but reaching no conclusion or agreement on any amendment to be offered. Senator Daniel suggested a tax on corporations. Among other ideas were the following: For an income tax, the coinage of the silver seigniorage, and the issuance of Treasury notes without making them legal tender. While all seemed favorable to an income tax, there was a general feeling that the bill should be made to carry sufficient revenue in addition to any that might be derived from an income tax, because of the uncertainty of the Supreme Court's sustaining an income tax.

There was considerable criticism expressed over the statement made in the conference that it was the evident purpose of the Republicans to press for the immediate consideration of the bill. Senator West said that he had been informed by a Republican member of the committee that a meeting would be called on Monday, and that it was their expectation to have a favorable report at the first sitting. This statement brought out quite a volley of protests.

While no one voiced a desire to delay unduly the bill, either in committee or in the Senate, many expressed themselves as determined to oppose what some called "the railroading" of the measure. They took the view that as there is sufficient money in the Treasury to meet all present demands, and therefore no exigency, there could be no object in pressing the bill unduly and without taking time to formulate or consider amendments. It was therefore made evident that there would be a quite formidable opposition to any effort to secure immediate action on the Revenue bill, and that an effort will be made by the Democrats to amend the measure in some particulars.

BANKS AFTER THE NEW BONDS.

Requests to the Controller for the Immediate Printing of Bank Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The banks of the United States, especially in the West, are said at the Treasury Department to be preparing to subscribe largely to the expected issue of Government 3 per cent. bonds, and Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, is daily receiving from all parts of the country requests from banks for the immediate printing of National bank currency in order that, after the bonds are purchased by them, there may be no delay in the issuance of the currency.

As from twenty-five to thirty days' delay is ordinarily required for the preparation of currency, after the purchase of bonds and notification to the Government by banks of their currency requirements, the Controller, for the purpose of encouraging subscriptions to the new issue of Government bonds, announces that currency will now be prepared for banks notifying him of an intention to subscribe to any new issue of the bonds which may be made by the Government. Under this arrangement the currency will be issued by the Government without delay upon the receipt from the banks of the new issue of Government bonds as security.

Eight prominent National banks already have made a tender of their services in placing the new loan without compensation.

TONNAGE TAX OPPOSED.

European Ambassadors Instructed to Protest Against It.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The British and French Ambassadors here have received instructions relative to the tonnage tax provision in the War Tariff bill, which passed the House of Representatives to-day. It is understood that the German Ambassador also will receive instructions on the same subject. The nature of the instructions is not disclosed, but they doubtless relate to joint representations against the severity of the new tonnage tax. Leading diplomats are hopeful that their representations will lead to a modification of the clause before the new tariff bill becomes a law, as otherwise they feel that the tonnage dues will be so burdensome on British, French, and German shipping as to cause it to seek Canadian and Mexican ports.

Aside from the expected official representations of the foreign Governments, the shipping interests of London, Havre, Bremen, and other ports are supplementing the diplomatic negotiations with strong representations against the increased tonnage taxes.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Conference Report Adopted by the Senate—Point of Order Raised in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The report of the conference committee on the Naval Appropriation bill was presented to both houses of Congress to-day, and was adopted by the Senate. In the House, Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) made the point of order that the conferrees had exceeded their jurisdiction in that they had added over $500,000 above the differences between the two houses and had also added provisions which were not in conference. With the point of order pending, he moved an adjournment, which was carried.

The report shows that the House conferrees accepted all the amendments made by the Senate with the exception of a few of minor importance. Not only were all the new vessels provided by the Senate accepted, but also the addition of $8,830,000 for the enlistment of seamen. Indeed, this amendment received an addition of $567,900 for the payment of additional men in the Marine Corps, the provision as amended being as follows:

"To enable the Secretary of the Navy to enlist at any time after the passage of this act as many additional seamen, landsmen, and boys as he may deem necessary to man the ships of the navy or in use by the navy as a temporary force therefor during the existing war, and for pay of the same and for the temporary additional officers and warrant machinists hereinbefore authorized, $8,830,000, and to enable the Secretary of the Navy to enlist at any time after the passage of this act the following additional force for the Marine Corps as a temporary force during the existing war, viz., not more than sixty gunnery Sergeants, with rank of First Sergeants; not more than eighty Corporals, and not more than 1,500 privates, and for pay of the same, $567,900."

The total amount provided for torpedo stations in the conference report is $97,500, or $22,500 more than was provided either by the Senate or House.

The provision authorizing the appointment of naval officers for the war from civil life was changed so as to permit such appointments to grades as high as that of Commander, the original provision limiting the selections to Lieutenant or under that rank. This change is understood to have been made in order to permit Capt. Watkins to continue in command of the Paris.

HAITI DONATES $1,000.

Given Toward a Monument to Frederick Douglass in Rochester, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Department of State has been informed by Minister Powell at Port au Prince, Haiti, that the Haitian Republic has given the sum of $1,000 toward the erection of a monument by the citizens of Rochester, N. Y., in that city, to the memory of the late Frederick Douglass, at one time Minister Resident and Consul General to Haiti. Mr. Powell, in acknowledging the gift, congratulated the Haitian Government by saying that "under all the difficulties that have beset you since you won your independence, isolated as it were from the great family of nations, you have maintained your integrity, and with it the honor of your republic, neither of which have become tarnished or dimmed by age, until you stand as the recognized factor of what a race can achieve under the blissful life of freedom and independence."

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New Churches to be Erected and Improvements to be Made During This Summer.

WILL COST OVER $3,000,000

Roman Catholics and Lutherans Lead in the Number of New Edifices to be Constructed—Where the New Buildings Are to be Located.

Not less than $3,000,000 will be put into new churches, and church improvements and extensions, during the present building season. While some denominations are not to invest much at present, the sum is a good average with other years. Some plans for Summer alterations have not yet been made. Plans for new buildings involve the expenditure of many millions, but the figures given herewith show only the probable expenditure this year, and are exclusive of the cost of the land on which the buildings stand.

Following are names and locations of Roman Catholic churches in New York, with amounts of money to be expended upon them this Summer:

Visitation, Verona and Richard Streets, Brooklyn	$200,000
Our Lady of Lourdes, Aberdeen Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn	120,000
Holy Name, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, New York	800,000
St. Ambrose, Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-third Street, New York	12,000
St. Raymond's, West Farms Road, Annexed District	65,000
Chapel of Catholic Protectory	85,000
St. Ignatius, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, New York	300,000
St. Stephen's (School)	60,000
St. Paul, Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, (redecoration)	60,000
Redemptorist, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, (addition)	15,000
St. Simon and St. Jude, Gravesend	6,000
Total	$1,223,000

The Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Aberdeen Street, near Broadway, Brooklyn, will be opened for worship to-morrow, but it will not be consecrated for some weeks.

New Methodist Episcopal projects include the following:

North New York, Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, New York	$60,000
St. Stephen's, Marble Hill, King's Bridge	30,000
Union, Brooklyn	25,000
Reynolds Memorial, Fourteenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn	4,000
Westchester	2,500
Chester Hill	25,000
Sixth Avenue, corner Eighth Street, Brooklyn	75,000
Total	$221,500

St. John's Church, Bedford Avenue and Wilson Street, is to be redecorated throughout, and electric lights added. Some plans of expenditure are under consideration at the Church of the Saviour, in One Hundred and Ninth Street, and a new church is going up at Bergen Point, to cost about $30,000, in which a large number of New York Methodists are interested.

Protestant Episcopal plans include the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Cathedral Heights, Manhattan, and a few others:

Cathedral, to be expended this Summer	$100,000
Holy Trinity	160,000
St. Paul's, Flatbush	50,000
Church of Good Shepherd, McDonough Street, Brooklyn	18,000
St. Mark's, New Boulevard, Brooklyn	60,000
Total	$388,000

Holy Trinity is a part of St. James's Parish, and the sum given is that to be expended this Summer. The entire church plant, with ground, is to cost $475,000. In addition there is a large contemplated expenditure by the Church of the Incarnation for improvements in Thirty-first Street. A new church is contemplated by St. Matthew's Church, to be erected well up town for the use of the deaf mutes who formerly worshipped at St. Ann's, in West Eighteenth Street.

Baptists have a new church going up on Washington Heights, erected in part from the proceeds of the sale of the old Twenty-third Street Church, corner of Lexington Avenue. Just now work is at a standstill on account of lack of stone supply, owing to a strike. New projects show up thus:

Washington Heights, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street	$60,000
Morningside	35,000
Alexander Avenue, corner of One Hundred and forty-first Street	40,000
Total	$135,000

Epiphany Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, is to be enriched by new stained glass at a cost of $10,000. A new church is projected at Richmond Hill. Amity Church, in West Fifty-fourth Street, talks of building, and the Madison Avenue Church, corner of Thirty-first Street, will have new chapel decorations.

The Lutherans are enjoying their church building era in New York, and have under way more church projects that any other Protestant denomination. Here is a list of them:

Atonement, Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street	$60,000
St. Paul's, Westchester Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street	60,000
Washington Heights, Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street	45,000
St. Peter's, William's Bridge	20,000
St. John's, East New York	30,000
Christ, Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn	20,000
St. John's, South Brooklyn	25,000
Emmanuel, Greenpoint	15,000
Swedish Chapel, Potter Avenue, Astoria	5,000
Total	$280,000

Congregationalists have a very vigorous extension society, the work of which is now being felt in both principal boroughs of the city. Following are some projects to be carried out at once:

Puritan Church, Marcy and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn	$40,000
Beecher Memorial, extension, Herkimer Street, Brooklyn	20,000
Immanuel, Decatur Street	20,000
North New York, One Hundred and Forty-third Street, near Willis Avenue	14,500
Port Morris	5,000
Total	$99,500

Presbyterians have a few building projects in hand:

Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, alterations	$40,000
Immanuel, East Twenty-third Street and Foster Avenue, Brooklyn	14,500
Greene Avenue, Brooklyn	75,000
German Ebenezer, Stockholm Street, Brooklyn	16,500
Total	$146,000

Extensive repairs will be made in the Madison Square Church this Summer.

Jews have one or two new projects in Harlem, but they have not yet reached the point of figures. A new synagogue is planned for Coney Island, to cost about $5,000, and the Clara de Hirsch Home is about to be begun in East Sixty-third Street, to cost $200,000.

A new Reformed Church in America chapel is to be built at Port Richmond, the cost of which will not reach $10,000, and the Knox Memorial Chapel, in West Forty-sixth Street, put up by the Collegiate corporation, is nearing completion at a cost of $45,000.

A new Reformed Presbyterian church is projected in One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, near Eighth Avenue, to cost about $10,000.

The new Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, which will be one of the finest religious edifices in New York, is nearing completion in Central Park West. Exclusive of the land and furnishings, its cost will be $350,000.

Footed up, the expenditures for the Summer show something like this:

Roman Catholic	$1,223,000
Methodist Episcopal	221,500
Protestant Episcopal	388,000
Baptist	135,000
Lutheran	280,000
Congregational	99,500
Presbyterian	146,000
Universalist	400,000
Jewish	205,000
Reformed Church in America	55,000
Reformed Presbyterian	10,000
Miscellaneous	47,500
Total	$3,210,000

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for May 8.

Copyright, 1898, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT—The Marriage Feast.—Matthew, xxii., 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—Come; for all things are now ready.—Luke, xiv., 17.

A friend, who was born in Smyrna, visiting at my house some years ago, gave me some reminiscences of his early life in that Oriental city. His home was just beyond the thickly built portion of the town, and his parents, being comparatively well-to-do Europeans, were treated with great respect and courtesy by all the people. Frequently, he said, the attention of the household would be attracted by a great commotion on the street. It would be caused by a company of villagers with music, and an attendant throng, which stopped at their door. Their object was to give them an invitation to attend a wedding to be celebrated some time in the future.

After some days, sometimes many days, the attention of the household would be again attracted by music in the streets, and the approach of another procession, larger than the first, and accompanied by servants bearing in their hands great covered dishes of cooked food. They had come "to call them that were bidden to the wedding." The covered dishes of food were left with them, (the dishes to be afterward returned,) as a testimony that "all things were now ready." If to refuse the first invitation showed a want of good manners, to refuse the second was the height of rudeness, if the host were simply a householder. If such an invitation had come from the Governor, or from the Sultan, it would have been considered open rebellion, and a denial of authority, for an invitation from such a person was equivalent to a command.

Parable of the Marriage Feast.

These reminiscences of Oriental life from an eyewitness open up to us very much of the significance of this parable which now claims our attention. Under the similitude of an Eastern Court He who was hailed with "Hosannas" as "the Son of David" in our lesson of last week is now presented to us as seated upon the throne of His Father, who makes "a marriage for His Son." It is the foreshadowing of that scene spoken of by John in "the Revelation," saying, "Let us be glad and rejoice, and give honor to Him; for the Marriage of the Lamb is come, and His wife hath made herself ready. And to her was granted that she should be arrayed in fine linen, clean and white; for the fine linen is the righteousness of saints. And He saith unto me, Write, Blessed are they which are called unto the Marriage Supper of the Lamb." (Rev. xix., 7-9.)

Historically the repeated invitations of the parable have been explained as the offer of God's grace to the Jewish nation, and then to the great Gentile world; to the dispensation of "The Law"; and then to that of "The Gospel"; to the Church on earth, and then to the Church in heaven. So with the punishments spoken of. They are said to find their fulfillment in such historical events as the destruction of Jerusalem and the final Judgment; and the "servants" were the "patriarchs," the "prophets," and the "Apostles."

Its Spiritual Meaning.

For our practical, everyday use, however, the parable has a higher meaning than any that is simply historical. It is a spiritual meaning which is pertinent to all men, of all conditions, and in all time. Our Lord spoke it to illustrate "the Kingdom of Heaven." In this spiritual sense it speaks to us as plainly as it did to those who stood around Him in the Temple on that Tuesday of the first "Passion Week." And so it has always spoken to men everywhere ever since that day. So it will continue to speak until the day of grace shall end.

Now "the Kingdom of Heaven" our Lord says, "is like unto a certain King which made a marriage for his son." No figure could more fitly represent it, or be more attractive. It represents God—as the great King—sending out invitations to the most joyous of feasts. The very mention of such a feast at once suggests abundance of most pleasant food, rich apparel, brilliant lights, genial warmth, agreeable company, and distinguished honor, all to be partaken of without restraint or measure, and without cost or labor. And the invitation is from the King, whose resources are inexhaustible and whose bounty knows no limit—to whom none can make return or compensation. The invitation is simply to be accepted, and the feast to be enjoyed.

Such is one of the peculiar characteristics of "the Kingdom of Heaven." The riches of God's grace always provide a "feast" for those with whom He deals, and who are invited to come to Him. This was the great feature of the deliverance of Israel out of the bondage of Egypt. (Exodus v.: 1.) And this is the invitation to all men, to come out of the bondage of sin unto "a feast of fat things; a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined." (Isaiah xxv.: 6.) No wonder that "one of them that sat at meat" one day with Jesus, "when he heard these things" was filled with rapture, and cried out, "Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the Kingdom of God." (Luke xiv.: 15.)

A Gracious Invitation.

This parable, however, must not be confounded with that which grew out of this appreciative exclamation. That was spoken many months before this; on a "Sabbath day"; at a social gathering; in a Pharisee's house; probably somewhere in Galilee. (Luke xiv: 1-24.) This was spoken on a week day, just before the Passover, to a multitude in the temple at Jerusalem. The object of that appears to have been simply to set forth the singular fact that while men believe that it will be a blessed thing to eat bread in heaven, they deliberately refuse to accept the invitation to come and be blessed. The object of this, on the contrary, seems to be to set forth the guilt and the danger of not accepting such an invitation. This, therefore, rises to a far higher plane of thought than that.

Spiritually everything was made ready for this marriage of the King's Son long before the very beginning, "according to His own purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began." (Second Timothy i: 9.) It was made ready when, in the counsels of eternity, the Son said, "Lo, I come to do Thy will, O God." (Hebrew x: 7,) "as a Lamb without blemish and without spot," (First Peter i: 19, 20;) "The Lamb slain from the foundation of the world," (Revelation xiii: 8,) "to offer one sacrifice for sins forever." (Hebrews x: 12.) As soon as man sinned the invitation to come back to his Maker was given, and that He was "ready" to forgive was made known.

Now, this preparation was all made by the King. The "oxen" and the "fatlings" are His. The one sacrifice for sin is, "The Lamb of God"—God's Lamb. The invited guests have nothing to do with the getting of "all things ready." They are not even urged to get themselves ready. They are only informed by the King's messengers that "all things are ready," and that they are invited to "Come"—to come just as they are. Surely nothing could be more gracious on the part of the King.

How It Was Received.

The way in which this invitation was received by three different classes of people is given us in the parable.

The first class—"would not come." (v. 3.)

The second class—"made light of it." (v. 5.)

The third class—"took the servants, and entreated them spitefully, and slew them." (v. 6.) So men hear the Gospel of Christ.

The first class simply paid no attention to the message. It is not said that they sent back to the King a positive refusal in so many words, but their action was equivalent to it. No reason is given as to why they would not, and probably they did not even give a reason to themselves. They were indifferent.

The next class proceeded a step further than this. They did not neglect the matter, or refuse its consideration. On the contrary, they weighed it carefully, and "they made light of it." Not that the message, as presented to them, seemed of little worth or unimportant in itself—but "they made" it "light." They weighed it in their own scales, and by their own judgment. Into one pan of their balance they placed the character and authority of the King—for they could not but recognize these. Then they put in the honor and favor conferred upon them—and, last of all, the promised enjoyment of the feast when it should take place. This last, however, counted for but little at the time—it was too far off to be very real. In the other pan they placed their "farms" and "merchandise," which they could see and enjoy. Then to present duties and absorbing cares and congenial pleasures they added the weight of their own wills. All of these far outweighed all that was in the opposite scale. Their business and their pleasures were of far more importance than the wishes or the authority of the King. So they did not come.

The third class went a long step beyond these. They were openly defiant. As they could not vent their puny wrath upon him, they vented it upon his servants. Like Pharaoh of old, they hardened their hearts and heaped up to themselves "wrath against the day of wrath." (Rom. ii., 5.)

But although the invitations of the Gospel are thus time and again refused, such is the graciousness of the King of Kings, that He sends out still other servants to men on "the highways." "As many as they find" —no matter to what class or condition they belong—they are to "bid to the marriage." Some of those who were before indifferent—some who once made light of the message—even some who were openly defiant, and steeped in sin—may heed the servants now. If so, they are welcomed into the feast, and so the wedding, in the end, will be "furnished with guests."

Without Wedding Garments.

"When the King came in to see the guests," however, "he saw there a man which had not on a "wedding garment."

At once the King saw the difference between him and all about him. He was not dressed in the clothing which had been provided as freely as the feast, and which had been offered to each guest as freely as the invitation. Such garments—according to the custom of the time and place—were always furnished by the host, and every guest was expected to lay aside his own clothing, and put on the "wedding garment" before entering into the banqueting hall. But this man deliberately ignored this obligation, and attempted to stand before the King and find acceptance with him, wearing his own clothes. So this man was bound hand and foot, and cast into outer darkness because he "had not on a wedding garment."

Now as Bushnell puts it, man is the only animal that has "the option of dress," whether it be material or spiritual. He must choose for himself. And this man in the parable finds his counterpart spiritually among them of whom St. Paul speaks, when he says, "I bear them record that they have a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge. For they being ignorant of God's righteousness, and going about to establish their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God. For Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth, (Rom. x., 2-4.) If any one thinks to find acceptance with God in any other righteousness than that of Jesus Christ, he will be compelled to take up the language of Job and say, "If I wash myself in snow water and make my hands never so clean, yet shalt Thou plunge me into the ditch, and mine own clothes shall abhor me." (Job. ix., 30, 31.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What illustrations of Oriental Customs are given to elucidate this lesson?

What is the link between this lesson and the last, and what does it foreshadow?

What are the historical explanations of different features of this parable?

What is said of its spiritual meaning, and of the fitness of the illustration?

How does this parable contrast with that of Luke xiv., 1-24?

When and how were all things made ready, and what shows the graciousness of the King?

How was the invitation received by different classes, and how is each refusal explained?

How was the wedding "furnished with guests"?

What did the King find when he came in "to see the guests," and what is said of "the wedding garment"?

What did this man wear, and what is said of his "own clothes"?

What is the Scriptural explanation, and application?

Church News and Notes.

Grace Presbyterian Chapel, on East Twenty-second Street, has been sold, and the work there abandoned.

The sixteenth anniversary of the McAuley Water Street Mission will be held at 316 Water Street this evening at 7:30.

"War" will be Hugh Pentecost's subject when he speaks to the Unity Congregation at Carnegie Music Hall to-morrow morning.

The Rev. J. B. Neis has resigned the pastorate of the Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn, and will go to Europe this Fall for a year's rest and recreation.

The Episcopal Church of the Beloved Disciple, East Eighty-ninth Street, has started a fund for the purpose of purchasing a ten-thousand-dollar organ.

The Spring convention of the Metropolitan Federation of the Epworth Leagues of New York will be held in Washington Square Methodist Church on May 12.

"Patriotism and the Jew" will be the subject of Dr. Rudolph Grossman's sermon at the Temple Rodeph Sholom, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, this morning.

"Industrial Sovereignty and Privilege" will be the subject of Josiah C. Pumpelly's address before the Amity Conference Committee at Amity Hall, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, to-morrow at 4.

"If We Cannot Pray for Miracles in Battle, What Can We Pray For?" will be the subject of the Rev. W. S. Crowe's discourse at the Church of the Eternal Hope, 142 West Eighty-first Street, to-morrow morning.

Chaplain George R. Van De Water, D. D., of the Seventy-first Regiment will preach the annual sermon to the members of his regiment at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Harlem, at the 4 o'clock service to-morrow afternoon.

The Rev. Dr. John C. Eccleston, rector of St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., who completed his forty-second year of service there on Easter Sunday, has resigned and will go to Lake George for the Summer. He will celebrate his seventieth birthday on Friday.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon will speak on "The Mission of War" at the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening. A patriotic service will be held at this church on Wednesday, which is Charter Day, and Dr. Dixon will lecture on "Great Cities, Ancient and Modern, in Peace and War."

PUBLIC EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Address by Superintendent Maxwell at Last Meeting of Season.

The last meeting and tea of the season of the Public Education Society was held yesterday afternoon at Berkeley Lyceum, in West Forty-fourth Street, and addresses were delivered by Superintendent Maxwell and Dr. Lyman Abbott. Over 100 persons, mostly school teachers, were present.

"Conditions of Progress" was the subject of Superintendent Maxwell's address. He said that he considered a three years' High School course too short, and was in favor of a four years' course at the least. Young women formerly went to teaching directly from the High School; now many go to college and take three or four more years of study. It followed that there was a dearth of really competent teachers for the elementary grades, and he thought teaching in these grades ought to be made so attractive that the college-taught girl would accept such a position.

New York was not able to provide enough teachers under the present laws and conditions. The facilities and opportunities necessary for drilling the large corps needed were lacking, and teachers from outside the city had to be taken in. Between 800 and 1,000 new teachers were needed each year.

Mr. Maxwell insisted upon the importance of supervision, co-operation between teachers and parents, justice to all teachers, justice by all teachers to all pupils, and a reasonable liberty of teaching.

The Dr. Savage Physical Institute.

The closing exercises of the ladies' department at the Dr. Savage Physical Development Institute held last night at 309 West Fifty-ninth Street were largely attended. The programme comprised general gymnastic and physical development exercises by the members of the department.

The prizes for the best work during the season were awarded as follows: First prize, Miss Josie Armstrong; second prize, Miss Nellie Armstrong, and third prize, Miss M. Hyland. A dance followed the presentation of the prizes.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon services, 4:30 o'clock Preacher, the Rev. President Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Communion at close of morning service. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th Street.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. Evensong at 8 P. M. Sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. SPECIAL VESPER SERVICES at 8 P. M.; the Rev. John W. Chadwick on "God in Literature," Rev. Merle St. C. Wright on "Inspiration and Revelation." Music: Miss Robina Carle, harp; Miss Mona Downs, soprano; Miss Belle Newport, contralto; Mrs. C. W. Saenger, organ. SEATS FREE.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor, preaches; subject, "Who Is on the Lord's Side in Our War with Spain?" Welcome.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday eve. prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. Cordial invitation to all.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches at 11, "Cuba's Sad Story—The Last Chapter in Spain's Hellish History." 8, "Has Spain Rights in Cuba Which Forbid Our Interference?" All welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET,
HENRY VAN DYKE, PASTOR.
SERVICES SUNDAY, MAY 1ST.

DR. VAN DYKE WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of service. Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., will preach at 4:30 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, BROADway and Thirty-fourth St., Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The assistant pastor will preach. Dr. Wm. H. Thomson's Bible class meets in the church parlors at 3 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening subject: "God's Hand in the Nation's Conflict." All invited.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST.—Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and Holy Communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach in the morning.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M. Welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Sunday Services:

Holy Communion	9 A. M.
Morning service	11 A. M.
Musical service	4 P. M.
Anthem, "Pater Noster"	by Tschaikowsky
Offertory, "Holy City"	Gaul

Evening service, 8 o'clock.
Rector, Rev. Percy S. Grant, will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 45TH St., Near 6th Av., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; seventeenth anniversary sermon, "The Responsibility of the Christian Ministry; evening, 7:45, "What Can Stay-at-Home Patriots Do for Their Country?"

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11; evening service, 8. Seats free at the evening service. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE,
81st St., West of Columbus Av.—Service 11 A. M.
Rev. W. S. Crowe, D. D., Minister.
Subject: "If We Cannot Pray for Miracles in Battle, What Can We Pray For?"

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. The Rev. John Williams will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach. Fifteenth sermon in series on "Our Unitarian Gospel." Subject, "Why Are Not All Educated People Unitarians?" Sunday school in chapel at 10 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 9; matins, 10; high mass, 10:45; vespers, 4.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 323 West 56th St., Rev. W. C. Payne, Pastor.—10:45, "Rest"; 8 P. M., "When God Finds His Own." Endeavor meeting, 7 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 6 West 46th St., Rev. W. H. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school, including young men's class; at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. the pastor will preach. Morning subject, "The Kingdom Within." Evening, "Christ and the Young Man." Prayer meeting Monday and Friday evenings.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 55th St.—Rev. James S. Ramsay, D. D., of Pittsburg, Penn., will officiate on Sunday.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship on Sunday conducted by the pastor at 11 and 8. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, CORNER 10TH Street.—8 A. M., Holy Communion. 9 A. M., morning prayer and address. 8 P. M., later evensong and sermon. All seats free.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—23d ST.

People's Church. Opening service morning; afternoon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Lenox Av. and 122d St.,
Rev. Chas. De Witt Bridgman, D. D., Rector.

Morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion	11:00 A. M.
Sunday school	3:00 P. M.
Evensong	3:45 P. M.
Evening prayer and sermon	7:45 P. M.

The rector will preach in the morning, and the Rev. Alex. G. Cummins, Jr., in the evening.

HUGH PENTECOST, CARNEGIE MUSIC Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday, 11 A. M. Subject: "War."

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor. —Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Chapel service, Wed., 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by the pastor, followed by service of holy communion; 4 P. M., preaching by the Rev. M. C. Hartzell; Young People's Prayer Meeting, 5 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 53D St.—11, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., will preach; 8, Rev. J. N. Rentoul of the Irish Presbyterian Church preaches. Seats free.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd, Assistant Minister.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach in the morning and the Rev. Mr. Rudd in the evening. Sunday school in chapel, 9:45 A. M.; Bible classes for adults, 10 A. M.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., Northeast Corner 73d St., Rev. John E. Bushnell, Pastor.—Preaching, 11 A. M., by Rev. William Adams Brown; special service, 8 P. M., with singing by Hampton Quartet, and address by J. H. Torbert of Georgia on "Colored Industrial Work in the Black Belt."

REV. HENRY FRANK.

Berkeley Lyceum, West 44th; (morning,) "Has Man a Soul?" Series on "The New Thought." Quartet. Seats free.

REV. THOMAS DIXON, JR.

Grand Opera House, 11 & 3.30, "Invade Spain."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, cor. West 73d St. Rev. Samuel McComb, M. A., (Oxon.,) Pastor. Preaching by the pastor, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "Divine Love's Great Commendation." Evening subject, "Soldierly Christians." Strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.— 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon, and Holy Communion. Dr. Rylance will preach. 8 P. M., last organ recital.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, May 1st, 1898, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject, "What Is Meant by Free Religion?" All interested are invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 86th Street and West End Avenue.
REV. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Pastor preaches in the morning; the Rev. W. F. Anderson in the evening.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.
The organist, Mr. Walter R. Johnson, will play 15 minutes before the Sunday evening service.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D St.—On Sunday Rev. Dr. Silverman will lecture on "My Country Right or Wrong"; service begins at 11 o'clock; all are invited.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD, CHICKERING Hall. Public meeting Sunday, 11 A. M. "Right Philosophy, and Practical Philanthropy as a Basis for Brotherhood." Short speeches by well-known humanitarians. Excellent music. All invited. Free.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH.
Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Topic, "God With Us at the Breaking of the Day," and 8 P. M., topic: "The Glory of Young Men is Their Strength."

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M., and in the evening at 8 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. and Bible Class for men in the Church House, conducted by Mr. C. M. Earle. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs., Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek services on Wednesday evenings.

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication..........Printing House Square
Up-Town..........1,269 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON..........515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..........$10.00
Six Months..........$5.00
Three Months..........$2.50
One Month..........$1.00
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..........$8.00
Six Months..........$4.00
Three Months..........$2.00
One Month..........75
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year..........$2.00
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..........$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..........$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..........$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Carmen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
COLUMBUS—Rosedale—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—La Poupee—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor the Mayor—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Man-o'-War's Man—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Bachelor's Romance—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Health Exposition—10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Little Lord Fauntleroy—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Children of the King—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—3:30.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY.

The revenue bill passed the House yesterday by very nearly a strict party vote—181 to 131—with only six Democrats supporting it. The various proposed amendments to the bill were defeated by smaller majorities on much lighter votes, but the division on party lines was about the same. The vote on striking out the bond issue was 103 to 131; that on the income tax was 134 to 173; Mr. BLAND'S preposterous greenback proposal received 106 votes to 147. The proposition to coin the seigniorage was ruled out on a point of order.

The Democrats in the House have lost a chance to take a very sound position, which would be heartily approved by the conservative opinion of the country and would give their party the rare advantage of showing more practical patriotism than their opponents. Their leaders in the Senate, if they have sense enough, can retrieve that blunder. They should propose to raise money for the first expenses of the war by ample taxes, providing no debt except the Treasury certificates for one year, payable from taxation. This proposition is entirely unassailable by the supporters of the Administration and the war. It refuses nothing that the most zealous of these can demand. It gives the means for immediately raising every dollar that can be needed, without waiting for the relatively slow method of placing long-term bonds or the still slower one of taxation, while it provides by taxation, when levied, a perfectly sure resource. It puts to one side every possible consideration that could give rise to political differences, and it pledges the country to a prompt, businesslike, self-respectful dealing with the war. Finally, it very distinctly strengthens the public credit for any demands that may be made upon it in the future. The Nation, like the business man who meets an emergency by ready and cheerful self-denial, can borrow all the more easily when compelled to do so.

We very much regret that instead of following this sagacious and honorable course, the Democrats in the House wasted their scant supply of public confidence by advocating the coinage of debased metal into legal-tender dollars and the issue of legal-tender demand notes, and the equally absurd but not so vicious scheme of an income tax. This is not only narrow and stubborn partisanship, but it is stupid partisanship. It advertises to the country the fact that the leaders of the Democratic Party, in the gravest crisis that has arisen in this generation, when the Government is called upon suddenly to utilize the resources of our rich and powerful Nation, can think of no better policy than paying our soldiers and sailors in fifty-cent silver dollars or in fiat paper. It is a pitiful exhibition of the incapacity of these leaders for the larger duties of statesmanship or even the higher conception of party politics.

With the exhibition of the possible embarrassment and difficulty that may arise as the present situation develops, it would still be the part of wisdom for the majority to defer the use of long-term bonds and make more vigorous employment of taxation. The course has two conclusive arguments in its favor. It provides in the first place a perfectly trustworthy source of revenue. Taxes of the sort that are proposed in the bill—which can be extended and increased in a number of ways—will be paid. Their return will be affected only to a very slight degree by influences that would strongly affect a large loan on long-term bonds. The burden would be equitably distributed. The collection would be easy and relatively inexpensive. The Treasury would get what it needs and no more, and the people would not be saddled with interest payments which would be equivalent to double the amount actually raised, while there would be no risk of raising more than is required.

The second argument for this policy is equally strong and even more pertinent to the immediate situation. It rests on the uncertainty of a bond loan. We do not in the least disparage the patriotism of the American people in saying that no one really knows or can know exactly what would be the outcome of a bond issue. It seems to be determined that, if made, the loan shall be "popular." That is to say, it is to be put out in small denominations for subscription at Sub-Treasuries, Post Offices, and probably National depositories. But the subscriptions will depend not on the willingness of the people to subscribe but on whether they have money avilable to pay for the bonds. They certainly have very little hoarded after the manner of the Continental peasantry and shop keepers. They will hardly take money from savings banks where it is drawing 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent., when they know that the savings banks would subscribe for them as much as was deemed safe. The long-term bonds must be taken as investments, and very few of our people who have money have it uninvested. In the end the bonds must find the investors as other securities do, through the class whose business it is to bring the bond issuer and the bond buyer together. And when this is done there will be the usual fatuous and unfortunate outcry against syndicates and the capitalistic class, &c. Nor is it now certain that by any process surely practicable a 3 per cent. bond can be placed. Some experts believe it and others doubt it. It is an open question. If it be discovered that the market demands a higher rate of interest, the situation of the Government will be undesirable. All such risks, and others still more disagreeable, which it is not necessary now to detail, can be avoided by a policy of short Treasury notes for immediate and urgent needs and ample taxation to meet these and all war expenditure.

CERTAIN USAGES OF WAR.

New and wonderful law is every day disclosed by the comments upon the questions growing out of the war and of the relations of the two belligerents to each other and to neutral nations. One of the newest and strangest is that communicated to our neighbor The World in a London dispatch:

> "Naval Capt. EARDLEY WILMOT and other naval lawyers declare that the action of the blockading fleet in permitting the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan to enter Havana could be held legally to constitute a violation of the blockade, justifying a prize court in deciding that no blockade exists. No distinction is made in international law between merchant and war vessels of neutrals. Capt. WILMOT says:
>
> "'Though a neutral warship will not augment the resistance of the blockaded, she may impart to them just the intelligence needed, such as the exact strength of the opposing squadron, its disposition, which of the ships have torpedo nets and which have not. Probably the Giovanni Bausan was not aware that a state of blockade existed. It then became the duty of the American Admiral to notify her and to request her not to enter the port. A refusal to comply would justify forcible measures to prevent such infringement of the rules of naval warfare.'"

The fact is that international law for excellent reasons makes specifically the very distinction of which this learned sea lawyer denies the existence. In all blockades by one power of the ports of another it is the custom to give free passage in and out to the public vessels, that is, war vessels, of neutrals. It is hardly a right to be demanded, but is a courtesy not to be withheld unless there be good reasons to suppose that the visitor carries important information or other aid and comfort to the blockaded enemy.

Blockades like that at Havana are established as a barrier against trade. War ships do not carry merchandise. But the positive reason for according the privilege is the desire not to incommode a neutral and friendly nation by cutting it off from all communication with its Minister or Consul resident in the blockaded port. GEFFCKEN in a note to HEFFTER states the principle clearly in enumerating the classes of vessels that are permitted to pass through the blockading squadron:

> "The public ships of a neutral, not being engaged in trade, against which the blockade is established, are not subject to capture and would be permitted freely to pass in and out in order to facilitate communication between their Government and its local representative, or to protect its subjects."

LAWRENCE says substantially the same thing in his excellent little handbook which is supplied to the officers of her Majesty's navy. We wonder how it escaped Capt. WILMOT'S attention.

The Bausan incident has excited some interest and inquiry here in quarters where the blockade custom in regard to neutral public ships was not understood. But a much deeper interest and more extensive misinformation have been made manifest in regard to the peril of bombardment of exposed and defenseless Summer resorts like Bar Harbor, Newport, and the communities of the New Jersey coast. It will reassure the timid perhaps to be told that the bombardment of open, undefended towns is contrary to the law of nations and to civilized usage. This prohibition was included in the declarations of both the Brussels conferences, where an attempt was made to codify the rules of warfare. The Fifteenth Article of the declaration of the conference of 1874 declared that "only fortified places may be besieged; cities, collections of houses, or open towns which are not defended cannot be attacked or bombarded." The Oxford declaration of the laws of war on land, elaborated and adopted by a commission representing the European powers, Señor DE LANDA being the representative of Spain, contains this prohibition, (Section 32:)

> "It is forbidden (a) to pillage, even cities taken by assault; (b) to destroy public or private property except its destruction be commanded by an imperious necessity of war; (c) to attack or bombard undefended places."

These declarations have not been formally accepted by the nations, but the inclusion of the prohibition against bombarding unfortified towns exemplifies and proves the well-known usage of all civilized countries in war. CALVO is particularly vehement in his statement of this wise and humane principle of international law:

> "In no case nor under any pretext is it permitted to bombard open cities not fortified and defended by military; to adopt against them such measures as the necessities of war authorize against fortresses would violate all the principles of the law of nations and place the perpetrator of the offense outside the law of nations which moves in the van of civilization."

Even a Spanish Admiral would decline to exhibit himself publicly on that level of barbarity. Barring chance shots from a sea fight—and the Spaniards are wretched marksmen—there is no reason why the occupants of houses by the sea should not enjoy an untroubled Summer.

"SPANISH CALM."

One of the Madrid newspapers a day or two ago called upon its compatriots to admire "Spanish calm" in contrast with "American excitability." It is a fact that there is such a contrast. Nothing like the calm of the Spaniards has ever been seen on the part of a nation the sovereignty of which over one of its historical possessions had been challenged, and which had announced its intention of defending its sovereignty by arms.

The state of war established by the refusal of Spain to receive the ultimatum of the United States has lasted a week and a day. During that time the United States has been carrying out its professed intention of intervening to compel the evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards. It has applied, by means of a blockading squadron, a kind of pressure upon the Spanish garrison of the island which has already become highly inconvenient and which must very shortly become intolerable. Only one successful evasion of the blockade has been reported, and that is the landing of the Montserrat, with troops and treasure. This was indeed a clever piece of work on the part of the Spanish merchant Captain, and fully deserves the decoration which it is proposed to bestow upon him. But this merchant skipper is the only sea-going Spaniard who has shown any enterprise. The Spanish naval officers have not emulated his enterprise, but have remained sunk in "Spanish calm."

The day the war broke out a Spanish Minister declared that the Spanish fleet had received orders to sail westward and fight the American squadron. That was a week ago. During the interval the Spanish fleet, whose first business it was to break the blockade, has remained in a Portuguese port more than two thousand miles from the waters in which alone it could be of any service toward retaining Cuba for Spain. The breaking of the blockade of the Cuban ports in communication with Havana is not merely advisable or desirable. It is a work of urgent national necessity for Spain. While the blockade lasts she cannot reinforce or supply or feed her men in Cuba. She cannot even command a base of supplies, and of coal, which is the most necessary and the most rapidly consumed of all supplies for her ships of war themselves. If she really means to defend Cuba, she must break the blockade of the Cuban ports, and in doing so must risk the chances of a battle with the blockading squadron.

Now at last the Spanish fleet, or so much of it as could be trusted to cross the Atlantic, has quitted the Portuguese port, disabling several of its vessels in the attempt, and forcing them to appeal anew to Portuguese hospitality. Even this tardy movement, it appears, was not spontaneous. It was instigated by the belated recognition, on the part of Portugal, of her obligations as a neutral, one of which was to cease to harbor a fleet of one of the belligerents. Now that the Spanish fleet has taken the sea, what is it to do? It cannot keep the sea for long without landing for coal. If its commander had felt strong enough to challenge the American fleet in Cuban waters, the challenge would have been issued before this. There is coal for him in Havana, and coal, possibly, in Puerto Rico, but "there is a fight between." Is it possible that he will not attempt to strike a blow for Cuba, but will content himself with capturing such American merchantmen in the North Atlantic as cannot get away from him? Is it conceivable that he will return to a Spanish port with what he can pick up on such an expedition and expect to be welcomed? It is true that the Spanish naval officers know a good deal better than the general Spanish public what an attempt to break the blockade of Cuba means. Nevertheless, it is the expectations of the general Spanish public which the Spanish squadron must answer, and the general Spanish public thinks it "an invincible armada." It is difficult to imagine any worse dilemma than that which confronts the Spanish Admiral, supposing him to be an intelligent and patriotic officer. The dilemma is that he really cannot do anything, and that he really must do something. Consequently he has for a week been making an edifying exhibition of "Spanish calm."

WORK FOR THE PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

Within the last few years there has been a vigorous movement in the United States that has resulted in the formation of what may be called hereditary patriotic societies, such as the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, &c. Some of these societies have a very large membership and most of them have chapters in every State in the Union. Those only are eligible to membership who can prove their descent from ancestors of Revolutionary or of Colonial times, &c. They bring men (and women) of like traditions together and organize them in an effective way for action. The action contemplated is patriotic, never religious or related to party politics. Up to the present time certain of the societies have busied themselves in preserving old monuments, buildings, or historic documents, in founding prizes to be given to school children for essays on events in American history, in celebrating the Nation's anniversaries, &c. All of them foster patriotism and historical research and teach the individual to sink his personal desire in a common loyalty. And this loyalty to an abstract thing is precisely what is needed in a country where individualism has been carried to its extreme expression. There is no lesson more important to Americans than to learn that "what is good for the hive is good for the bee." There are, without doubt, too many societies of this kind; and all of them have not been wise in their public actions and utterances. Not all of them have realized that their great value was in bringing persons of like traditions together for action. Some have been content with the mere association.

The country is now engaged in a foreign war that is likely to continue for a considerable time. All the immediate wants of our soldiers and sailors in the service will be amply provided for by the General Government. But there are many special wants that the Government cannot provide for, and it would seem that the organization of these societies might be utilized in a most effective way to meet them. Campaigns in the South and in tropical climates will fill the military hospitals with invalids who need nursing. The families of the men who are at the front must be sought out and kept from want. Soldiers discharged for disability must be aided to find positions where they can again resume their civil occupations. The children of those who lose their lives in action must be provided for. Whatever one may think about the necessity for the war that is now upon us, there can be only one opinion as to duties like those just enumerated. And these duties are precisely of the kind to be effectively performed by organizations like the patriotic societies. If they have a real place in our civil society they now have an opportunity to demonstrate it. It is noteworthy that one of the least popular of such societies—the Colonial Dames—has already given a considerable sum of money to be used in providing comforts for the sick and wounded sailors on the hospital ship Solace. This excellent example will, no doubt, be followed by other societies of the sort. There are hundreds of ways in which intelligent sympathy with human suffering can be expressed. It appears that the patriotic societies have now an opportunity to demonstrate their usefulness.

The Spanish fleet in the Pacific is in straits almost as desperate as those of the Spanish fleet in the Atlantic. The Admiral in command is known, it seems, as "Fighting MONTEJO," and there is a pardonable curiosity to know whether he came by his title in connection with the bullfighting of the peninsula or the cockfighting of Manila. No Spanish naval officer can have come by it at fighting ships at sea, for the recent naval record of Spain is peaceful and inglorious. Nevertheless the Admiral, with the remarkable collection of floating junk which he calls his squadron, appears to have put out from Manila. He says he has gone to repel the approaching Yankees and to prevent them from practicing their favorite crimes upon the Spaniards of Manila. But it is strongly suspected at Hongkong that he has gone to escape them and to prey upon American merchantmen. That is not a very promising undertaking. He cannot remain at sea without coal, and he cannot get enough coal from the neutral nations to enable him to pursue his predatory course. His only base of supplies is Manila itself. If he staid there, he would doubtless be kept in. But if he leaves there he will be kept out, and that is almost equally bad for him. The worst that could happen to him at Manila would be an effective blockade of the port. But much worse than that will happen if he finds that he can neither fight the American squadron nor run away from it. And that appears to be his present predicament.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Considering the extent of this country and the general inclination of its inhabitants to seek reasonable rather than unreasonable explanations for current events, it is a little humiliating to see in certain quarters a tendency to raise an alarm concerning Spanish spies. There may be, indeed there doubtless are, persons of that sort in the country, but accidents at powder mills hardly justify the conclusion that these fellows are actively engaged in earning their salaries. The manufacture of explosives is ticklish work at all times, in part because of the nature of the material used, and still more because the men employed invariably acquire a contempt for the dangers of their occupation, and, unless most carefully watched, add to its necessary risk by willful carelessness. The powder mills are all pushed to their full capacity just now, and the rush of orders has resulted in the addition to the working forces of men whose knowledge and experience may leave something to be desired. In circumstances like these it is easy to believe that the recent disasters were due to simple accident—much easier than to believe that the paid emissaries of Spain are periling their lives for the sake of inflicting upon us an amount of damage almost too small to measure. English-speaking peoples have never taken much stock in spies, for they have realized that really powerful nations have little to fear from them. It is a Latin trait—modern Latin, that is—to scream "Betrayed!" when things go wrong and calamity follows inadequate preparation or neglected precautions. If we catch any real spies, they should receive short shrift, but it will be giving them undeserved credit if we indulge in any panic fears about mysterious strangers, and it is nothing less than disgraceful to explain and excuse any of our mishaps by ascribing them to enemies so contemptible.

—There are a number of men in Congress who will never be happy until that part of our stored silver which they call the "seigniorage" shall have been utilized. A way to gratify them occurs to us. The Spanish officials in Havana have had their usual sources of income almost entirely cut off during the past few weeks, and they must by this time be even more ready than in the past to accept anything they can get from any source. Therefore, why not load the "seigniorage" into a ship and send it to the Cuban capital for judicious distribution? That might make the conquest of the island ridiculously easy, save our ships and our men from danger, and, for a while at least, prevent further attempts to wreck our own credit and finances.

—The University of Rochester has been without a President for two years, and the effort to fill the position has now, curiously enough, made it probable that the institution will before long fall into line with the many others by which sex discrimination in education has been practically abandoned. The Trustees of the university are desirous that Prof. BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER of Cornell should accept the Presidency, but he has declined to do so unless provision is made for giving to women opportunities for securing instruction as good as those provided for men, and unless "the athletics of the university are placed in a thoroughly healthy condition," whatever that may mean. The union of co-education and athletics as equally necessary features of a modern institution of learning is highly suggestive of the tendency of the age. It happens that the charter of Rochester University forbids the admission of women, but the Trustees meditate an appeal to the Legislature for power to make the requisite change, not, it is said, because they are particularly impressed with the desirability of this innovation, but because they are eager to secure Prof. WHEELER'S services. The present students have expressed no opinions on the subject of co-education, but the prospect of increased attention to athletics delights them. The chances are, therefore, that the women will soon come into their own at Rochester, as elsewhere.

PERSONAL.

—It is pleasant to notice that the Harvard students are getting wise and patriotic advice as well as—advice from Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. What our dispatch picturesquely described as a "red, white, and blue lecture" was delivered to them this week by Prof. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, and there was in his words convincing evidence that careful study of American history—Prof. HART'S special department—is good preparation for passing judgment on the policy of nations and the responsibility of citizens. "The war with Spain was inevitable," declared Prof. HART. "By intervention the United States only fulfilled her duty. Our position is that of justice and humanity." No plea was made for the students to remember how much better they are than common people, nor were they urged to stay at home and use their educated minds in disdainful criticism of men who answer "Here!" when the country calls. Prof. NORTON'S already famous speech was heard in silence, which was the form of respect due to his years; Prof. HART was frequently interrupted by the applause of his auditors—a lack of consideration presumably easy to forgive—and the students of Harvard will take good care to claim no superiority over their fellow-citizens except such as they may deserve by self-sacrifice at once intelligent and prompt. It is truly remarkable that some thoroughly well-intentioned persons can see no tenable ground between that occupied by the jingo on the one hand and the copperhead on the other.

—We made a rash guess, it seems, when we suggested, the other day, that sectarian differences accounted for the contradictory views held by the Rev. W. S. CROWE of this city and the Chaplain of the House in regard to the wisdom of praying for success in battle. A reader who lives away down in Magnolia, N. C., has had the somewhat inconvenient kindness to inform us that the Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, who invokes Divine assistance daily for the Representatives, is a denominational brother of the New York clergyman whose views on this subject he is so far from accepting. This, according to our correspondent, "makes confusion worse confounded." Ours, perhaps he means. However, we are obstinate enough still to think that Universalism accounts for the incompatibility that exists between the opinions of these gentlemen. We said originally that the contradiction arose from the fact that one of them is a Universalist. The explanation is the better, rather than the worse, now we know both of them belong to that reassuring sect.

—New interest in the Zola case has been caused by a notification recently sent by the novelist to the Versailles bench that he intends to call ALBERT DREYFUS as a witness at the forthcoming trial. This step was only taken after much hesitation, the novelist and his counsel, Maître LABORI, being at first against it, as they entertained no doubt that the summons would remain without effect, and feared, at the same time, that it might lead to a fresh storm of criticism. As a matter of fact, the prisoner of the Ile du Diable is deprived of his civil rights, and therefore could not be examined on oath. The Presiding Judge, however, might, if DREYFUS were allowed to appear, permit him to make a deposition by way of information. The application which the Procureur of the republic will receive will be sent on in the usual course to the Minister of the Colonies, who may forward it to the Governor of Cayenne for presentation to DREYFUS. The ex-Captain of artillery cannot naturally respond to the summons without the leave of the Minister and the Governor, and there is absolutely no idea in Paris that ZOLA'S request will be granted. As Mme. DREYFUS can only get copies of the letters addressed to her by her husband, it may fairly be concluded that his removal to France would not be sanctioned. The chances, indeed, are that the application will never reach even the Governor of Cayenne, as the Minister of the Colonies is expected to reply that there is no valid reason for communicating the subpoena to DREYFUS, as he cannot depose in the ordinary manner.

KONIGSSOHN UND GANSEMAGD.

Agnes Sorma and Rudolf Christians in "Die Konigskinder" at the Irving Place Theatre.

Herr Direktor Conried brings his term of German plays at the theatre in Irving Place to a fitting and brilliant close this year by producing, adequately, with a strongly reinforced band for the performance of Humperdinck's lovely music, the fairy play called "Die Konigskinder." Much had been heard of this simple yet sufficiently notable play beforehand, and the best of the music had been played at some of the Winter's orchestral concerts. The dramatized fairy tale, or märchen, by the woman who conceals her identity under the pen-name of "Ernst Rosmer," would not be of much value without the music. Its folk-lore tale of the poor goosegirl who was of royal blood; the Prince who loved her and gave her his own crown and was, therefore, compelled to earn his living as a swineherd; the foolish multitude who beat them and despised them; the poor minstrel who tried to befriend them, and the wicked old witch who cursed them, is one of those doleful bedtime tales of the Teutons which, though it is doubtless full of symbolism, yet lacks the eerie charm and strange imaginative quality of Maeterlinck, and the poetic grace and eloquence of Hauptmann's folk-lore dramas.

Its long second act, which tells in pictures and words another version of the story of stories—that of the people long waiting eagerly for a ruler and leader and finally rejecting that leader with scorn because the expected symbols of glory are not in evidence—is not, in the performance, very entertaining. Its central personage is the despised swineherd-prince, mooning over the flowers he took from the goosegirl he loved and lost, giving good advice to the burghers and getting for it the customary reward, abuse; trying to escape from the commonplace and sordid typified by plain food and forward women; finding comfort only in the gentle sympathy of the broommaker's prettiest daughter, (whose heart must, on that account, be broken, poor girl,) until, at last, he is reunited to his love. For the goosegirl heroine appears in this act only at its close, mutely, followed by her geese, attended by the good minstrel, wearing her crown, which had been that of der Konigssohn, her lover.

In the first and last acts, however, we are spared the rabble, the plain food, the forward women, the loud laughter, and the wisdom of fools. The scene is the forest near the witch's hut, first clad in all the luxurious verdure of midsummer, but in the end with the blight of Winter fallen on every tree and flower. Here, at first, the goosegirl is happy, in spite of the tyranny of her supposed grandmother, in spite of her rags, and the spell that holds her in bondage; for she meets the wandering Prince, and they love. She cannot go with him out of the wood, however, because the spell detains her; but when the good minstrel comes, and her eyes are opened widely to the perfidy of the witch, she is enabled to break the spell, and to flee. So it comes to pass that she and the now crownless Prince are reunited.

But, alas, the tendency of the contemporary European poets, mystics, and philosophers alike, is all to hopelessness and despair. Love triumphs in this fairy play, but the lovers have no home, nothing to wear, nothing to eat. So relentless Fate leads them back to the forest in Winter, and there they find food—the poisoned dough the girl was kneading under the witch's eye just before she saw the Prince; and eating of it, they die in the snow.

Humperdinck's music, which comprises, besides the prelude and entr'actes, an instrumental accompaniment for much of the spoken dialogue, and one or two songs, elevates this work far above the level of the dialogue or the bare legend it tells. Imagination, mysticism, poetical sympathy, romantic fervor are contributed by the composer. The spoken words, delivered sometimes like recitativo, gain new eloquence from their accompaniment.

The work was richly produced at the Irving Place Theatre last night. Agnes Sorma denoted the innocence, purity, faith, and love of the ill-fated heroine with exquisite simplicity and tact, and pictorially was a study for a genre painter in her picturesque rags. The Prince was impersonated by Rudolf Christians, a romantic actor brought from Berlin for these performances—a romantic actor whose acting is actually romantic, with fervor, eloquence, grace, and good looks. Senius embodied human common sense and generosity as the minstrel, and Seyffertitz was a long, lean, vociferous woodsman. Elly Collmer gave proper expression to the artlessness of the broommaker's daughter, and to her grief when she learned that the swineherd was a Prince and had a wife. The scenery was beautiful, and Eduard Poelz conducted the music with sympathy and skill.

In a note on the house bill Mr. Conried protested against the translation of "Die Königskinder" into English as "The Children of the King," as if both the hero and heroine were children of the same King. Evidently he does not want this fairy tale associated in the minds of playgoers with the legend of Siegmund and Sieglinde; and that makes one think of Fru Alving's bitter remark in Ibsen's "Ghosts."

Der Konigssohn	Rudolf Christians
Die Gansemagd	Agnes Sorma
Der Spielmann	Rudolf Senius
Die Hexe	Lina Lothar
Der Holzhacker	Gustav v. Seyffertitz
Der Besenbinder	Julius Ascher
Sein Tochterchen	Elly Collmer
Der Rathsalteste	George Le Bret
Der Rathsherr	Willy Schaff
Der Wirth	Max Hanseler
Die Wirthstochter	Martha Gluck
Der Schneider	Ferdinand Ries
Die Stallmagd	Auguste Burmester
Die Schenkmagd	Lina Hanseler
Der Hausknecht	Emil Brugemann
Der Thornwachter	Carl Frischer

NUGGETS.

Candidate for the Team.

"Are you going to send your son to college?"

"I guess I'll have to; he seems to be in need of exercise."—Philadelphia Call.

Geography Up to Date.

"Tell the class what an island is, Sammy."

"Yes'm; an island is a body of land surrounded by United States battleships."—Chicago Record.

Change in the Menu.

"No," said the waiter, positively. "We do not serve Spanish omelettes any more—not since the war broke out. Now we have the Mexican omelette. It is more patriotic."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

His Memory Sure to Live.

Beagle—Old Foxley is dead. He'll be long remembered by the people of this town.

Spitts—Why, did he leave many public bequests?

Beagle—He left debts to the amount of $50,000.—Boston Transcript.

WHAT TO DO.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Wot are we goin' to do now?
Wot are we waitin' fer?
I ask'd the comp'ny Captin, but he raised a slight demur,
He said to ask the Majer,
Who said the Colonel knew;
But the beggar, he slumped the question;
So wot are we goin' to do?

Fer they took us from our barricks, an' they shipped us to the East
On a bloomin', gruntin' speshul that ran like lightnin' greas'd,
An' we only slept between times, an' the grub they gave to us
Was rotten bad at startin', an' kept a-gettin' wuss.

"'Semble the comp'ny, Sargeant," the Captin ord'ring cries;
"Fall in, comp'ny, fall in lively, mind yer eyes!
Dress to the right, ye lubbers! Front! Will ye never learn?"
The Sargeant salutes the Captin, an' the Captin salutes in turn.

Then we heard the bugles callin'—an Adjutant's was wot;
An' the Captin give his orders, an' took us on a trot.
Fer we was color comp'ny, an' we took it feelin' fine;
An' in heavy marchin' order in the centre of the line.

"'Tallion, 'tenshun!" Listen, the Adjutant gives 'em fine.
"There ain't no time fer reportin', an' you needn't troop the line."
We heard the old man say it, "My Gawd, the trouble is here."
We were silent fer haf a second, an' then began to cheer.
But the old man sat quite silent; then he raised his hand fer quiet,
An' I saw a tear a-tricklin', an' he says "We're goin' to fight,"
An' pintin' to the colors—the Stars and Stripes—he said:
"There's yer country's colors; guard 'em till yer dead."

Wot are we goin' to do now?
Wot are we waitin' fer?
I ask'd the comp'ny Captin, but he raised a slight demur.
He said to ask the Majer,
Who said the Colonel knew;
An' the beggar, he show'd us the colors,
An' told us what to do.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Report that It Is Veering Toward Spain Denied—Views of Lord Wolseley.

LONDON, April 29.—The Times to-day devotes considerable space to combating the statement cabled from this city that public opinion here is veering toward Spain. It says:

"Our sympathies, on the main question, are with the United States, as they are held to be in the right. But, on the matter of form, we are not so clear or unanimous."

The St. James's Gazette this afternoon publishes a letter from Ernest Vizetelly, in which the latter says:

"Public opinion in London embraces two strong currents, one in favor of America and the other in favor of Spain. These currents are as antagonistic as our two great political parties, though, curiously enough, I have found stanch Tories supporters of America, while ardent Liberals have surprised me by marked sympathy with Spain. I know, too, that at least one Irish Home Ruler would have been now en route to Cuba to fight in behalf of Spain if the Spanish Ambassador here had been willing."

A prominent Englishman, who believes in the justice of America's cause, and who is also of the opinion that the United States will certainly have a walk-over, is Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief of the British forces. During a dinner-party conversation, Lord Wolseley drew a parallel between Cuba and Crete, saying:

"While England interfered in Crete on moral grounds, the United States has both moral and material justification for intervention in Cuba. I believe the quality of the American Army and Navy is so much superior to Spain's that the Americans will have no difficulty in defeating Spain's ships and land forces, which are their equals or superiors on paper only."

Much amusement has been occasioned among the members of the Diplomatic Corps by the attitude assumed by the Secretaries of the Spanish Legation toward the members of the United States Legation. Until recently the most cordial relations prevailed between them; but since the outbreak of the war the Spaniards, when they meet the Americans at the clubs or in society merely recognize them by the most frigid and formal bows. Naturally the Americans are obliged to reciprocate with similar greetings, while smiling up their sleeves at this display of Castilian hauteur. The other diplomats consider the Spanish tactics as decidedly childish.

COMMENTS OF LONDON WEEKLIES.

All But The Saturday Review Favor the United States.

LONDON, April 29.—The weeklies, except The Saturday Review, continue to favor the United States and have faith in her success.

The Statist thinks that if the Continental powers threaten to intervene Great Britain ought to veto their action, and urges the Government to make this clearly understood.

The Spectator expresses confidence that Commodore Dewey will be victorious at the Philippines, but says: "We see great difficulties before the Americans, though not from Spanish warships."

The Saturday Review pursues its attacks upon America. The following extract will indicate the tone of its comments:

"American action unfortunately suggests the attitude of a huge and boastful bully attacking an effete but gentlemanly old roue, with whom one cannot help sympathizing, especially when the bully, not content with thrashing his feeble old opponent and stripping him of his valuables, bellows out with tears and protestations that he does it unwillingly and with the highest moral purpose."

ROBERT BARR'S OPINION.

The Novelist Says England Is with America to a Man.

DETROIT, April 29.—Robert Barr, the well-known novelist and London manager of The Detroit Free Press, in an interview yesterday said:

"Americans are foolish to pay any attention to the nonsensical stories that England is not with America in this Spanish war. England will back America to a man."

He asserted further that The St. James's Gazette, noted for its vitriolic utterances against the United States in the present crisis, is not indicative of English public opinion, saying that for the true feeling they should watch The Times, Chronicle, Standard, or Telegraph, which are papers of the old school.

Cecil Rhodes Favors an Entente.

LONDON, April 30.—The Daily Chronicle says it has reason to believe that Cecil Rhodes strongly favors an Anglo-American entente.

RUSSIA'S INTEREST IN THE WAR.

Fearful that the United States Will Create a Powerful Navy.

LONDON, April 30.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says:

"Russia will send naval experts to the Spanish and American warships to be eye witnesses of the battles, if permission is obtainable, which is regarded as doubtful. The interest of Russia in the war is evidenced by her leading statesmen in starting the idea, which was soon taken up by their colleagues at Berlin, Paris, and Vienna, that the first real naval battle must be used for ending the war, which practically means pressure upon Spain to give up Cuba, because if the war lasts too long it is thought the United States might create a powerful navy.

"That Russia should allow the United States to retain the Philippines without ample compensation for Russia and her allies appears as doubtful as that the islands should be allowed to fall into the hands of England by arrangement with the United States, without such differences arising as might easily lead to war among the great powers."

The Moscow correspondent of The Standard says:

"Public opinion in Russia, so far as it is expressed, sympathizes with Spain. Apart from admiration of the courage that ventures upon a conflict with an overwhelmingly superior antagonist, Russia has received a severe blow in the suspected friendly agreement between the United States and England. The Russians do not forget placing their fleet at the disposal of the North in the war of secession in 1861, and they are bitterly aggrieved that the United States is not equally mindful of this service now."

GEN. WOODFORD'S MISSION.

A London Times Writer Says the Cleveland Policy Was Abandoned.

LONDON, April 30.—The Times publishes a three-column letter from Madrid this morning as the first installment of the history of the mission of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford to Spain on behalf of the United States.

The letter gives copious extracts from documents exchanged by Gen. Woodford with Señor Gullon, the Spanish Foreign Minister, and traces the course of the negotiations from official documents. The first installment closes with Gen. Woodford's note of Dec. 20.

The correspondent, commenting upon the correspondence, expresses the opinion that there would have been no rupture had President Cleveland remained at the head of affairs. He adds:

"Gen. Woodford's mission, though conducted by him with scrupulous courtesy and moderation, made it immediately evident that a new departure was to be taken."

MISS GOULD'S GIFT OF $100,000.

The President Unable to Accept It, but Suggests a Naval Vessel.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The President has replied to the note of Miss Helen Gould of New York, offering to contribute to the Government $100,000, thanking her for her generous offer, and stating that in the absence of special authorization of Congress, he is unable to accept it. He suggests, however, that if Miss Gould should see fit to invest the money in a vessel to be presented to the navy, no Congressional action in that case would be necessary.

The War Injures Diamond Cutters.

ANTWERP, April 29.—The diamond merchants here announce that they will buy no more rough diamonds until Spain definitely announces that she will not resort to privateering. This throws 5,000 diamond cutters out of work.

CAPE VERDE FLEET SAILS

Fighting Ships Said to be Bound for Cuba and the Others for the Canaries.

SEVEN SHIPS POINTED WEST

The Cruisers Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya, and Cristobal Colon Accompanied by Three Torpedo Boat Destroyers.

LONDON, April 29.—The Evening News publishes a dispatch from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, saying the Spanish cruisers Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya, and Cristobal Colon, accompanied by the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers Pluton, Terror, and Furor, had, at the hour the dispatch was filed, 9 o'clock this morning, just sailed in a westerly direction, presumably going toward Cuba. The Spanish torpedo boats Azor, Rayo, and Ariete and the Spanish transports San Francisco and Ciudad de Cadiz sailed at the same time in a northerly direction, probably going to the Canary Islands.

The Evening News, commenting on its dispatch, says:

"The import of the cablegram is that the whole effective fighting force of the squadron has been dispatched west, while the non-effectives and the non-combatants are proceeding to another anchorage. Well-informed naval authorities are aware that the torpedo boats could not traverse the Atlantic at the present time, as they have not sufficient coal capacity for a voyage to Cuba, and the risk of coaling in midocean is too great.

"This long-delayed move is most significant. Its significance is in the fact, which can hardly be over-emphasized, that it is practically Spain's first real move since the outbreak of hostilities."

SPANISH BOATS DISABLED.

Transports and Torpedo Vessels Return to St. Vincent and Report a Collision.

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 29.—The Spanish squadron sailed to-day, going in a southerly direction. The vessels sailed under sealed orders from Madrid, to be opened at sea.

Two Spanish transports (probably the San Francisco and the Ciudad de Cadiz) returned here at 7 P. M. with three Spanish torpedo boats, (most likely the Azor, Rayo, and Ariete,) owing to a collision. The Spaniards say two of the torpedo boats have been slightly damaged. They claim that the boats will be able to put to sea again to-morrow.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Movement of the Spanish Warships Caused No Uneasiness.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Navy Department heard to-day that the Spanish fleet had sailed from the Cape Verde Islands. The department did not hear and does not yet know the destination of the hostile warships.

No significance was attached to the announcement contained in the press dispatches that the fleet had separated, and that one division apparently had started toward Cuba, while the other was supposed to be bound for the Canaries. Nothing would be more natural, it was thought, than that such a ruse should be resorted to by the Spaniards in order to conceal their real intentions.

While there was much speculation as to where the fleet would be heard from next, no excitement was caused by the announcement of its departure. Had the fleet left St. Vincent of its own accord, more apprehensions might have been aroused; but as it had staid there just as long as Portugal would permit, and left only when the neutrality proclamation was about to be issued, its sailing was not construed as indicating any sudden accession of aggressiveness.

The members of the Naval Strategic Board betrayed no indications of uneasiness at the sailing of the Spaniards, and, while it is understood that both Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley were notified promptly of the movement, it is not believed that any change in the disposition of the two fleets has been ordered. With the Flying Squadron at Hampton Roads ready to go anywhere at a moment's notice, with the swift cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia scouting along the coast, and with Admiral Sampson's ships in fine fighting trim off Havana, the navy officials are confident that they are prepared for any move the Spanish ships may make.

LONDON VIEWS OF SPAIN'S PLAN.

No Belief that the Fleet Will Attack American Cities.

LONDON, April 29.—The departure of the Spanish fleet from the Cape Verdes is regarded as the first really important news of the war. No further information has been received here as to its destination, but it is considered not unlikely that it will go to the Canary Islands to await reinforcement from Cadiz, without which it is considered a hopeless task to attempt to attack Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet.

It is also supposed that it may attempt to intercept the American battleship Oregon. The idea that it will attempt to bombard the United States coast cities is not seriously regarded here.

FEAR EXPRESSED AT KEY WEST.

Belief by Many that Here the Spanish Fleet Will First Strike.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 29.—There are many nervous people in this semi-Cuban city, and apprehension is not confined to the less intelligent class. The timid aver that Key West is certain to be the first point of attack by the Spanish fleet, and the whereabout of the latter they place some at Puerto Rico, others off Bermuda, while some certify that the hostile cruisers are less than a hundred miles away.

As reasons for their belief that Key West will be selected, many say Spain has an especial grudge against the place as having been for many years a refuge for traitors to the crown, that the coal and naval stores belonging to the United States and now here to supply the fleet would be of incalculable benefit to the Spaniards, and that the Vizcaya and Oquendo alone could capture the place in a few hours.

Of course all this is regarded as begotten of fear and buttressed by bad judgment by those best posted in naval matters. None the less, not a few women and timid men have left Key West, and others will soon follow.

NAVAL DEBATE IN THE CORTES.

The Editor of El Imparcial Attacks the Minister of Marine.

MADRID, April 29.—In the Congress (lower house of the Cortes) to-day Señor Gasset, editor of El Imparcial, declared that Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, lacked the necessary energies to cope with the present situation. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, replied that Admiral Bermejo had rendered great service and that one day it would be shown that he had foreseen all eventualities.

Admiral Bermejo also declared that he had enough energy to defend the fatherland, "whatever happened," but added that only his "patriotism compelled him to be silent as to the measures taken to defend the integrity of the nation."

NAVAL ACTIVITY AT CADIZ.

A British Captain's Observations in the Spanish Port.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 29.—The British steamer Wansbeck, Capt. Jones, from Cadiz, with a cargo of salt, arrived here to-day. Capt. Jones reports that when he left Cadiz, fourteen days ago, active preparations were being made by the Spaniards for carrying on war against the United [illegible] were crowded with artisans, cruisers and torpedo boats were under repair, and regiments were assembling at the garrison. It was evident, the Captain says, that the Spaniards were deeply in earnest. They vowed they would suffer anything to crush America, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed among the seamen of the fleet.

A Russian warship was also there, and it was evident, according to Capt. Jones, that a very friendly feeling existed between her crew and those of the Spanish ships.

Capt. Jones saw nothing of any warships on his voyage.

LONDON, April 30.—The Cadiz correspondent of The Times says:

"When the battleship Numancia arrives from Cartagena the squadron, consisting of the Pelayo, the Victoria, the Alfonso XIII., three torpedo boat destroyers, and three torpedo boats, will be prepared to leave immediately."

THE TEMERARIO AT ANCHOR.

Spanish Torpedo Cruiser Still at Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, April 29.—The Spanish torpedo cruiser Temerario is still at anchor to-day in front of the small bay.

Vigilance Around Gibraltar.

LONDON, April 30.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Gibraltar, the Spanish warships Pelayo, Carlos V., and Alfonso XIII., together with several gunboats, are still cruising in the Straits.

SALISBURY'S POLICY ATTACKED

Vernon-Harcourt Arraigns His Management of Eastern Affairs in the Commons.

LONDON, April 29.—The Liberal leader, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer and member for West Monmouthshire, arraigned the weak policy of the Marquis of Salisbury in the Far East, in the House of Commons this evening, pointing out the collapse of his "open-door" policy, through Germany obtaining preferential privileges on the Shan-Tung Peninsula, while Great Britain, he added, had made an undignified retreat in the Ta-Lien-Wan affair. Germany and Russia, the speaker contended, had both scored at the expense of Great Britain.

The Liberal leader was listened to by a full house, and great interest is attached to the debate, in view of the intense dissatisfaction felt at the Government's policy among its own followers and by the Conservative newspapers.

In reply to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, Government leader in the House, and Acting Foreign Secretary, denied that there had been a violation of the Treaty of Tientsin. He claimed that throughout the length and breadth of China Britishers had equal rights with other nations. England, he declared, took Wei-Hai-Wei for military and diplomatic reasons, and quite without reference to considerations of trade and commerce. He laid stress upon the distinction between spheres of interest and spheres of influence.

Trade and commercial interests in the Province of Shan-Tung were not the considerations, Mr. Balfour continued, which controlled the Government in taking Wei-Hai-Wei, nor was the question of the permanent occupation of Kiao-Chau by Germany a determining factor. Hence he failed to see any objection to conciliating German opinions. He believed Wei-Hai-Wei to be of the "utmost value to us diplomatically at Pekin in times of peace and strategically in times of war." The Government would not have been justified in going to war over Port Arthur, an occupation of which by the British would have been a defiance to Russia, whereas the occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei by the British could be no humiliation to Russia and would not afford reasons for permanently strained relations. Mr. Balfour contended that Russia, instead of being in a better, was in a worse position in China than she was seven months ago.

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical, member for the Forest of Dean, and others spoke. The debate was finally adjourned.

GERMANY'S POLICY IN CHINA.

Von Bulow Hopes the Period of Surprises Has Closed.

BERLIN, April 29.—Baron von Bulow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a speech delivered before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day, said he hoped the period of surprises and excitement for China had now closed. He added that he anticipated all the powers would address themselves to developing peacefully what they had acquired.

By a Cabinet order issued yesterday Kiao-Chau becomes a German protectorate, under her consular jurisdiction.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Treaty Signed Between Nicaragua and Costa Rica—An Earthquake.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, April 29.—An earthquake shock passed through Nicaragua to-day, moving north and south, at a speed of about 800 millimeters per second. It partly destroyed a number of houses.

On Wednesday on board the United States cruiser Alert a preliminary treaty of peace was signed between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

Sir Henry Fowler Appointed Chairman of the Board of Experts.

LONDON, April 29.—The special committee to inquire into the Indian currency has appointed as its Chairman Sir Henry Fowler, Liberal Member for East Wolverhampton and former Secretary of State for India.

The members include Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland in the Cabinet; Sir John Muir, Sir Francis Mowatt, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; Sir David Barbour, former member of the Council of the Governor General of India; Mr. Everard Hambro a Director of the Bank of England, and other financial experts.

ANXIOUS DAY IN LONDON.

Additional Failures Expected on the Stock Exchange To-day.

LONDON, April 29.—It was an anxious day on the Stock Exchange and at the official opening there was a large assemblage awaiting the declaration of names of defaulters in the West Australian section. Relief was felt when only one was posted, though later there were three, the liabilities in one instance being estimated at £30,000. Several firms received assistance.

Late this evening it developed that the checks of three others had been returned, so that additional failures are expected to-morrow or on Monday.

It is estimated that the speculators in West Australian mines had to pay differences to the amount of £400,000.

Action Against A. L. Taylor Dropped.

On Aug. 1, 1897, THE NEW YORK TIMES mentioned the fact that on complaint of Mrs. Hattie A. T. Collins, in a civil suit in the Supreme Court, an order of arrest had been issued for Andrew L. Taylor of Brooklyn, and that the order had been served upon him. Mrs. Collins has since died, and the administrators of her estate have discontinued the action brought by her and had the complaint dismissed. Mrs. Collins was the patron of Frederick McHenry Kitching, the broker who was afterward convicted of larceny and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. Mr. Taylor had Kitching prosecuted.

Shaw's Fate in the Jury's Hands.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 29.—The case of Eli Shaw, charged with the murder of his mother and grandmother last October, was given to the jury late this afternoon, and at 9 o'clock to-night the jury, not being ready to report, was locked up for the night. The entire day was taken up with the argument of counsel and the final charge of the Court.

Suicide in the Putnam House.

A man about twenty-five years old, who registered Wednesday night at the Putnam House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, as James Stone, was found dead in his room yesterday morning with a bullet hole in his right temple.

Sunday Boats to Fall River.

The Fall River Line will resume its Sunday service, commencing to-morrow, the leaving time from New York to be 5:30 P. M., as on week days.

NEW FINDS IN THE KLONDIKE.

Dredging Operations from the Yukon Islands, It Is Asserted, Will Give Forth Immense Treasure.

TACOMA, Washington, April 29.—News received to-day from Dawson indicates that dredging and bar operations will be highly profitable on the Yukon River this Summer. The finding of gold on Monte Cristo Island above Dawson in February has caused the greatest stampede known from Dawson to islands in the Yukon. The exodus began March 15, when old-timers first learned that they had overlooked bonanzas in not locating on the many small islands within sixty miles above and below Dawson. During the subsequent two weeks hundreds of men piled supplies on their sleds and hastened away to secure island claims. Some hurried out with dog teams. When B. S. Phillips's party left Dawson, March 30, favorable reports were beginning to come in from below, and they passed scores of prospectors trudging up the river to islands near the mouth of the Stewart River. The actual mining on these islands will begin at once, because Gold Commissioner Fawcett declines to record filings until shafts are sunk to bedrock. Two Norwegians, who discovered Monte Cristo Island's richness, were ordered by Fawcett to keep their knowledge secret. Prosecutor Wade, Inspector McGregor, Capt. Bliss, and other Canadian officials allowed the Norwegians to stake out two claims, and staked out twelve on the island for themselves. Wade entered the shaft of the Norwegians' claim, securing $8.60 per pan on bedrock. When this news arrived in Dawson the excitement reached fever heat and the rush to the islands waited for nothing. It is believed many islands can be most profitably worked with dredgers.

How the Gold Will Be Transported.

DAWSON CITY, March 29.—It is now definitely known that only a small portion of the gold output of the Klondike mines will go out on the first steamer. The treasure will be shipped on nearly every steamer during the Summer, and the total amount that will be sent to the outside cannot be estimated until late in July. The dust and nuggets stored in the safes of the Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Transportation and Trading Company aggregate several millions of dollars, and will go on the first boat, together with the proceeds of the mines of which the owners are fortunate enough to make a June clean-up.

FAMILY NEARLY ASPHYXIATED.

A Baby's Cries Saved the Devlin Household from Death from Coal Gas at Matawan, N. J.

MATAWAN, N. J., April 29.—The family of P. J. Devlin, residing on Main Street here, had a narrow escape from death by asphyxiation just before daylight this morning. The chimney on the north side of the house had been recently topped off by a mason, and in some way a quantity of mortar and bricks had dropped in the flue so that when a fire was started in the furnace in the cellar the draught was shut off, and coal gas issued from the door of the furnace when it was left open at night.

At 4 o'clock this morning Mrs. Devlin was awakened by the crying of the baby in a cradle near the bed. She arose, but immediately dropped to the floor, overcome by the gas. Mr. Devlin heard his wife fall and attempted to go to her assistance, but was also overcome, but finally managed to crawl to a window facing the house of Joseph L. Rice and call for help.

Mr. Rice heard the call and ran to the house, where he found that Mr. and Mrs. Devlin, the infant, the six-year-old son, Ray; a visitor, Mrs. Julia McGonigle, and the female servant were unconscious. He quickly opened the windows and ran for a doctor, who after a while succeeded in reviving the sufferers.

LAKE WATER FOR JOLIET.

Plan to Run a Pipe Line Forty Miles from Near Chicago.

JOLIET, Ill., April 29.—J. N. Wheeler, backed by a syndicate from Chicago, proposes to give Joliet Lake Michigan water. The plan is to take in a line of towns, beginning near Chicago and coming through Summit, Lemont, and Lockport to Joliet. The system will be started with a thirty-six-inch pipe, ending in Joliet with a thirty-inch. The proposition will be laid before the Council. At present Joliet's water supply is from artesian wells, which are considered unreliable. The distance is about forty miles.

INSURANCE LICENSE REVOKED.

Michigan's Commissioner Acts in Regard to an English Company.

LANSING, Mich., April 29.—Insurance Commissioner Campbell to-day took unprecedented action in revoking the license of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company to do business in Michigan until it conforms to the law. The Commissioner charges that the company has been insuring risks in amounts larger than allowed by the laws of the State. The trouble grows out of the writing of the line of the Tamarack Mining Company in the northern peninsula of Michigan, in three policies aggregating something like $500,000.

Commissioner Campbell wrote to the company in Chicago asking if the reports were correct, and received a reply admitting that the policies had been written at the request of the assured, but all of the excess had been reinsured in companies admitted to do business in the State. Regarding this as an evasion of the law the Commissioner has revoked the company's license in the State.

Denver Railroad Shops Leased.

OMAHA, Neb., April 29.—An agreement was reached to-day between the Union Pacific officials at this point and Receiver Trumbull of the Denver and Gulf, by which the Overland's shops at Denver are leased to the Gulf for a number of years. The property will be turned over May 1. Five hundred machinists are affected.

The change has been a result of Mr. Trumbull's recent trip to New York and many long conferences with President Burt and Manager Dickinson in Omaha, and in railroad circles is taken as prima facie evidence of the very close relationship which exists between the two roads.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

At the matinée performance of the "Man-o'-Wars-Man" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Wednesday and Saturday a silver souvenir of the battleship Maine and Capt. Sigsbee will be distributed.

E. E. Rice will commemorate the fiftieth and farewell performance of "Monte Carlo" at the Herald Square Theatre to-night by the distribution of silver violet vases, which are pretty and artistic keepsakes.

Frank Perley's new production, "Under the Bonnie Brier Bush," which was presented for the first time five weeks ago, in Washington, D. C., for one week, and afterward at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago, will close the season, which has been very successful, on Saturday night. The play will be given early next season in this city at some Broadway theatre.

The Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra, of which the late Anton Seidl was the conductor, concluded arrangements yesterday to give evening concerts on the roof of the Madison Square Garden during the Summer months. Henry Schmidt, who was Seidl's concert master, has been selected as the conductor, and it is very likely he will continue to fill this position until some other prominent conductor is selected.

Augustin Daly has decided to give the last performances of "La Poupée" this afternoon and evening. His withdrawal of the opera is explained by Mr. Daly as not meeting the tastes of the patrons of his theatre, and in its place, beginning with Monday night, "The Circus Girl" will be substituted, with new costumes and all of the original and some added music. The cast will include Miss Virginia Earl, Miss Mabelle Gillman, Miss Irene Perry, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, and Joseph Herbert.

The Liebler Company, which will manage Miss Viola Allen's coming starring tour, have made no definite selection for any play in which Miss Allen will make her début next season, but negotiations have been and are being carried on between the company and several prominent authors for new plays. The company possess the dramatization of Hall Caine's "The Christian," also "The Courtship of Miles Standish," by Stanislaus Stange, and two other plays, but they do not themselves yet know which piece they will finally decide upon for Miss Allen. The company have been waiting for the manuscript of an entirely new and original piece by an author of international repute, which will be received from England the latter part of May, and until these plays have been fully considered no positive selection will be made.

WEYLER DEFENDS HIMSELF

The Former Captain General of Cuba Seeks to Justify His Policy in the Island.

HAS NO REGRET FOR HIS ACTS

He Declares that Severity Was Necessary and that the Result of Milder Measures Has Sustained His Position.

MADRID, April 29.—In the Senate to-day after Señor Moret, Minister of the Colonies, had defended the policy of Cuban autonomy a bill was adopted granting the Government "immunity for conferring autonomy on Cuba."

Lieut. Gen. Weyler spoke at some length, justifying his administration in Cuba, and urged the Government to take the offensive against America.

Gen. Weyler, in a clear voice and amid marked attention from the whole House and the galleries, apologized for prolonging the debate, pleading that he could not allow the opportunity to pass of defending himself against criticism. With much warmth and sternness he defended his political and military acts of severity in Cuba, showing that he deemed them vitally necessary, and that they were justified by the results they produced.

So much was this the case, he declared, that had he been allowed six months longer he would have entirely crushed the insurrection, and would have realized the promise he made to Señor Canovas del Castillo that by April, 1898, he would be in a position to offer him 50,000 veterans to attack the United States.

Gen. Weyler severely criticised the home-rule policy in Cuba and the time selected for decreeing it, and he concluded with a passionate appeal for a display of energy, urging the Government to take the offensive vigorously on both land and sea, as remaining on the defensive was "the worst possible policy with such an enemy."

The Duke of Tetuan and Lieut. Gen. Azcarraga declared that the Conservative Party always approved and accepted the responsibility for the acts of Gen. Weyler in Cuba.

These declarations afforded Señor Moret, Secretary of the Colonies, an opportunity of avoiding a debate with Gen. Weyler, Señor Moret declaring that such a course would be inadvisable at present, and would better be left for "a day when statesmen can find time for retrospective discussions."

FORTIFYING THE CANARIES.

The Islanders Called Upon to Help in the Defense of Spain—Barracks in a Bull Ring.

LONDON, April 29.—Letters dated April 19 were received here to-day from Teneriffe, Canary Islands. They say that placards, signed by the Mayor, had been posted on the walls of Santa Cruz, calling upon the Spaniards to rise in defense of their country, saying they defeated the great Nelson and others, and setting forth that to-day they will vanquish the Americans.

Santa Cruz, the letters also say, is full of troops. The bull ring has been converted into a barracks, and about 1,500 troops, with artillery, have been sent to Fort Aratavo, at Santa Cruz. It is said that fortification is provided with very fine guns, including some Krupps and four twenty-five-ton Spanish guns.

A battery of five-ton guns is to be placed on Anaga Point, and a number of mule mountain batteries have been organized and are prepared to move to any part of the islands.

SPANIARDS CONFER IN CANADA.

Naval Officers from New York Visit Polo and Hasten to Spain.

TORONTO, April 29.—Capt. Lopez, Spanish Naval Inspector from New York, and Lieut. Espa, his assistant, arrived in this city yesterday and held a long consultation with Señor Polo y Bernabé.

To-day the consultation was prolonged, and the two naval officers left to-night direct for Madrid.

SPANISH BUDGET UNPOPULAR.

The Union of Commerce Condemns the Plan of Taxation.

LONDON, April 30.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"On closer examination both the budget and the bill embodying the extraordinary authorizations for war expenditure are meeting with much opposition in financial as well as political circles. The Union of Commerce, composed of representatives of the industrial, commercial, and trading classes, held a meeting to-day and passed resolutions condemning especially the increase in the note issue of the Bank of Spain, as likely to lead to a forced paper currency, and condemning the contemplative increase in landed and industrial taxation as an impossible sacrifice.

"The Union approved the idea of paying all debt coupons henceforth in pesetas and the creation of a tax on the debt. Some of the papers call the financial programme financial dictatorship, but no practical suggestion has yet been mooted to provide the ways and means required, and the authorizations which Señor Sagasta and Señor Puigcerver deem indispensable measures, though they hope they may not be obliged to make use of them, if the war does not last long."

SPANISH FOURS HOLD FIRM.

They Close in London and Paris at Fractional Advances.

LONDON, April 29.—The market for American securities opened firm.

Spanish fours opened ¼ lower, at 33⅛, and closed at 33⅝, a net gain of ⅜ for the day.

PARIS, April 29.—Business on the Bourse to-day was undecided, but subsequently there was a rally on repurchases and the report from London that the impending failure of a large concern had been averted and its affairs arranged. This stimulated firmness, which was maintained to the close of the market, in spite of a few realizations. Spanish fours opened at 33⅛, ⅛ lower than yesterday's final price. They closed at 33⅝.

MADRID, April 29.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 61.30. Gold was quoted at 83.

To Expel Americans from Spain.

LONDON, April 29.—A special dispatch from Madrid received here this evening says the Spanish Government is upon the point of expelling all citizens of the United States from Spain.

Woman Found Dead in Her House.

Ellen B. Eames, an eccentric old woman, who had lived for a quarter of a century in a two-story house at 165 Adams Street, Brooklyn, was found dead in the parlor of the house last night by the police. They thought she had been dead several days. The deceased was about eighty years old, and owned the house, as well as another in the neighborhood. The police found a number of letters, one from A. A. Low, brother of Seth Low, notifying her that by the will of his father, Abiel A. Low, $3,000 had been left to her. There was also an old newspaper clipping, announcing the death of ex-Judge Theodore Eames.

Lecture of Prof. Cohn.

Prof. Adolphe Cohn of Columbia University tenders an apology to his audience of last Wednesday evening, in Schermerhorn Hall, before whom he inadvertently lectured in French. To enable those who could not understand him to get the full benefit of the course, he announces that he will begin his fourth lecture on Wednesday at 8 instead of 8:30 P. M., so as to treat in one lecture both subjects assigned for April 27 and May 4, and the lecture will be in English.

PRIZES FOR RIDERS AND DRIVERS

Brooklyn Society Out in Full Force Yesterday to See the Events.

Some of those who won prizes were as follows: Class 19—Long-tailed saddle horses. Miss Emily H. Bedford, riding Silverthread, first prize; Miss Susan Pratt, riding Surprise, second, and Frederick W. Hinrichs, riding Patroclus, took the third.

Harness Horses—Class 7. Hamilton Salmon, riding Duke the Famous, first prize, and William F. Tooker, Jr., took second, riding Chesterfield.

Four-in-Hands—Park teams, Class 14. Charles F. Bates, first; Hamilton H. Salmon, second, and William F. Tooker, Jr., third.

Polo Ponies—Class 32. John Dallett, Jr., riding his own horse, first prize, and John E. Lowdin won the second and third, riding Jay Gould.

A special matinée will be given this afternoon, and the show will close this evening.

ELLA WEED SCHOLARSHIP FAIR.

Fund to be Given to Barnard College Completed, It Is Said.

To complete the fund of $3,000 to be given to Barnard College for a scholarship memorial of Ella Weed, Dean of Barnard, who died in 1894, a fair was held yesterday afternoon and last night at Miss Anne Brown's School, 715 Fifth Avenue. Up to yesterday $2,200 of the scholarship fund had been collected, and it was said last night that the fair had brought the sum above the requisite amount.

The rooms were brilliantly decorated and thronged with prominent society people, many of the young women being members of the Alumnae Association of Miss Brown's school and who had been pupils of Miss Weed during her ten years' association with the school. The book booth was prominent, Mary Mapes Dodge, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Kate Douglas Wiggin, and others having sent autograph copies of their books to be sold. The principal attraction here was a book which Miss Brown had had privately printed entitled "Pearls Strung by Ella Weed." This is a year book of selections made by Miss Weed, which she gave to Miss Brown once in manuscript as a birthday gift.

During the evening the Yale Glee Club gave a concert, being assisted by Miss Florence Delabarre, violinist; Miss Martha Baldwin, and Miss Daisy Hanes.

EX-CITY OFFICIALS HONORED.

Women's Clubs Give a Reception to Messrs. Strong, Waring, and Wilson.

A reception, in honor of ex-Mayor William L. Strong, ex-Commissioner of Street Cleaning George E. Waring, Jr., and ex-President of the Health Board Charles G. Wilson, was held yesterday at the Hotel Majestic, in West Seventy-second Street, by the Presidents of the women's clubs in the city. The reception was under the auspices of the Women's Health Protective Association, and was from 4 to 6 o'clock. A programme of music and recitation was provided by Miss Virginia Webster, Miss Ida H. Haar, Miss Clara Ludvich, and E. A. Huber. The feature of the gathering was the presentation of a series of engrossed resolutions to each of the guests of honor, eulogizing the recipient's administration of his department. Mrs. Mary F. Trautmann, President of the Women's Health Protective Association, made the presentation. Ex-Mayor Strong, in responding, provoked a smile when he said his lady friends had testified to their esteem of him while Mayor by sending packages of tea, the gifts coming not only from this city, but from as far as Philadelphia.

Tea and refreshments were served later. Mrs. Trautmann was assisted in receiving and entertaining by a corps of young ladies, including Miss Josephine Stadler, Miss Gertrude Stadler, Miss Charlotte Winsor, Miss Emma Haar, Miss Florence Trautmann, and Miss Alice Trautmann.

THE BRADLEY MARTINS.

It Is Expected that They Will Reside Abroad Permanently.

From announcements made public yesterday, it is believed that the Bradley Martins will not return to America to reside. Mr. Martin is now in Paris with his family, and his agent in this city says he presumes Mr. Martin has finally abandoned America, to take up his residence in London or on the Continent. The agent had orders to dispose of Mr. Martin's stable at 119 East Twenty-second Street, and all its accessories, and it is considered probable that the New York house will also be sold.

Griffin D. Disbrow, the agent for the property, who lives at 244 East Eighty-sixth Street, said last night that the stable and its contents were for sale to the highest bidder, and that he had no reason to believe Mr. Martin would return. He did not know what Mr. Martin's plans were, and could not say whether the report that Mr. Martin had purchased the mansion built for the late Barney Barnato, the "diamond king," in Park Lane, London, was true.

Bradley Martin is related to the Van Rensselaers, the Townsends, and the Lansings. He married Miss Nellie Sherman, the daughter of Isaac M. Sherman, dealer in barrel staves, from whom she inherited several millions of dollars. Mrs. Martin purchased an estate at Balmacan, Inverness-shire, Scotland, and entertained royalty. On April 18, 1893, her daughter Cornelia was married to the Earl of Craven in Grace Church, this city. The oldest son married an actress and has been dead for several years. Another son is Bradley Martin, Jr. The last notable social function given in this country by Mrs. Martin was the Louis XV. ball on Feb. 10, 1897, at the Waldorf. The festivities, it was said, cost $150,000.

COLUMBIA DRAMATIC CLUB.

"In Vanity Fair" Repeated at the Waldorf-Astoria for Charity.

For the benefit of the Mothers and Babies' Hospital, the members of Columbia College Dramatic Club repeated "In Vanity Fair; or, The Musical Story of a Dresden China Shepherdess," last night in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, before a number of prominent society people and others interested in the charity. Donald MacGregor was musical director and H. B. Kiralfy stage manager.

The cast of the opera, which was presented almost without change as before, was as follows:

The Earl of Ranelock......G. de G. Catlin, 1900
Captain Ronald Fitshubert of the 93d..........H. C. Harrington, '99
Sir Ethelbert Wynne, a solicitor..........Henry Schroeder, '99
Phipps of Newark, U. S. A...Geo. E. Lange, 1900
Plantaganet, his valet..........J. T. Conover, '98
Angus MacVeight, a heavy swell in the guards..........Arthur Ware, '98
Jenkins, a major domo, } Johann, a waiter, } ......C. N. Fox, 1901
Fleurette, from the Ambassadeurs..........C. H. Machen, '98
Miss Wynningstocke of New York..........H. B. Kiralfy, '99
Edith.. Elise.. Ethel.. } her daughters... { B. W. Wenman, 1901 / G. W. Buchholz, 1901 / H. B. Burt.
Elinore..........J. S. Buhler
Desiree, the Earl's daughter..H. D. Bulkley, 1901
Enid Vansittart..........H. D. Machen, '98

Among the boxholders were the following who entertained parties during the evening: Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs. John Allan Wyeth, Mrs. John H. Holden, Dr. W. Gill Wylie, Dr. Edward A. Ayers, Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Mrs. M. Standish Bromley, Mrs. F. A. Bell, Mrs. Frank B. Hurd, Mrs. George C. Boldt, Mrs. Samuel M. Kissam, Mrs. Sewell T. Tyng, Mrs. J. E. Dwight, Mrs. J. Henry Harper, Miss Maie L. Handy, Mrs. W. M. Harlan, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. E. A. Weatherbee, Mrs. John Sayre Martin, and Mrs. Frederic Bronson.

Big Euchre Party at the Endicott.

The guests of the Hotel Endicott will hold a large euchre party at the hotel this evening, accommodations having been arranged for 500 players. Handsome prizes will be awarded, and an orchestra will furnish music during the progress of the games. Dancing and a collation will follow. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of Mrs. Howard P. Robbins, Mrs. David M. Holmes, and Mrs. William A. Hearn.

Bartholow—Whitman.

The Rev. Otho F. Bartholow, pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and formerly pastor of the Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Whitman of Bay Shore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin S. Whitman, were married at the bride's home, in Bay Shore, on Tuesday. The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Wing of Brooklyn, Presiding Elder, performed the ceremony. Only the relatives and most intimate friends of the two families attended the wedding.

TEACHERS' BILL VETOED.

Gov. Black Disapproves of Senator Ahearn's Salary Measure Affecting Three Boroughs.

ALBANY, April 29.—Gov. Black to-night announced his disapproval of Senator John Ahearn's School Teachers' bill, which provides that no regular teacher in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx shall receive less than $600 per year, and also for a scale of increase in their salaries on the basis of their terms of service, making the maximum for fifteen years' service $1,200 yearly and adjusting the salaries of Principals on the same lines, making the maximum for male Principals $3,500 yearly, for women Principals $2,500 yearly, and the minimum for Vice Principals or heads of departments $1,400. In his memorandum filed with the veto of the bill Gov. Black calls attention to the fundamental idea of local self-government in the Greater New York charter and points out provisions in that instrument giving the local authorities power to fix the salary of any person whose salary is paid out of the city treasury, and concludes as follows:

"There is, therefore, no reason or excuse for an application to the Legislature. There is no community in the State which at this minute is more wedded to the doctrine of home rule than the City of New York. Having the power to act, the city should take the responsibility. The authorities there know the exact condition of the city's affairs, its needs and limitations, and the wishes of its people. I understand the local Government believes the Constitutional debt limit of the city has already been exceeded. If that is true, the city itself should decide whether it will hazard a further increase. At all events, such increase should not be arbitrarily made by the State.

"I believe the teachers in New York are not paid as they ought to be. The plan now in use by the School Board will increase these salaries and bestow some measure of long delayed justice upon the most meritorious and worst paid class of public servants. But if the teachers believe that the plan of the Board of Education will not deal with them fairly, they should apply to the Municipal Assembly, in which, upon the recommendation of the Board of Estimate, ample authority now rests."

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, April 29.—Gov. Black to-day signed the following bills:

Senator Ford—Permitting railroad companies in Manhattan and Brooklyn to change their motive power in and near the public parks from steam to cable, underground current of electricity, or compressed air.

Mr. Gale—Providing for the distribution of the tax upon foreign fire insurance companies doing business in the Borough of Richmond, New York City, as follows: To the New York Fire Department Relief Fund, 45 per cent.; to the Firemen's Association of the State of New York, 10 per cent.; to the Treasurers of the Exempt or Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Associations existing in the Borough of Richmond, 45 per cent. Similar distribution is made of like moneys collected in the Borough of Queens.

Senator Parsons—Incorporating the Genesee River Company, and authorising it to construct a storage dam in the Genesee River.

MORE LIQUOR LICENSES WANTED

The Excise Department Very Busy Granting New Certificates.

The increased number of applicants for liquor tax certificates tends to show that the liquor trade is increasing, or that some people believe that there is room for more in the retail liquor and beer business. The total number of applications made by April 30, 1897, was 7,050, and by last evening 7,230 applications had been filed at the Department of Excise. For several weeks past liquor dealers have been trooping to the office for certificates, and yesterday there was a crowd of applicants all day.

The time of the old certificates expires to-day at midnight, and as to-day is a half-holiday the department office will be open only three hours. In many cases the money for new certificates that have been applied for has not yet been paid, and the chances are that many liquor stores will be closed for a day or two.

CLOSING THE PRIMARY ROLLS.

There Were Only 40,944 Names Registered at Noon Yesterday.

Under the new primary election law the time for enrolling by filing declarations of party affiliation will expire to-day at midnight. The law set from April 15 to and including April 30 as the time for such enrollment. It was not necessary to enroll in order to be able to vote at the next elections, but no one could vote at the forthcoming primaries to elect delegates to the conventions unless he was so enrolled. The number of declarations so far filed at the Bureau of Elections is comparatively small, and it is estimated that the total enrollment will not exceed 60,000.

Secretary French of the anti-Platt organization has filed about 5,000 declarations and expects that 3,000 more will be filed before midnight.

John Sabine Smith at the Republican Club said that the enrollment of organization Republicans will exceed 25,000.

The Tammany Hall organization filed in one call at headquarters 20,000 declarations, and the leaders say they have not taken any steps to enroll their men. There are no fights of any importance in any of the districts and no opposition is expected to any of the "ready-made" slates.

At noon yesterday the grand total of enrollments, as given out by the Bureau of Elections, was 40,944.

Iowa Official Register for 1898.

The Iowa Official Register for 1898, issued from the office of Secretary of State G. L. Dobson, contains in a handy volume of about 360 pages a description of the new State Capitol, with the cost, manner, and materials of its construction, and lists of the executive, legislative, and judicial officers of Iowa and the figures of recent elections in the State. The National tickets and complete platforms of all the parties in the Presidential election of 1896 are given, and also the State tickets and platforms in Iowa in 1897. There are added lists of the executive officers of all the States of the Union for the current year, and many miscellaneous statistics, including the mileage, valuation, and assessment of all the railroads in Iowa, and brief summaries of the interest laws and statutes of the limitations in all the States, with much other matter of interest. Altogether, the book is a complete and very satisfactory manual, very creditable to its State and its compiler.

The Arkadia Reaches Puerto Rico.

Miller, Bull & Knowlton, agents of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company, received a cable yesterday announcing the arrival of their steamer Arkadia, at St. Johns, Puerto Rico. The cable message was sent via London, as the Spanish authorities will not permit communication by cable between the island of Puerto Rico and this country. The message was not in the usual code form, as this was not permitted by the censorship.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Police Captain John R. Groo.

Police Captain John R. Groo of the High Bridge Station, who was taken ill while attending a police drill at the Twelfth Regiment Armory Tuesday last, died yesterday at his home, 230 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, of pneumonia. He was fifty-nine years old, and a veteran of the civil war, in which he served with the One Hundred and Forty-third Volunteers of this State. He was appointed to the police force Oct. 27, 1868, and was made a Roundsman Oct. 14, 1869, a Sergeant two years later, and a Captain July 15, 1896. He leaves a wife and two children, one a son, Arthur H. Groo, cashier of the Hamilton Bank, in Harlem, and a daughter, Lillian, who is about to be wedded.

Joseph Britton.

Joseph Britton, Treasurer of the Leavy & Britton Brewing Company of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 200 New York Avenue. He was the son of Eugene Britton, the President of the company, and was born in Brooklyn Sept. 11, 1861. He was a member of the Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade of New York and vicinity. Death was caused by lung trouble. He leaves a widow and two children. The funeral services will be held at the home this evening, and the Rev. Dr. Horner of St. James's Episcopal Church will officiate. The burial will be in the Moravian Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL E. NICHOLS, managing editor of The Buffalo Times, and until recently pension agent in Buffalo, died yesterday morning, aged fifty-six.

WILLIAM D. ABBOTT, formerly proprietor of the Majestic Hotel, a resort for cattle dealers connected with the National Stock Yards, died at his home, [illegible] Grove Street, Jersey City, on Wednesday. He was born in New York in 1841, and had resided in Jersey City for twelve years.

ABRAM VAN HORN of the law firm of Van Horn & McCosh, died on Wednesday in Paris, where he went on legal business a few weeks ago. He was born in Jersey City July 14, 1849. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1870, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. Mr. Van Horn was unmarried and lived with his mother at [illegible] Communipaw Avenue.

RICHARD ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, aged fifty-four years, a well-known contractor of this city, died Thursday evening at his residence, 29 West Seventy-fourth Street. The funeral services will be held at the residence to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The burial will take place Monday morning in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Cunningham was a native of this city, and spent all his life here.

JULIUS OTTENHEIMER died of pneumonia at his residence, 59 East Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday morning, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. The funeral services will be held to-morrow at the residence. Mr. Ottenheimer came to New York from Germany when a young man. For several years he was engaged in the clothing business. For a year past he had been a special partner in the firm of Heller & Kaufmann.

MRS. MARY C. FLAGG, wife of Dr. Samuel B. Flagg, a retired surgeon of the United States Navy, died at St. Paul, Minn., Thursday. The body will probably be interred at Buffalo, that having been Dr. Flagg's former home. Mrs. Flagg was a daughter of the late Dr. Stephen Van Rensselaer Bogert of New Brighton, S. I., who was a surgeon in the United States Navy from 1844 until his death, in 1896. Her brother, Dr. E. S. Bogert of 135 West Eleventh Street, is a medical director in the navy, and his son, Dr. E. S. Bogert, Jr., left last Sunday as surgeon on board the Solace for service in the war with Spain.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Faded hair recovers its youthful color and softness by the use of PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. Hindercorns, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

The Central Park Mineral Springs (32d season) open on and after May 1st. CARL H. SCHULTZ.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

DIED.

BENEDICT.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 27, 1898, Theodore Sears, youngest son of Orrin and Julia M. Benedict.
Funeral services at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Theodore S. Ferry, Bethel, Conn., on Saturday, April 30, at 11 o'clock.

BULL.—On April 29, at the residence of his son-in-law, William H. Humphrey, 150 East 38th St., Henry King Bull, in the 84th year of his age.
Funeral private.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Thursday evening, April 28, 1898, Richard Alexander Cunningham, in his 54th year.
Funeral services will take place at his late residence, 29 West 74th St., on Sunday evening, May 1, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

FLAGG.—At St. Paul, Minn., on the 28th inst., Mary C., wife of Samuel D. Flagg, M. D., and daughter of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer Bogert, M. D., of New Brighton, S. I.

FREED.—At 208 Alexander Av., Friday, April 29, Joanna E., wife of Joseph Freed.

LOEB.—On April 27, Marcus Loeb, after a brief illness, in his 82d year.
Funeral from the residence of his son, Albert Loeb, 123 West 75th St., Sunday, May 1, at 9:30 A. M.
Cincinnati papers please copy.

OTTENHEIMER.—On Friday, April 29, at his residence, 59 East 66th St., Julius, beloved husband of Laura Ottenheimer, in his 64th year.
Funeral at convenience of the family.

RUDD.—On Wednesday, April 27, 1898, at 273 West End Av., New York City, Eliza Barnes, eldest daughter of the late Erastus Barnes, and widow of Joseph Rudd.
Funeral private.

THORNE.—At East Chester, N. Y., on April 27, 1898, Gideon, son of Grace and the late Thomas W. Thorne, in his 50th year.
Funeral services from his late residence, White Plains Road, East Chester, N. Y., on Saturday, April 30, 1898, at 2:45 P. M. Carriages in waiting at Bronxville Station on arrival of the 1:25 P. M. train from Grand Central Station.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 29.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ABATE, Philipo, 42 Spring St	1	28
BRIGANTO, Maria, 31 Crosby St	1	28
BERNEA, Ruth, Inwood	70	28
BAER, Otto, 86 Pitt St	37	28
BECKER, John, 600 E. 6th St	47	28
CURRAN, William F., 11 E. 108th St	43	27
CRINNION, Francis, 363 W. 36th St	58	28
DOLAN, Patrick, 537 W. 44th St	63	28
EHRMAN, Frederick, 280 Avenue B	2	28
EIBENSTUND, John, St. Vincent's Hospital	51	28
FEIERSTEIN, Johanna, 190 Norfolk	56	29
FISHEL, Marks, 213 E. 60th St	69	27
GILLE, Louis, 321 W. 15th St	66	28
GROSSBARTH, Nathan, 100 Pitt St	4	28
GOLDTHWAITE, Louisa, Houston, Texas	60	28
HEYMANN, Henry, 511 E. 11th St	38	27
HEUTTE, Mary, 1,919 7th Av	42	28
HURLEY, Michael, 540 W. 50th St	28	27
JACOBS, Hannah, 894 Grand St	47	28
KIEFER, Henry X., 217 W. 29th St	44	27
KUDULA, Antonia, 413 E. 71st St	46	28
KENNEN, Agnes, 208 E. 44th St	4	27
KOHLER, Elizabeth, 113 E. 28th St	73	27
LOEB, Marcus, 123 W. 75th St	81	27
LAPOLLA, Giuseppe, 411 E. 111th St	35	28
LEVON, Maria, 227 Bowery	85	27
MILLER, Sophia, 306 E. 113th St	29	27
MURTHA, Bernard, 534 E. 16th St	31	27
MEHRTENS, Dietrich, 346 E. 74th St	40	28
MANNING, Patrick, 517 E. 15th St	2	27
MILLS, Samuel, 244 E. 40th St	40	28
MURPHY, Patrick, 416 E. 10th St	57	27
MEEHAN, Mary, 1,057 3d Av	43	28
MEIER, Isidor, 40 Willet St	1	28
MORAN, Isaac A., 112 E. 123d St	79	28
McGIVERN, John V., 223 E. 35th St	41	28
PHELAN, James E., 1,420 Park Av	26	28
REILLY, Catharine L., 122 E. 98th St	34	27
RUDD, Eliza, 273 West End Av	81	27
REGAN, John, 102 Charlton St	1	28
RAWLS, Julia R., 40 W. 61st St	80	28
ROCCO, Concheto, 260 Elizabeth St	1	28
SCULLY, Gertrude L., 80 E. 107th St	4	29
SUSSELMAN, Isy, 212 Eldridge St	2	28
SMITH, Theodore J., 617 9th Av	36	27
SIMON, Aaron, 345 E. 71st St	45	28
SCHWARZ, Isidore, 229 E. 7th St	8	27
TOMPKINS, Harold, 208 Forsyth St	2	28
THALMAN, Annie, 544 Hudson St	21	28
URBAN, Charles P., 261 W. 18th St	50	28
WIURTZKY, Michael, 28 Henry St	1	28
WOOD, Benjamin F., 165 W. 68th St	36	28
WAGNER, Kate, 334 E. 38th St	9	27
WEILL, Solomon C., San Remo Hotel	84	28
WEINHOLD, Katie, 137 W. 60th St	31	28
WILBUR, Frederick W., 211 W. 88th	53	28
WALLABOR, August, 521 E. 8th St	55	27
WEIDLE, Martin, 117 E. 72d St	21	28
YOUNG, Sarah, Amsterdam Av. and 114th St	54	27
YENDE, Arthur, 309 E. 71st St	35	27

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ATKINS, Dewitt, 99 Eagle St	60	27
BAEGEN, Henriette, K. Co. Hospital	57	28
BENNETT, Sophia, 382 Clarkson St	68	28
BIEGLE, Emma, Liberty Av. and Crescent St	1	29
BANGAVINI, Vincent, 108 Degraw St	1	28
BRITTON, Joseph, 200 New York Av	36	28
BLANEHARD, Elizabeth, 171 India St	80	27
CLENCH, Anna, 967 Flushing Av	1	28
CORR, Michael, 188 Sullivan St	32	28
COX, Maria, 1,265 Fulton St	30	28
CAMPBELL, Rosa B., 89 Hopkins St	34	27
CARY, John, Battery St. and New Utrecht Av	35	27
DAY, John, K. Co. Hospital	34	28
DURBAN, Kate, Brooklyn Hospital	48	27
DONNELLY, Pauline C., 63 Sands St	2	28
ELINNOWIT, Nellie, 137 Belmont Av	1	28
GAMBERTY, John, 58 S. 9th St	70	27
GILLEN, Rose, 37 Taylor St	60	27
GRAY, Gustave, 258 Lexington Av	1	28
HAUNZ, Carl, 132 Stagg St	57	28
HANEMY, S. E., Av. N and E. 92d St	43	28
HARRIS, Mary R., 289 S. 9th St	63	28
HARTMAN, Frank W., 5 Troutman St	1	27
HOFFMAN, Walter, 247 Irving Av	3	27
JACONE, F. A., 511 Havemeyer St	11	29
KAFER, Anton, 748 Hancock St	68	28
KRONFELD, Rosa, 474 Stone Av	1	28
KRAUSS, Joseph, 1,073 Flushing Av	55	28
LEVENE, Solomon, 461 Humboldt St	72	27
LAIO, Emma, 48 Noll St	1	28
LA GRANGE, John, Meth. Epis. Hosp	40	28
LYONS, Charles E., 376 Milford St	9	28
MADDEN, James, St. Peter's Hosp	38	28
MITCHELL, Bridget, 30 Stagg St	67	27
MITCHELL, Ethel E., 172 Sumpter St	13	28
MOREY, Annie, 53 Hamilton Av	42	27
MURPHY, Mary, 597 16th St	64	28
MICHO, Charles, 2,352 Atlantic Av	2	29
O'CONNOR, Ellen, Memorial Hospital	33	29
O'BRIEN, Veronica, 143 Withers St	4	28
PIPER, Lillian C., 110 Johnson St	33	28
RUSH, Vincent, 319 4th Av	1	28
ROBINSON, Della, 1,673 Atlantic Av	1	28
RICCIARDELLI, M., 196 Prospect St	1	28
SAVAGE, Henry J., 1,002 Atlantic Av	55	28
SAUL, Henry, 399 S. 5th St	72	28
SOHL, Rosa, 98 Guernsey St	34	28
SIEVERS, Mary R., 295 Tompkins Av	60	28
STIELGER, Anton, Evangelical Home	78	29
SAYER, Theresa, 441 17th St	58	28
SAND, Sigmund, Mt. Hope Cemetery	40	28
VALDEZ, Amelia, 194 Pearl St	1	27
VESEY, Thomas, 377 Palmetto St	6	29
VANDERBILT, J. R., 945 Franklin Av	33	28
WOOD, Mary E., 125 Butler St	28	28
WOLF, Grace H., 611 Grand St	1	28

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EPILEPSY.

An account of the only rational mode of treatment. Published by the WILLIAMSON SANITARIUM, New London, Conn. Free for stamp.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., [illegible] 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Outside Securities.
GEORGE H. WATSON,
ROOM 12, 3d FLOOR, MILLS BUILDING.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Elevated Railroad CO.
REORGANIZATION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the
SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Second Mortgage Bonds of the
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO
Second Mortgage Income Bonds of the
UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.
Capital Stock of the
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the plan of reorganization heretofore announced, the THIRD INSTALMENT OF 15 PER CENT. of the amounts to be paid by the above described security holders is called and is payable at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on MAY 9TH, 1898.

Payments made will be stamped on Trust Company certificates of deposit.

NEW YORK, April 27, 1898.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman,
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn,
Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, April 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7 % Bonds,
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will until May 1 purchase the above-described bonds

on a 3 % Basis.

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" bonds are hereby notified that bonds Nos. 134, 171, 178, 187, 188, 276, 300, 370, 403, 460, 461, 477, 487, 507, 516, 661, 750, 814, 820, 824, 1003, 1053, 1085, 1142, 1169, 1261, 1272, 1312, 1319, 1436, 1494, 1570, 1575, 1591, and 1633 have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage, dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of July, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus 1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANtile line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1898.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of SETON & WISSMANN, at 11 Pine Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member will sign in liquidation.
ALFRED SETON, Jr.
F. de R. WISSMANN.

Mr. Seton will continue in the Real Estate business under the firm name of ALFRED SETON, Jr., at No. 37 Nassau Street.

Mr. Wissmann will continue in the Real Estate business under the firm name of F. de R. WISSMANN, at No. 55 Liberty Street, N. W. corner Nassau Street.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURance Society will remove on May 2d from 29 Broadway to its new offices, 346 Broadway.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Stocks moved up sharply yesterday, and there was a material increase in the bullishness that has been gaining ground in Wall Street for some time past. The impression that war is to be short and victorious and productive of no serious disasters gained further ground. The traders ranged themselves on the bull side and bought stocks aggressively. There were indications that several important interests are again at work in the market.

⁂

The day's news was of a character likely to help along the generally hopeful feeling. London was a buyer of stocks in the New York market, and such war developments as there were were apparently all favorable to the American side. Sterling exchange was decidedly weak. About the only adverse development of the day was the somewhat firmer tone of the money market. Railroad reports were encouraging, especially that of Northern Pacific for the third week of April.

⁂

Yesterday's market was more active than heretofore, total transactions aggregating over 300,000 shares. But of these Sugar Trust figured for 100,000 shares and another 100,000 was contributed by half a dozen of the active issues. Gains were general throughout the market, many of them being between 1 and 2 per cent. Commission houses were more conspicuous as buyers than for some time, indicating that the conviction that an early settlement of the war is altogether probable has reached the outsiders.

⁂

During the past few days Wall Street has grown to be more optimistic regarding the outcome and effects of the Spanish war than any other department of the business community. Throughout the Street there is to be found a confidence in an immediate decisive victory for the United States. And it is this belief that has been responsible for the recent strength of the market. Although there has really been no change in the situation since the very people who are now so confident were depressed and fearful of serious troubles, yet for some reason there has been a complete change in sentiment. The Street is no longer bearish. It is confident, and, being so, is bullish. Any unforeseen war development adverse to the United States might prove disturbing to the present equanimity of Wall Street. But the Street does not expect any such development.

⁂

Government bonds were firmer. There were sales of $15,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 106¼; $2,000 do., coupon, at 108; $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 119, and $20,000 do., registered, at 118.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Express	2¾	Met. Street Ry.	2⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	3⅞	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	¾
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1⅝
American Tobacco	¾	Missouri Pacific	¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. J. Central	1½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	¾	N. Y. Central	1½
Canadian Pacific	1⅛	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅛
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1¼	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅛	Northern Pacific pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	½
Chi. & Northwest	1¼	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Peop. Gas, Chi.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Cleve., Lor. & W.	½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Consolidated Gas	2½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Ft. W. & D. City Sta.	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
General Electric	¾	Union Pacific	½
Illinois Central	1	Union Pacific pf.	1
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅝
Kan. City, P. & G.	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
Laclede Gas	1¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	4
Louis. & Nash.	1⅜		
Manhattan Cons.	1⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Hawaiian Sugar	½
Brook. Un. Gas	½	West Chi. St.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Mobile & O. 4s	2
Chi. & Northwest 7s, gold	1	Ore. Imp. Con., all in. pd.	1¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	1	Ore. Sh. Line Con.	1½
Erie gen. 3s	1	Reading gen. 4s	1
Gen. El. deb. 5s	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1¾
Kan. C., P. & G 1st	1	W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st	2

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	2
C., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. 1st	1	L. E. & W. 2d 5s	2½
Detroit Gas 5s	2	St. P., M. & M. c. 5s	1
		South Car. & Ga. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2¼@3½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 6 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 6@7 per cent. for choice single names, and 7 per cent. and upward for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $104,924,309; balances, $7,085,611; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $279,450.

Money on call in London, 1¾@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were ½c lower at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.84@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84⅝@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.80⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 93 15-16 and 94 5-16@94⅜, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—40@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, par. St. Louis—12½@25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1⅛, to 84; St. Paul, 1, to 90; Louisville and Nashville, 1, to 49; Erie, ½, to 12½; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 33½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 11. Declined—Illinois Central, ¾, to 100½; Reading, ⅝, to 8¼, and New York Central, ⅛, to 111¾. British consols declined 1-16, to 111 5-16, for money, and were unchanged, at 111 5-16, for the account.

In Paris, rentes advanced 42½c, to 102f 62½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.70, in Madrid at 60, in Lisbon at 60, and in Rome at 104¾.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,314,487, against $1,802,695 last week and $6,902,213 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,230,612, against $1,660,919 last week and $6,892,722 in the same week last year.

LONDON AND NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Again yesterday London houses were persistent buyers of the Northern Pacific stocks. Over 12,000 shares of the preferred and about 8,000 of the common changed hands during the day, and of this quite a considerable amount was taken by houses having foreign connections. Both stocks scored advances. The recent strength of the Northern Pacifics has been largely due to the continued London buying. Insiders have not apparently been active in the shares, although they are talking very bullishly on them. The recent good reports regarding the present condition of the property and the outlook for continued large earnings have attracted much attention to the stocks.

TEN MILLIONS NEW STOCK.

After the Stock Exchange closed yesterday a report was current in Wall Street to the effect that plans have matured for a material increase in the capitalization of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. New stock to the amount of $10,000,000 is said to be contemplated.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of April to-day will show 12.73 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

	3d Week April. 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$27,694	....	$101
Ann Arbor	25,139	$1,625	....
Atlantic & Danville	11,407	....	2,187
Balt. & Ohio Southw	124,688	32,225	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts	79,705	10,804	....
Canadian Pacific	453,000	87,000	....
Central of Georgia	73,998	1,192	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	202,483	....	6,140
Chicago & East. Illinois	89,655	424	....
Chic. Great Western	87,590	5,000	....
Chi., Indianap. & Louis	62,621	4,374	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	564,247	59,309	....
Chic. Term. Transfer	23,279	3,548	....
Chicago & West. Mich	34,031	5,442	....
Clev., C., C. & St. L	269,340	22,653	....
Clev., Lorain & Wheel	29,445	1,868	....
Col., Sand. & Hock	10,597	....	4,682
Denver & Rio Grande	146,800	21,100	....
Det., Gd. Rap. & West	27,789	4,618	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	5,622	881	....
Evans. & Terre Haute	22,099	3,548	....
Flint & Pere Marquette	52,578	251	....
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	11,855	8,287	....
Georgia	17,440	....	6,717
Georgia & Alabama	24,775	4,984	....
Grand Rapids & Indiana	36,832	2,876	....
Cincinnati R. & Ft. W	8,425	1,118	....
Traverse City	758	80	....
Musk., Gr. R. & Ind	1,614	....	395
Grand Trunk— Chic. & Gr'd Trunk Det., Gr. H. & Mil	433,595	13,302	....
International & Gt. N	68,750	....	3,366
Kenawha & Michigan	10,902	2,659	....
Kan. City, Pitts. & Gulf	61,287	17,846	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	8,478	82	....
Lake Erie & Western	60,493	1,553	....
Louis., Evans. & St. L	27,142	1,758	....
Louis., Hend. & St. L	9,063	982	....
Louisville & Nashville	378,870	17,745	....
Memphis & Charleston	21,543	....	977
Mexican Central	254,804	....	44,869
Mexican National	108,644	6,501	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	33,483	8,822	....
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M	67,053	4,895	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	212,511	9,288	....
Mo., Pacific & Iron Mt	438,000	63,000	....
Central Branch	26,000	10,000	....
N. Y., Ontario & West	62,128	....	2,810
Norfolk & Western	226,389	70,346	....
Northern Pacific	407,526	108,998	....
Ohio River	20,465	1,747	....
Oregon R. R. & Nav	154,376	73,858	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	14,878	786	....
Pittsburg & Western	59,721	8,329	....
Rio Grande Southern	8,112	1,653	....
Rio Grande Western	56,600	12,300	....
St. Joseph & Gd. Island	28,134	6,646	....
St. Louis & San Fran	130,067	22,428	....
St. Louis Southwestern	81,700	3,000	....
Southern Railway	368,800	24,335	....
Texas & Pacific	136,692	24,290	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	28,637	....	4,609
Toledo, Peoria & West	17,186	1,416	....
Tol., St. L. & Kan. City	40,660	856	....
Wabash	262,948	52,356	....
West. N. Y. & Penn	58,400	8,100	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	29,904	10,996	....
Wisconsin Central	86,344	12,146	....
Total (69 roads)	$7,024,052	$870,189	$76,853
Net increase (12.73 p. c.)		793,336	

SUGAR TRUST STRONG.

Sugar Trust was the feature of yesterday's market. It was notably strong and was traded in to the extent of about 100,000 shares, figuring for one-third of the day's total transactions. Houses which of late have been active in the stock and which have been credited with representing Havemeyer and other inside interests were again conspicuous buyers. Of course, the wiseacres of Wall Street are attributing the Sugar Trust's strength to a settlement of the war between the trust and the opposition interests against which it has been fighting, but as yet there have been no official intimations of this. The more reasonable explanation of the upward movement in the stock is that the recent advances in the prices of raw sugars have given the trust large profits on what it has on hand.

WAR AND THE STOCK MARKET.

In discussing the effects of possible fortunes of war upon the American stock market, Henry Labouchère says in London Truth:

"Should our Yankee cousins come off victorious, Wall Street would doubtless put stocks up in a jubilant mood. An American reverse, on the other hand, would, of course, bring about corresponding depression. But there can be no doubt that in the end victory must remain with the Americans. Protracted hostilities would naturally cause many American industries to suffer, and thus even the final victory would probably leave the railroads with a somewhat uncertain future, just as a quickly ended fight would really bring grist to the mills of the Southern roads, and thus such roads as the Louisville and Missouri, Kansas and Texas would even benefit by the carriage of troops. A great deal will depend, no doubt, upon the respective Admirals, and if Spain were to bring forth a dashing and able leader, the eastern coast of the United States would present many vulnerable points to him. At the same time, the American railroads themselves are not likely to be invaded, and, on the sharp reaction indicated, it would appear to me that Yankee rails would be a good purchase. The same, of course, applies to the stocks of the Canadian railroads, only more so, for the old adage, 'It is an ill wind,' here comes into play."

SPECULATION IN BOSTON.

Says The Boston Herald in commenting upon last Wednesday's stock market and the general inactivity in State Street:

"This has been the worst day in the stock market since war began, that is, since talk of war was first indulged. Between 1:45 and 2 P. M. not a sale nor even a bid was transmitted on the Boston stock tape, and for thirty minutes after 1:30 two actual sales, four and five shares of Pullman stock, were dealt in. In a long experience in this market Broker Henry W. Dodd says he never saw a parallel to this day's quarter hour without a single bid. And yet Mr. Dodd was uncomplaining. He had sold 1,000 shares in three lots in New York and declared himself the happiest man in town. Another broker envied the man on the apex of the flagstaff upon the tall Ames Building this morning—not his position, but the fact that he was earning money while the broker was not doing as well.

"Brokers are growing tired of the prevailing monotony, and would welcome almost any event which would excite activity in the share market. It comforts a few of the houses which have grain and cotton wires that something is done in wheat and the textile crop. An occasional house admits a relatively satisfactory business, but such houses are quite exceptional. A naval battle is almost prayed for by tired brokers. They believe that such event would stimulate trading, whether the battle went for or against the Stars and Stripes. Brokers abhor a calm, and consider war rather tame when confined to the capture of defenseless vessels. They will probably hear news of a more exciting character not many days hence, and commissions will multiply."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Hostilities have not as yet changed last week's conditions. There is much postponement of orders by men who do not know what they are waiting for, and much restriction of loans by banks which are abundantly strong. All this checks new business, and yet the volume of transactions through Clearing Houses is .8 per cent. larger than in the same week of 1892, with no foreign trouble. But this increase would be much larger but for speculative stagnation here, New York clearings being 2.1 per cent. smaller than in 1892, but outside clearings only 6 per cent. larger. The railroads are doing a great business, 5.7 per cent. larger than in 1892 in April earnings thus far, and 13.9 per cent. larger than last year, and east-bound tonnage from Chicago has been 254,990 in three weeks, against 161,888 last year, and 234,994 in 1892. Yet many contracts and purchases are deferred, in most cases because men do not know what the banks mean to do.

"Confusing accounts about the great industries cannot cause surprise in view of the contradictory influence of monetary stringency curtailing many orders, heavy orders by the Government in many branches, and the all-pervading confidence that after temporary conditions have passed business is going to be better. The Government is buying many uniforms and great quantities of supplies, cloths, shoes, copper wire, and iron for vessels and armament, and the purchasing of many ships compels building of other vessels. Banking caution at the same time is stopping work in some iron and woolen mills. Yet confidence as to future business causes refusal of very many contracts for long time, the holding of wool above its current manufacturing value, and a marked rise in hides.

"The consumption of iron is still the greatest ever known, though many structural and car contracts have been deferred. The week has witnessed Eastern inquiries for plate at Chicago and a general advance of $2 per ton, with refusal of bids by implement makers at Chicago for bar iron because higher prices in the future are expected, and Eastern buying of bars from Chicago for car building, with a shade lower prices at Pittsburg for Bessemer pig because the associated producers hold to agreed prices, although middlemen are selling at lower figures. In spite of agreement by foundry and forge producers the price of Grey Forge at Pittsburg slightly declines. Considerable orders for steel rails for export have been received during the week. With but two or three structural orders of consequence, the works are fully employed for months to come.

"Boot and shoe shipments have been larger than in any year excepting 1895 for the month of April, which were 2.0 per cent. larger, while in 1892 shipments were 30 per cent. smaller. Delivery is urgently demanded now of goods due under contracts in June because dealers' stocks are exhausted, though at the same time other dealers are being refused cancellations of contracts for June delivery. The new orders continue fair, but there is a sharp upward turn in hides at Chicago.

"The cotton manufacture has been helped by some Government contracts and a little better outside demand, and the temporary advance in raw cotton to 6.44 cents, though the price has since declined again to 6.37 cents. Supplies have been larger in some previous years than they are now, and yet are enormous, and the demand for goods is still hindered by the great stocks in sight or reported. Woolen manufacturers are doing rather better, large Government orders helping some works, while other demands are more encouraging, but the auction sale of 53,000 pieces carpets by the Alexander Smith Company deters dealers in carpets and rugs. Sales of wool are about a sixth of last year's for April, half of those in 1896, and a third of sales in 1892, though Eastern buyers are weak, but country holders are sticking for higher prices."

⁂

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"The lack of excitement, nervousness, or interruption to the ordinary orderly conduct of public affairs, and particularly business operations, with which this country passed from peace to war seems likely to become historical. When contrasted with the records, where extant, of business movements at periods in the country's history when war was the final result of strained relations, the temper with which the country has recognized the outbreak of hostilities with a foreign power is not only proof that the dullness and depression of the past six weeks have largely discounted the effects usually witnessed, but furnishes a valuable index to the general point of view taken by the business community as to the outcome of the pending war. Little or no effect upon general trade distribution of an unfavorable character is perceptible in the reports of the past week.

"Perhaps the most notable, because most uniform, feature has been the unanimity with which the quotations of leading staples have been marked up. These advances, too, have not been confined to food products, but include many widely differing articles alike of home and foreign growth. It is true that the greatest animation has been displayed in those products of the United States and of foreign countries the ocean transportation of which is, in the minds of some people, likely to be much interfered with.

"Business failures in the United States this week number 245, a gain of 21 over last week's total, and comparing with 244 in the corresponding week of 1897, 254 in 1896, and 206 in 1895.

"Bank clearings are slightly smaller this week than last, aggregating $1,093,000,000, a decrease of 1.7 per cent. from last week, but an increase of 28 per cent. over this week a year ago, 11 per cent. over 1896, 14.5 per cent. over 1894, and 1.5 per cent. over 1895. Compared with the years 1895 and 1892, there is little or no change, while compared with the corresponding week in 1891 there is a decrease of 12 per cent.

"A feature of importance is the immense demand and rather inadequate supply of freight room in vessels sailing from this country in the near future. Rates have again advanced, and shipments from several ports are reported crippled, not only by the advanced quotations, but by the absolute scarcity in some cases of neutral bottoms to carry freight in. The crop situation generally is of a most gratifying kind, but particularly so in that of wheat and other Winter grains, with the sole exception, as to locality, of California, which is buying wheat in Oregon and Washington. Undoubtedly the favorable crop prospects have been a stimulating feature throughout most sections of the country, and, taken in conjunction with the advance in cereal products, have tended very largely to offset any possible ill effects growing out of the present situation. Wheat and provision exports have been very heavy this week, and the same is true of other cereals, which have attracted attention in view of the higher relative cost of wheat. The dry-goods trade generally is quiet and almost dull at the East, but the market for some grades of cotton and woolen cloths adapted to military use has been to some extent stimulated by the heavy purchases of some makes of cotton and woollen cloth for army purposes.

"Cereal exports, as already noted, show a considerable increase this week, wheat shipments from this country and Canada aggregating 4,160,998 bushels, against 3,232,000 bushels last week, 1,155,000 bushels in the corresponding week a year ago, 1,260,000 bushels in 1896, and 2,555,000 bushels in 1895. Corn exports are also larger, aggregating 4,216,000 bushels, against 3,363,000 bushels last week, 3,657,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,142,000 bushels in 1896, 1,016,000 bushels in 1895, and 889,000 bushels in 1894."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Adjournment of the Senate until Monday.

Election of Benjamin Perkins as President of the Continental National Bank, succeeding Edmund D. Randolph, resigned.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

French Government's purchases of silver on tenders received this week understood to aggregate about 1,000,000 ounces.

The Stock Exchange to be closed on Wednesday next in observance of the Charter Day holiday.

Increase of 2,944 instruments in Bell Telephone Company's output for month ended April 20 as compared with like period last year.

Rock Island extension 5s, called for redemption, will be stricken from the Stock Exchange lists to-day.

Decrease of $500,000 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with previous week, and decrease of $5,600,000 as compared with same month last year.

Beginning to-day, the following securities will no longer be dealt in on the Stock Exchange: St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute first 7s, paid at maturity; Long Island first 7s, paid at maturity, and Colorado Midland certificates of deposit exchanged into new securities.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@58. No sales.

Bar silver in London at 26 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,030.49 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Enterprise sold at .50.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 600 shares of Brunswick sold at .14@.13, 500 Belcher at .16, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .65, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .03, 300 Sierra Nevada at .75, and 500 Work at .02.

On the Mining Exchange, 8,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02@.02¼, 3,000 Anaconda at .38@.40, 700 American Flag at .10, 9,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07½@.08, 10,000 Cannon Ball at .004, seller 30; 2,000 Garfield Gr. at .06, 500 Golden Fleece at .24½, 25,000 Gold Magnet at .004½, buyer 10; 100 Havana at .75, 500 Jefferson at .03½, 11,000 Justine at .03¾@.04½, buyer 15; 200 Lillie at .82, 5,000 Miami at .40, 16,000 Old Gold at .003@.004, 7,000 Rocky Mountain at .14, 120,000 Sentinel at .01, buyer 40, to .01½, buyer 60, to .01¼, buyer 60; 7,000 Union at .10½, 12,000 Waldorf at .11@.11½, and 7,000 Work at .02½@.02¾. There were also the following transactions in copper stocks: 10 shares Boston and Montana at 175, seller 5; 5 Calumet and Hecla at 518, 15 Osceola at 39¾@39½, 5 Quincy at 106¼ and 5 Tamarack at 147.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Thursday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.85	..	.85	..
Alta	.17	..	.17	..
Belcher	.10	..	.10	..
Best & Belcher	.25	..	.25	..
Breece	.80	..	.80	..
Brunswick	.12	.15	.12	.15
Chollar	.15	..	.15	..
Chrysolite	.10	.14	.10	.14
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	..	.60	..
Crown Point	.10	..	.10	..
Deadwood	.65	..	.65	..
Enterprise Mining Co.	.45	..	.45	..
Father De Smet	.15	.22	.15	.22
Gould & Curry	.20	..	.20	..
Hale & Norcross	.50	..	.50	..
Horn Silver	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.50
Iron Silver	..	.50	..	.50
Kingston & Pembroke I.	.16	.22	.16	.22
La Crosse	.12	..	.18	.30
Leadville	.07	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.11	..	.11	..
Mexican	.14	..	.14	..
Ophir	.85	..	.85	..
Phoenix Gold	..	.09	..	.09
Potosi	.20	..	.20	..
Plymouth Con.	.08	..	.08	..
Savage	.15	..	.15	..
Sierra Nevada	.60	..	.60	..
Standard Con.	1.60	1.75	1.60	1.75
Union Con.	.10	..	.10	..
Utah	.05	..	.05	..
Yellow Jacket	.10	..	.10	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.85	1.25	.85	..
Belcher	..	..	.10	..
Best & Belcher	..	..	.25	..
Breece	.30	..	.35	..
Brunswick Consolidated	.11	.14	.11	.14
Belmont	..	..	.10	..
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.15	..	.15	..
Crown Point	.10	..	.10	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.50	..	.55	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.08	..	.08	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.08	..	.08	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.08	..	.08	..
Crescent	.04	..	..	..
Catalpa	.07	..	..	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	..	.75	..
Eureka Consolidated	.15	..	.15	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	.40	..	.45	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.15	..	..	..
Iron Silver	.42	..	.42	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.10	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	..
Leadville Con.	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.14	.16	.14	.16
Mexican	.10	..	.10	..
Moulton	.15	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.75	..	2.50	..
Ophir	..	..	.85	..
Occidental	.90	..	..	..
Plymouth	..	..	.12	..
Potosi	.20	..	.20	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf.	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.10	..	.10	..
Sierra Nevada	.60	..	.65	..
Standard	1.60	..	1.60	..
Small Hopes	.80	1.00	.80	1.00
Union Consolidated	.10	..	.10	..
Utah	.04	..	..	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.09	..	.05	..
Argentum Juanita	.19	..	.19	..
Alamo	..	.08	..	.08
Anaconda	.25	..	.30	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	.07	.09	.07	.09
Creede & Cripple Creek	.02	.04	..	.05
Golden Fleece	.15	..	..	..
Isabella	.18	..	.19	..
Mollie Gibson	.20	.25	.19	.25
Mount Rosa	.10	..	.10	..
Pharmacist	.05	.07	.05	.10
Portland	.80	..	.80	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.08	..	.09	..
Work	.02	..	..	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alamo	.01¾	.02½	.01¾	.02
American Flag	.07	.10	.05	.08
Anaconda	.31	.37	.39	.40¼
Cripple Creek Cons.	.08½	.09	.07½	.08
Cannon Ball	.004½	.004¼	.004	.006
Garfield Grouse	.06½	.06¾	.05½	.06
Golden Fleece	.22	.30	.23	.25
Gold Magnet	.003½	.004½	.002	.004
Havana	..	..	.74½	.75
Isabella	.20	..	.21	..
Japan	2.50	5.00	..	..
Jefferson	.02⅝	.03¼	.03	.05
Justine	.02¼	.02¾	.02⅜	.04
Lillie	.84	.87	.80	.84
Mount Rosa	.11¼	.12	.11	.12
Old Gold	.003½	..	.003	.006
Pilgrim	..	.006	..	.006
Portland	.85	.87	..	..
Rocky Mountain	..	.16¼	.13	.15
Sentinel	.006	.006½	.006	.006¼
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	..	..
Union	.10¼	.12	..	..
Work	.02½	.03	.02½	.03
Yukon	.10	.12	..	..

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A return of confidence was apparent in the outside security market yesterday. There was inactivity in the traction list and in the ferry and natural gas securities, but illuminating gas stocks, which have suffered materially during the late depression, showed signs of improvement. Amsterdam common rallied to 25 bid, while the preferred on dealings of a limited character advanced to 63 bid, closing at this figure. Central Union bonds, which were offered freely below par a few days ago, appeared to be in demand at 100¼, with only limited offerings in sight at 101.

The upward movement in Standard oil was a feature of the day's dealings. The stock sold above 360. There is a good deal of speculation indulged in as to the amount of the next quarterly Standard oil dividend. Whatever it may be the dividend will prove a more influential factor in the market for the stock than anything that transpires in the international difficulty. Glucose made an advance on the announcement of the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock. In sympathy with the general market malt showed more firmness. Electro-Pneumatic was wanted in round lots at the current quotations.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	200
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. rects., 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex. div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	86	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	53	56
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	25	26
Amsterdam preferred	63	63½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	26
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	90	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100¼	101
Columbus Gas	80	85
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	290	300
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.,) 5s, (int. on)	104	104⅝
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	123	130
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	78	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	77
Glucose common	38½	40
Glucose preferred	94½	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	110	113
Malt common	21	22
Malt preferred	67	68¼
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Com., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	359½	360
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	154	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	85

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
3d week April	$202,483	$208,623	$190,394
From July 1	9,462,111	8,714,906	8,309,982
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
3d week April	$106,644	$100,143	$84,299
From Jan. 1	1,740,790	1,650,881	1,416,491
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week April	$20,465	$18,778	$21,777
From Jan. 1	236,120	251,787	284,024
CANADIAN PACIFIC for March—			
Gross earnings	2,079,479	1,528,945	1,503,603
Operating ex.	1,326,245	1,008,732	1,027,072
Net earnings	753,234	520,213	476,531
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	5,246,448	4,113,063	4,303,657
Net earnings	1,692,529	1,278,379	1,306,213
ERIE for March—			
Gross earnings	2,724,933	2,455,706	2,489,073
Operating ex.	2,114,255	1,898,183	1,869,369
Net earnings	610,678	557,523	619,704
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	25,319,104	23,713,472	23,896,441
Net earnings	6,373,322	6,172,151	6,000,538
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL for March—			
Gross earnings	207,978	224,989	239,503
Operating ex.	183,131	188,023	222,670
Net earnings	24,847	36,916	16,883
For nine months—			
Gross earnings	2,601,867	....	....
Net earnings	969,806	....	....
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for March—			
Gross earnings	192,637	166,639	162,426
Operating ex.	101,534	89,270	90,435
Net earnings	91,103	77,369	71,990
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,731,077	1,526,438	1,587,702
Net earnings	716,656	655,574	681,400
SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS for March—			
Gross earnings	132,290	141,904	126,369
Operating ex.	123,481	131,397	107,012
Net earnings	8,809	10,507	19,357
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,576,225	1,727,449	1,485,368
Net earnings	469,612	601,957	475,978

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.17	.19
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.08	.07
Belcher	.12	.13
Best & Belcher	.28	.29
Bullion	.06	.01
Caledonia	.13	.15
Challenge Con.	.13	.14
Chollar	..	.18
Confidence	.40	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.59	.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.09	.10
Gould & Curry	.20	.21
Hale & Norcross	..	.51
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.09	.09
Kentuck Con.	.01	..
Mexican	.10	.12
Occidental Con.	1.15	1.15
Ophir	.38	.39
Overman	.01	.02
Potosi	.23	.23
Savage	.13	.14
Sierra Nevada	.66	.70
Standard	1.60	1.60
Union Con.	.15	.15
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.09	.09

Silver bars, 56⅝; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts—sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Irving	147½
Central National	160	Lincoln National	750
City	900	Ninth National	90
Commerce	190	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Garfield National	850	Park	290
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	108

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column; Plaza, Bank of the Metropolis, German-American, Twelfth Ward, Astor Place, Fourteenth Street, Oriental, Hudson River, Home, Columbia, State of New York, Greenwich, New York Produce Exchange, Seventh Ward, and Bowery.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
THURSDAY, MAY 5TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
100 shs. Reading Company common.
$3,000 United States 4 per cent. Coupon Bds. of 1907.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
$1,200 N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. Consld., Deb. 4 per cent. Certfs.
$3,000 Cannelton Coal Co. of West Va., 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Bonds.
2 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
2 shs. Cannelton Coal Co. of West Va.
3 shs. Saratoga & Schenectady R. R. Co.
3 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
3 shs. Phenix Nat'l Bank, N. Y.
12 shs. Bank of State of New York.
1 shr. Merchants' Nat'l Bank, N. Y.
1 shr. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank, N. Y.
1 shr. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
1 shr. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of N. Y.
3 shs. Paterson & Hudson River R. R. Co.
4 shs. Paterson & Ramapo R. R.
75 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of New London. Conn.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
50 shs. Inter-State Land & Canal Co. Prefd.
500 shs. Inter-State Land & Canal Co. common.
12,500 shs. Gold Creek, Nevada, Mining Co. (Hypd.)
6,250 shs. Gold Creek, Nevada, Townsite Co. (Hypd.)
31,250 shs. Gold Creek, Nevada, Consld. Lodes Co. (Hypd.)
$12,000 Acceptance of J. P. Johnson, dated Jan'y 11, 1898, 20 days' sight, (now in suit.)
$12,000 Acceptance of Municipal Invest. Co., dated Jan'y 13, 1898, 20 days' sight, (now in suit.)
$11,000 Acceptance of H. G. Ganson, dated Jan'y 7, 1898, 20 days' sight, (now in suit.)
$14,500 Acceptance of C. B. Harris, dated Jan'y 17, 1898, 20 days' sight, (now in suit.)
$6,000 Acceptance of T. E. Sanders, dated Jan'y 18, 1898, 20 days' sight, (now in suit.)
$11,000 Acceptance of J. P. Johnson, dated Jan'y 17, 1898, 20 days' sight.
$5,000 Draft of Henry Baker, dated Octr. 6, 1897, drawn on Washington Loan & Trust Co.
$14,500 Acceptance of J. P. Johnson, dated Jan'y 20th, 1898, 20 days' sight.
1 shr. Chemical National Bank.
200 shs. Lake Shore & Michigan R'way Co. (Guaranty Trust Co. Temporary Receipt.)

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago and Alton R. R. Sinking Fund Bonds.
Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.

Coupons and dividends on the above, maturing May 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after May 2d at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., Financial Agents, 44 Pine St., New York.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,
April 11th, 1898.
The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company.
Coupons due May first from East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Ry. Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Va. Mid. Ry. Co. General Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, Richmond, York River and Chesapeake R. R. Co. Second Mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, will be paid by J. P. Morgan and Company, New York.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

The United States Leather Company.
The coupons of the debenture bonds of th's Company, due May 1st, 1898, will be paid after that date at the National Park Bank, New York.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

COUPONS OF THE NORTHERN UNION GAS Co., due May 1st, 1898, will be paid at the office of Messrs. H. B. HOLLINS & CO., 15 Wall St., N. Y.
D. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, April 27, 1898.
A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies) at this office on and after May 16th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on April 30th, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK.
New York, April 27th, 1898.
90th Consecutive Dividend.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. was this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable free of tax, on and after May 2d, 1898.
Transfer books closed until May 3d, 1898.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY AND TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY.
N. MONSARRAT, RECEIVER.
The coupons due May 1st, 1898, on the Ohio and West Virginia Railway Company's first mortgage Seven Per Cent. bonds will be paid on and after May 1st, 1898, on presentation at the office of The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City.
N. MONSARRAT, Receiver.
Columbus, Ohio, April 23, 1898.

The American Exchange National Bank,
128 Broadway, New York, April 22, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1st, proximo.
Transfer books will close this day, and reopen May 9, proximo.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons Due May 1st, 1898, from Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds and from the Minneapolis and Duluth Division Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April 15th, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of 10%, payable on and after May 2d.
The transfer books will be closed until May 2d.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.
45 Wall St., New York, April 29th, 1898.
Coupons of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry. Co. Extension Bonds, Dallas and Waco Ry. Co. Bonds, Boonville Railroad Bridge Co. Bonds, maturing May 1st, 1898, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after May 2d.
C. G. HEDGE, V. Prest. and Treasurer.

The Germania Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after May 2d next. The transfer books will remain closed to May 3d.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Pacific Bank, 470 Broadway.
New York, April 19, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent., payable on and after May 2 next. The transfer books will be closed to May 2, 1898.
S. C. MERVIN, Cashier.

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, April 28th, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per cent. upon the capital stock, free from taxes, payable May tenth. Transfer books closed until after that date.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

West Chicago Street Railroad Co.
Coupons due May 1st, 1898, from both the First Mortgage and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, 54 Wall St., New York.
L. S. OWSLEY, Treas'r.

Fourteenth Street Bank.
New York, April 26, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on May 1, 1898.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
80 Broadway, New York, April 27th, 1898.
The COUPONS due May 1st, 1898, on the bonds of the PRATT COAL AND IRON CO. will be paid at maturity at the Hanover Natl. Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.
ARIZONA CANAL COMPANY — ARIZONA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the certain Bondholders' Agreement, dated the 25th day of September, 1897, by and between depositing Bondholders of the above-named Companies and Charles S. Fairchild, Morgan G. Bulkeley, Andrew Crawford, Arthur B. Leach, and William H. Burrows, as a Bondholders' Committee, a plan for the reorganization of the Arizona Canal Company and the Arizona Improvement Company has been prepared by the said Bondholders' Committee, and filed with the New York Security and Trust Company, and that a meeting of the holders of the Certificates of Deposit of the New York Security and Trust Company, issued on the deposit of the bonds of the aforesaid Companies, will be held at twelve o'clock noon on MONDAY, the 23d day of May, 1898, at the office of the New York Security and Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of taking action upon said Plan of Reorganization.
New York City, April 18th, 1898.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the H. E. Pierson Company will be held at the offices thereof at No. 248 Third Avenue, New York City, N. Y., on May 21st, 1898, at 5:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved, pursuant to the provisions of section 57 of the stock corporation law.—Dated N. Y., April 30, 1898.
MARTIN McHALE, President.

Twenty-third Ward Bank,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND 135TH ST.
New York, April 25, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms Tuesday evening, May 10, 1898.
The polls will be open from 8 until 9 P. M.
Transfer books will close May 6 and reopen May 11.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

The Germania Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
April 19th, 1898.
The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 3d, 1898. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The Bank of New Amsterdam,
New York, April 22, 1898.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on WEDNESDAY, May 4th, prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close this 22d day of April and reopen May 6th, 1898.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, April 21st, 1898.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 2d, 1898. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from April 30th to May 3d.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 2d, 1898, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, to be held June 1st, 1898, and will be reopened on Friday, June 3d, 1898.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, April 15th, 1898.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office, in Chicago, on Thursday, June 2d, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, April 30th, at noon, and reopen on Friday, June 3d, 1898.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

German Exchange Bank,
New York, April [illegible], 1898.
The stockholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on Thursday, May 5, from 12 to 1 P. M.
CHARLES L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute May 5, at 115 West [illegible] Street, at [illegible] o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS

Statements at the Close of Business April 26, 1898.

The Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,954,809.87
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$102,616.33	102,616.33
Real estate	$2,500.00	2,500.00
Mortgages owned		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds		550,828.94
Specie		1,179,132.93
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		119,008.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$423,401.14	
Other items carried as cash	8,852.70	432,253.84
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	$5,000.00	5,000.00
		$5,366,149.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		78,409.40
Due depositors		3,655,641.43
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		370,864.06
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$11,234.52	11,234.52
		$5,366,149.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 4 Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 29th day of April, 1898, before me.
[L. S.] H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH STREET BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$571,775.51
Overdrafts		28.78
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$50,070.97	
Due from approved reserve agents	176,227.37	226,298.34
Stocks and bonds		150,387.50
Specie		17,562.76
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		125,742.00
Cash items, viz.: Other items carried as cash	$351.40	351.40
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	$5,000.00	5,000.00
		$1,097,146.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		932.29
Due depositors		943,288.42
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		2,889.58
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$36.00	36.00
		$1,097,146.29

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: GEORGE F. VAIL, President, and IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 3 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

GEO. F. VAIL, President.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 29th day of April, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] MORRIS E. STERNE,
Notary Public, (129,) N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,036,743.59
Overdrafts		412.00
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$48,056.01	
Due from approved reserve agents	202,123.35	250,179.36
Banking house and lot	$45,000.00	
Other real estate	18,429.40	63,429.40
Stocks and bonds		124,412.02
Specie		79,059.00
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		97,733.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$64,612.21	
Other items carried as cash	366.08	64,978.29
		$1,716,946.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		117,361.45
Due depositors		1,499,548.21
Unpaid dividends		37.00
		$1,716,946.66

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: HENRY STEERS, President, and CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier, of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

HENRY STEERS, President.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 29th day of April, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.]
JOE W. SWAINE,
Notary Public, Kings Co.,
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA BANK,

New York City, at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,706,005.90
Overdrafts		925.79
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$194,468.84	
Due from approved reserve agents	157,233.37	351,702.21
Real estate		142,181.00
Mortgages owned		15,000.00
Stocks and bonds		235,633.49
Specie		149,707.54
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		123,400.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	116,876.66	
Other items carried as cash, city drafts	10,273.99	127,150.65
		$2,853,706.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		175,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		11,553.52
Due depositors		2,169,223.34
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		197,929.72
		$2,853,706.58

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: JOSEPH FOX, President, and WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier, of Columbia Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 501 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 29th day of April, 1898, before me.
GEO. STOLL,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ASTOR PLACE BANK, N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,416,722.46
Overdrafts		115.01
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$377,428.77	
Due from approved reserve agents	309,777.07	687,205.84
Stocks and bonds		76,812.50
Specie		134,752.47
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		27,283.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$124,727.01	
Other items carried as cash	8,259.81	132,986.82
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Due from Treas. U. S. redemption agent	$11,000.00	11,000.00
		$3,486,828.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		69,518.27
Due depositors		2,836,210.52
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		26,099.31
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Reserved for taxes	$5,000.00	5,000.00
		$3,486,828.10

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: ALFRED C. BARNES, President, and JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier, of the Astor Place Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 23 Astor Place, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the twenty-sixth day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

ALFRED C. BARNES, President.
JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 29th day of April, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.]
SAMUEL R. BELL,
Notary Public, Kings Co.,
(Cert. filed in N. Y. County.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TWELFTH WARD BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,104,412.90
Overdrafts		763.75
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$41,529.01	
Due from approved reserve agents	178,142.40	219,671.41
Banking house and lot	$233,633.10	
Other real estate	62,235.94	295,869.04
Mortgages owned		23,600.00
Stocks and bonds		14,880.00
Specie		57,993.16
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		81,457.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$51,637.62	
Other items carried as cash	5,599.06	57,236.68
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Expense account		568.56
		$1,856,457.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits		49,112.20
Due depositors		1,507,270.30
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	75.00	75.00
		$1,856,457.50

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: EDWARD P. STEERS, President of the Twelfth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at cor. 125th Street and Lexington Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made, and the Cashier is absent and cannot join in this report.

EDW'D P. STEERS, President.

Subscribed and sworn to by deponent, the 29th day of April, 1898, before me.
[L. S.] FRANK G. SWARTWOUT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,375,300.44
Overdrafts		31.61
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		267,702.66
Banking house and lot	$80,000.00	
Other real estate	48,400.00	128,400.00
Stocks and bonds		442,187.35
Specie		253,426.13
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		75,265.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$71,784.89	
Other items carried as cash	22,601.86	94,386.75
		$2,636,699.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		105,725.79
Due depositors		1,689,447.29
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		240,274.28
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends		1,252.58
		$2,636,699.94

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: CLINTON W. STARKEY, President, and NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier, of the Oriental Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

CLINTON W. STARKEY, President.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 28th day of April, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOS. E. KEHOE,
Notary Public, (No. 14,)
N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,203,995.03
Overdrafts		5,467.22
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		101,192.74
Banking house and lot	$300,000.00	
Other real estate	4,021.40	304,021.40
Stocks and bonds		355,186.98
Specie		391,288.72
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		131,001.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,236,477.59	
Other items carried as cash	4,414.65	3,240,892.24
Suspense account		1,000.00
		$7,734,045.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		225,819.23
Due depositors		5,881,695.84
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		126,422.26
Unpaid dividends		108.00
		$7,734,045.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: R. L. EDWARDS, President, and B. C. DUER, Cashier, of the Bank of the State of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 35 William Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

R. L. EDWARDS, President.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 29th day of April, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] HANSON C. GIBSON,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$218,502,066
Gold reserve	180,748,062
Net silver	5,962,424
United States notes in the Treasury	81,566,669
Treasury notes of 1890	3,270,509
Total receipts this day	1,009,976
Total receipts this month	31,523,048
Total receipts this year	339,089,761
Total expenditures this day	624,000
Total expenditures this month	49,477,000
Total expenditures this year	346,347,270
Deposits in national banks	28,025,872
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	218,831
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,424,949.62
Overdrafts		733.78
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		397,430.19
Banking house and lot		14,950.00
Mortgages owned		20,871.73
Stocks and bonds		531,339.20
Specie		630,194.91
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		279,608.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$114,215.67	
Other items carried as cash	4,579.21	118,794.88
		$4,488,920.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		120,927.88
Due depositors		3,466,581.08
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		150,809.41
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends		602.79
		$4,488,920.66

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: F. C. MAYHEW, President, and WM. R. KURAU, Cashier, of the Bowery Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 62 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

F. C. MAYHEW, President.
WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 29th day of April, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.]
S. H. MACDOWELL,
Notary Public, Kings Co.,
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PLAZA BANK,

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,115,343.89
Overdrafts		995.61
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		122,544.52
Stocks and bonds		54,383.75
Specie		21,574.65
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		127,812.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$47,633.30	
Other items carried as cash	6,051.53	53,684.83
Furniture and fixtures		6,192.55
		$1,502,531.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		7,209.20
Reserved for taxes		2,500.00
Due depositors		1,220,626.42
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		72,196.28
		$1,502,531.90

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: W. McMASTER MILLS, President, and C. W. PARSON, Cashier, of the Plaza Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 753 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 28th day of April, 1898, before me.
E. H. COOK,
Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,462,945.54
Overdrafts		595.76
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		554,326.91
Stocks and bonds		283,364.70
Specie		1,481,984.90
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		717,794.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$222,203.08	
Other items carried as cash	353.16	222,556.24
Due from Treasurer of U. S.		37,000.00
		$7,760,568.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		245,539.20
Due depositors		6,188,993.97
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		425,992.88
Unpaid dividends		42.00
		$7,760,568.05

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: THEO. ROGERS, President, and E. C. EVANS, Cashier, of Bank of the Metropolis, a bank located and doing business at No. 29 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the twenty-sixth day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

THEO. ROGERS, President.
E. C. EVANS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 28th day of April, 1898, before me,
FREDK. A. BOOTH,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of New York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HOME BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$230,806.87
Overdrafts		229.38
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$18,579.70	
Due from approved reserve agents	107,874.32	126,454.02
Banking house and lot		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds		281,158.30
Specie		82,901.09
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		63,537.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$32,930.37	
Other items carried as cash	702.43	33,632.80
		$868,719.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		70,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		14,898.93
Due depositors		683,820.53
		$868,719.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: E. STEPHENSON, President, and J. P. DUNNING, Cashier, of the Home Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 308 West Forty-second Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

E. STEPHENSON, President.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 29th day of April, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] RICHARD S. TREACY,
Notary Public,
New York County.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Raymore Piano Company of Albany, to manufacture pianos; capital stock, $135,000. Directors—Henry J. Raymore, James McKenney, Edward N. McKenney, and Thomas S. Wiles, Albany.

Horstman-Sanderson Company of New York City, to deal in liquors; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—John E. W. Sanderson and Clara Horstman, Brooklyn; John Irving O'Neill, New York.

Ficken Paint and Oil Company of New York, to deal in paint and wall paper; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Adrian H. Jackson, Herman Anspacher, and Peter C. Heidelberger, New York City.

New York Investigation Company of New York, to investigate business investments, franchises, &c.; capital stock, $150,000. Directors—Peter Flint, Henry P. Townsley, and Oliver B. Goldsmith, New York.

Lanten Hotel Company of New York, to buy, sell, and conduct hotels and liquor stores; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—Charles D. Lanten, Frederick C. Cannon, and Thomas F. Dignum, New York City.

Association Publishing Company of New York, to collect news and publish books and pamphlets; capital stock, $3,000. Directors—Leslie C. Bruce and Hamilton Busbey, New York; James F. Johnson, Brooklyn.

F. J. Clarke Company of Mamaroneck, to deal in coal, wood, lumber, flour, feed, and grain; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—Francis J. Clarke, Larchmont; Andrew J. Seis and Lincoln G. Backus, New Rochelle.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HUDSON RIVER BANK,

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$963,292.48
Overdrafts		200.19
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$24,162.30	
Due from approved reserve agents	136,245.40	160,407.70
Banking house and lot		100,000.00
Mortgages owned		67,000.00
Stocks and bonds		23,085.41
Specie		87,767.10
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		71,894.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$40,351.28	
Other items carried as cash	3,246.68	43,597.96
Safe deposit vault		20,000.00
		$1,555,917.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		38,173.60
Due depositors		1,167,744.14
		$1,555,917.74

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President, and PETER SNYDER, Cashier, of the Hudson River Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 260 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the twenty-sixth day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the twenty-ninth day of April, 1898, before me. [Seal of Notary.] C. H. GARDNER, Notary Public for Kings Co., certificate filed in N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,701,689.75
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		209,828.05
Real estate		5,200.00
Stocks and bonds		171,094.75
Specie		480,268.88
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		347,182.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$556,268.00	
Other items carried as cash	3,184.78	559,452.78
		$4,474,166.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$750,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		44,298.41
Due depositors		3,091,721.20
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		338,101.60
Unpaid dividends		45.00
		$4,474,166.21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: CASIMIR TAG, President, and J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier, of the German-American Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 23 Broad Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

CASIMIR TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 29th day of April, 1898, before me.
JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
[L. S.] Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GREENWICH BANK

at the close of business on the 26th day of April, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$443,886.02
Due from approved reserve agents	115,267.20
Banking house and lot	16,000.00
Stocks and bonds	488,256.13
Specie	100,133.32
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	93,308.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	24,363.08
	$1,281,213.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	169,984.80
Due depositors	782,752.74
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers and savings banks	78,476.21
	$1,281,213.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: JOHN S. McLEAN, President, and WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier, of the Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 402 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 26th day of April, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JOHN S. McLEAN, President.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 29th day of April, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WM. JNO. BARR,
Notary Public, (25,)
New York County.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Dullness was marked in the local market. The trading was confined to a few stocks, and little stock was offered. All the street railway issues were strong, but the changes were slight until near the close, when they became more pronounced, Philadelphia Traction advancing to 79, Electric and People's 4s to 79¾, and Union Traction to 14⅞. On Street reports of a large saving in the operation of the United Gas Improvement Company the price of the stock advanced to 106½. Marsden, after advancing ¼, lost the gain and remained steady around 5¼. There was a good demand for Pennsylvania on account of London, and the price of the stock advanced to 56¾. Lehigh Navigation was stronger, at 40. There was little change in Lehigh Valley and Choctaw.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21½	21¾
Northern Pacific com	23¾	23⅞
Northern Pacific pf	62⅛	62¼
Pennsylvania	56½	56¾
Reading trust certificates	8 3-16	8¼
Reading 2d pf	10	10¼
St. Paul	87¼	87½
W. N. Y. & Penn	2¾	3
Metropolitan Railway	139	140
Philadelphia Traction	78½	78¾
Baltimore Cons	21⅞	22¼
Union Traction	14⅜	14¾
Electric Storage	19	21
Electric Storage pf	21	23¼
United Gas Improvement	106	106½
Welsbach Light	41	42
New Jersey Traction	43	45
American R. E. L.	2	2½
Marsden	5¼	5⅜
Choctaw	10	10¼
Choctaw pf	29	30¼
Reading general 4s	78½	79¼
Electric & People's 4s	79⅝	79¾
Equitable Gas 5s	103	103¾
Cons. T., Pitts	13	13¼
Cons. T., Pitts., pf	44⅝	45

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Diamond Match opened at 127 to-day and closed at 126. West Chicago improved a little from the opening, at 87½; it sold at 88⅝ for account and closed at 88⅜. North Chicago opened at 184¾ for account, improved to 186, and closed there. Lake Street Elevated was little stronger, selling around 11½@11⅝. Biscuit common was active at 23¾@23⅞, closing at 23⅝; the preferred was up. It opened at 83 and did a good business upward for a point. There were many sales around 82½, however.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	23¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60⅞
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	126¾
National Biscuit Co. com	23⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf	83¼
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co	5½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	29
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co	6¼
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf	29¾
Chicago Packing & P. Co	32¼
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf	49¾
Int. Packing Co	17½
Int. Packing Co. pf	40
Chicago City Railway	220
N. Chicago St. R. R.	184¾
W. Chicago St. R. R.	88¼
South Side El. R. R.	55½
Lake Street Elevated	11¾
Lake Street El. L. ctfs	3⅞
Street's W. S. C. Line	17

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, April 29, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
97	100	40	Adams Express	96	96	97½	97½	......
69½	71½	100	American Cotton Oil pf	70	70	70	70	......
120	127	100	American Express	123	123	123	123	+2½
10⅞	11¼	1,715	American Spirits Mfg.	11¼	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	−½
25	26½	50	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	......
121⅞	122	97,882	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118⅝	122⅜	118⅝	122	+3⅞
108½	109	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	+1
..	91	14	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89	89	89	89	......
102⅛	102⅜	18,070	American Tobacco	102	103¼	101⅞	102¼	+⅜
10⅛	10⅜	555	At., T. & S. F.	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+¼
25	25⅛	6,227	At., T. & S. F. pf.	24¼	25⅛	24¼	25⅛	+⅞
15½	16⅜	100	Baltimore & Ohio	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+½
2½	2⅝	4,310	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝	−⅛
87⅞	88	8,160	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	87⅝	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞	+⅝
111½	114	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	111	111	111	111	−½
46	47	130	Canada Southern	46	46	46	46	......
81½	81⅞	100	Canadian Pacific	81½	81½	81½	81½	+1½
18¼	18⅝	899	Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅝
92¼	92⅜	17,132	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	91¾	92⅞	91⅝	92¼	+1⅛
105	107	50	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	103½	106½	106½	106½	......
10⅝	10⅞	1,810	Chicago Great Western	10½	11	10½	10⅝	+½
87⅝	87¾	29,296	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	86⅞	88	86⅞	87⅝	+1⅜
140⅞	141½	141	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	140⅝	140⅞	140⅝	140⅞	+½
117½	118	705	Chi. & Northw.	118½	118⅝	118½	118⅝	+1½
84⅞	85	12,225	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	84½	85⅛	84⅛	85	+1
26	28	150	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	......
27¼	27⅝	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+1¼
12	12½	1,200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	11½	12½	11½	12½	+½
17⅜	18½	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	18⅜	18⅜	17½	17½	−1
17	25	50	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	17	17	17	17	......
173½	174	185	Consolidated Gas	174½	174½	174½	174½	+2½
42	42¼	150	Denver & R. G. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	+1½
11¾	12	510	Erie	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+½
82⅜	82½	650	Erie 1st pf.	82⅜	82½	82⅜	82⅜	+¼
25	27	521	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+⅞
81¼	82	550	General Electric	81	82	81	82	+⅝
22½	..	100	Hawaiian Sugar	23½	23½	23½	23½	−½
98½	99	224	Illinois Central	99	99	99	99	+1
8¼	8½	100	Iowa Central	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+½
25	26	280	Iowa Central pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+¾
16½	18	1,000	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	18	18½	18	18	+1
42	43	800	Laclede Gas	42	42¼	42	42¼	+1¼
13¼	15¼	100	Lake Erie & West.	14	14	14	14	+½
45⅞	45⅞	5,860	Louisville & Nashville	47¼	47⅞	47¼	47⅞	+1⅜
94½	94⅝	12,382	Manhattan Con.	93¾	95⅜	93⅜	94⅝	+1¾
139½	140	9,947	Metropolitan St. Ry.	137½	140⅝	137½	139⅝	+2⅝
101	102½	71	Michigan Central	101	101	101	101	......
10½	10¾	225	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+¼
31	32	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+1¼
26⅜	26½	2,140	Missouri Pacific	26	26⅝	26	26⅜	+⅜
28¾	29½	100	National Lead Co	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	......
101½	102	25	National Lead Co. pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	......
93	94	536	New Jersey Central	94	94	93½	93½	+1½
109½	109⅝	2,470	New York Central	108⅝	110	108⅝	110	+1½
44¾	45½	1,440	Norfolk & West. pf.	45	45⅝	44⅝	45½	+1½
23⅝	23⅞	2,958	Northern Pacific	23⅞	24½	23⅝	23⅞	+⅜
62	62¼	12,112	Northern Pacific pf.	61⅝	62⅝	61⅝	62	+1
13⅝	14	370	Ontario & Western	14	14	14	14	+¼
26½	27½	1,100	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	26	26½	25½	26½	+½
22⅝	23	180	Pacific Mail	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+½
113	113¼	805	Pennsylvania R. R.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	+¾
91	91⅝	5,685	People's Gas, Chicago	90⅝	91⅝	90⅝	91⅛	+1¼
58	63	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	60	60	60	60	+2
170	173	1	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	173½	173½	173½	173½	......
16¼	16½	925	Reading	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+⅛
38½	39¼	2,145	Reading 1st pf.	39	39⅞	39	39	+1½
20	20½	500	Reading 2d pf.	20	20½	20	20½	+1¼
48	50	70	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	......
13	14½	35	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14	14	12½	12½	......
5¾	6¼	5	St. L. & S. F.	6½	6½	6½	6½	......
55	55½	130	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	......
23¾	24⅛	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	23⅜	24⅛	23⅜	24	+⅝
12½	13	300	Southern Pacific	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
7⅝	7⅞	65	Southern Railway	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	......
25½	25¾	1,230	Southern Railway pf.	25⅜	25¾	25½	25½	+½
3¾	4	160	Standard R. & T.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	......
19½	19¾	1,525	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19½	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+1
9½	10	300	Texas Pacific	10	10	9¾	9¾	+¼
19¼	19½	2,210	Union Pacific	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+½
51⅞	52	22,017	Union Pacific pf.	51½	52¼	51½	52	+1
5⅜	5⅞	1,550	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾	......
36	40	10	United States Express	40½	40½	40	40	......
5¾	6	500	U. S. Leather	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+⅛
58	58½	975	U. S. Leather pf.	57⅞	58⅜	57⅞	58⅜	+1⅝
15	18	195	United States Rubber	17	17	17	17	+1½
65½	67½	288	U. S. Rubber pf.	65½	67	65½	67	+4
15⅜	15⅝	425	Wabash pf.	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	......
114	118	5	Wells Fargo Express	115½	115½	115½	115½	......
87½	88¼	900	West Chicago Street	88¼	88¼	87½	88	−½
86¼	86½	1,275	Western Union Tel.	86	86½	86	86¼	+⅜
Sales		297,084						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s
1,000c ... 71
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ... 82
At, T & S F gen 4s
40,000 ... 85⅝
8,000 ... 86
20,000 ... 86¼
20,000 ... 86½
18,000 ... 86¼
34,000 ... 86
5,000 ... 86¼
5,000 ... 86
3,000 ... 86¼
5,000 ... 86
Adjustment 4s
8,000 ... 57¾
2,000 ... 57⅝
40,000 ... 58¼
5,000 ... 58
4,000 ... 58¼
10,000 ... 58⅛
500 ... 58
4,000 ... 58¼
1,000 ... 58⅜
17,000 ... 58⅛
3,000 ... 58⅛
37,000 ... 58
Austin & N W 1st
9,000 ... 82
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
4,000 ... 100
5,000 ... 100½
Brooklyn R T 5s
1,000 ... 92
Bur, C R & N 1st
6,000 ... 105¾
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
2,000 ... 84¾
Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000 ... 110⅝
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
4,000 ... 76
7,000 ... 76⅛
2,000 ... 76¼
11,000 ... 76
10,000 ... 75¼
1,000 ... 75⅝
76,000 ... 75
1,000 ... 75¼
21,000 ... 75
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000 ... 113¼
8,000 ... 112⅞
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 ... 104
Chi & N W coup gold 7s
1,000 ... 114
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
20,000 ... 106⅝
C, St P, M & O cons
1,000 ... 127
Chi Term Trans 4s
15,000 ... 81
2,000 ... 81¼
5,000 ... 81¼
Detroit Gas Co 5s
1,000 ... 90
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
2,000 ... 109
Erie gen lien 3-4s
5,000 ... 67
5,000s20F ... 67
Flint & P M 5s
2,000 ... 85
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
5,000 ... 96¼
8,000 ... 96½
Ill Central 4s, 1953
2,000 ... 97½
Kanawha & Mich 4s
5,000 ... 78
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
4,000 ... 98
2,000 ... 99
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
1,000 ... 69
9,000 ... 68
5,000 ... 68½
12,000 ... 69½
10,000 ... 69
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s
21,000 ... 98
L S & M So 1st coup
2,000 ... 107
Long Island G M 4s
2,000 ... 88½
Met St Ry gen 5s
1,000 ... 109
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
10,000 ... 74
10,000 ... 74¼
6,000 ... 74½
Mil & St Paul, Wis & Min Div
1,000 ... 111
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 ... 84¼
12,000 ... 84½
7,000 ... 84⅜
Mo, K & T 2d
19,000 ... 58¼
2,000 ... 58⅜
Mo Pac 1st cons
5,000 ... 95
Missouri Pacific 3d
10,000 ... 105½
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
2,000 ... 71½
1,000 ... 72
Nash, C & St L con
1,000 ... 100
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
1,000 ... 96¾
5,000 ... 97
N Y, S & W Term 1st
1,000 ... 110
Norf & W Ry con 4s
1,000 ... 76
Nor Pac 1st reg
5,000 ... 113⅝
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
5,000 ... 58½
1,000 ... 58⅝
5,000 ... 58½
4,000 ... 58⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
27,000 ... 90⅝
6,000 ... 90⅞
7,000 ... 90¾
86,000 ... 91
3,000 ... 91¼
3,000 ... 91⅛
500 ... 92
5,000 ... 91⅛
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
5,000 ... 50½
4,000 ... 51
Oregon Imp 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ... 102½
2,000 ... 102¼
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
2,000 ... 97
5,000 ... 96¾
15,000 ... 97
14,000 ... 96¾
2,000 ... 97½
Income A 5s
10,000 ... 59¼
5,000 ... 59¾
5,000 ... 59⅞
2,000 ... 59¾
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
1,000s20F ... 108
Reading Co gen 4s
2,000 ... 78⅞
2,000 ... 79
8,000 ... 79¼
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
2,000 ... 86¾
18,000 ... 87
4,000 ... 87¼
5,000 ... 87½
2,000 ... 87⅜
2,000 ... 87⅛
4,000 ... 87⅛
3,000 ... 87⅜
1,000 ... 87
1,000 ... 87¼
2,000 ... 87½
St L & S F, Southwestern Div 5s
10,000 ... 90½
St Jo & G Isl 2-3-4s
St L & S F 4s
22,000 ... 70
St P, M & M, Montana Central 5s
2,000 ... 107
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
1,000 ... 92
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ... 106¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000 ... 87½
1,000 ... 87⅜
7,000 ... 88
1,000 ... 88¼
7,000 ... 87½
Term R R Ass'n of St L con 5s
5,000 ... 105½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
2,000 ... 98
5,000 ... 98⅜
2,000 ... 98½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
15,000 ... 30
10,000 ... 30½
15,000 ... 30⅝
5,000 ... 30⅞
2,000 ... 31¼
5,000 ... 31⅛
5,000 ... 31⅜
Union Pacific 4s
5,000 ... 89⅝
12,000 ... 89⅝
8,000 ... 89⅞
21,000 ... 89¾
8,000 ... 90
12,000 ... 90⅛
2,000 ... 90¼
2,000 ... 90
30,000 ... 90⅛
9,000 ... 90¼
10,000 ... 90⅜
13,000 ... 90½
8,000 ... 90⅝
2,000c ... 90¼
5,000 ... 90⅜
47,000 ... 90¼
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
6,000 ... 50⅞
25,000 ... 50¾
15,000 ... 50⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
10,000 ... 106½
10,000 ... 107
9,000 ... 107½
Wabash 2d 5s
4,000 ... 76
West Shore gtd 4s
4,000 ... 108¾
W N Y & P 1st
2,000 ... 105
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ... 37

Total sales ... $1,412,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2	4	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	13
4s, r., 1907	106½	107	D., S. S. & A. pf.	4	5½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	70
4s, c., 1907	107¼	108¼	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	115	125	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	31
4s, r., 1925	118	118¾	*E. E. I. of B'klyn.	104	108	N. Y., S. & W. cts.	10	14
4s, c., 1925	119	119¾	Eighth Avenue	300	330	N. Y., S. & W. pf., ctfs.	27	29
5s, r., 1904	109½	110½	Erie 2d pf.	15¾	16¾	*Norfolk So.	62	66
5s, c., 1904	110¾	111½	Ev. & T. H.	18	22	Nor. & West.	11⅝	14
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	42	North American	5¼	5½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	*Flint & P. M.	9	11	*Ohio Southern	..	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	112	..	*F. & P. M. pf.	32	..	*Omaha & St. L.	5	8
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	*Ft. W. & R. G.	5	12	Ont. Mining	3	5
American Coal	100	140	Gt. Nor. pf.	147	153	Ore. R. & N.	43	46
Am. Cotton Oil	16½	17¼	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Ore. R. & N. pf.	66	69
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	*Harlem	322	340	Oregon S. L.	26	32
Am. Tobacco pf.	113	117	Homestake	44	..	Penn. Coal	300	..
Ann Arbor	11	12	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	¾	1¼
Ann Arbor pf.	31	32½	Ill. Steel Co.	45	55	Peo. & Eastern	3	5
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6½	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	48	--
Boston A. L. pf.	100	105	Kanawha & Mich.	4	6	P., Ft. W. & C.	166	..
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½	*Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	65	K. & D. M. pf.	12	15	Quicksilver	1¼	3½
*Bur., C. R. & N.	60	75	Keokuk & West.	32	35	Quicksilver pf.	2¼	7
Central Pacific	10½	11½	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
Chi. & Alton	154	--	Laclede Gas pf.	80	87	R., W. & O., ex d.	116½	118
Chi. & Alton pf.	166	..	L. E. & W. pf., ex dividend	69	71	*Rio Grande W.	23	25
Chi. & E. Ill.	49	51	Lake Shore	180	182½	*Rio G. W. pf.	53½	58½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	18	23	Lake Shore ctfs.	..	180	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	4⅞	5⅞
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8	Long Island	40	50	St. L. S. W.	3⅞	4⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	23	26	*Mah. Coal R.	128	..	St. L. S. W. pf.	9	9½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	172½	174	*Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	St. P. & Duluth	..	24
Chi. Term. Trans.	7	8	Manhattan Beach	3	5	St. P. & D. pf.	..	80
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	70	78	Md. Coal pf.	40	55	St. P., M. & M.	130	133
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44	47	Mexican Central	4	5	St. P. & Omaha	71	74
Cleve. & Pitts.	167	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	2	St. P. & O. pf.	140	150
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	Minn. & St. L.	24	25½	Sil. bullion certfs.	56½	58
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	79	82	Sixth Avenue	200	220
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	49	50	*T. P. Land Tr.	6	6¼
C. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5	6	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..	Third Avenue	160	165
Col., H. V. & T.	5⅞	7	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Com. Cable	150	180	Minn. Iron	60¼	62	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Consol. Coal	38	42	Mobile & Ohio	25	..	*Twin City R. T.	..	22
Consol. Ice	31½	32½	Morris & Essex	170	173	Wabash	6¼	6¾
Consol. Ice pf.	86	89	*N., C. & St. L.	60	78	West. Union Beef	2½	5
Del. & Hudson	105½	107¼	Nat. Lin. Oil	15	16	W. & L. E., $1 as. paid	1⅝	2
Del., L. & W.	141	150	National Starch	4½	5	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	8¾	10⅝
Den. & R. G.	10	11½	Nat. St. 1st pf.	58	83	Wis. Central	1⅛	3
D. M. & Ft. D.	9¼	10¾	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30	Wis. Central pf.	3	6
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	New Cent. C.	6	7½			
Detroit Gas	48	51	N. Y. Air Brake	14	17			
			N. Y. & N. H.	183	186			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
44,790	Am. Sug. Refs.	118⅝	122¼	118⅝	[illegible]
870	Am. Tobacco	101⅞	103	101⅞	[illegible]
40	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	[illegible]
60	A. T. & S. F. pf.	25¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Brooklyn R. T.	87⅝	87⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
11,330	Chi. B. & Q.	91⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20,910	Chi. M. & St. P.	86⅞	87⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,630	Chi. R. I. & P.	84½	85⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Ches. & Ohio	18⅝	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
140	Cent. of N. J.	94	94	93⅝	[illegible]
20	Chi. & N. W.	118½	118½	118½	[illegible]
40	General Electric	81½	81½	81½	[illegible]
680	Louis. & Nash.	47¼	47⅞	47¼	[illegible]
1,950	Manhattan	93⅜	95⅜	93⅜	[illegible]
120	Missouri Pacific	26⅛	26⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
80	Met. Street	138½	139⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
230	N. Y. Central	108⅝	110	108⅝	[illegible]
170	Nor. Pacific	23⅝	24	23⅝	[illegible]
1,120	Nor. Pac. pf.	61⅝	62¼	61½	[illegible]
540	People's Gas	90⅝	91¼	90⅝	[illegible]
20	Reading	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
170	Tenn. C. & I.	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝
1,800	Union Pacific pf.	51⅞	52¼	51½	52
20	Western Union	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
88,620					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	58	58	58	58
9,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	74½	75	74½	75
2,000	Long Is. 4s	88½	88½	88½	88½
7,000	Reading 4s	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
10,000	Wabash 1st	107	107⅝	107	107⅝
$38,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 29.—The market was more active than for several previous days. The coppers under the leadership of Montana showed excellent strength. The war seems to be stimulating the demand to a surprising degree. Montana advanced 1⅛. Calumet and Tamarack 8 points. New York bought sugar and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy in the local market, largely for short account. Call loans, 4@6 per cent.; time money, 6@7 per cent.; commercial paper, 6@8 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	221½	222
Boston & Lowell	218	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	107	108
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	113	..
Fitchburg pf.	..	96
Maine Central	122	..
Old Colony	186½	187
West End	81½	82
Wisconsin Central	1½	--

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1¼	2
Arnold	10¾	11
Atlantic	24	..
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	12½
Boston & Montana	176¼	177
Butte & Boston	24	24½
Calumet & Hecla	518	520
Centennial	11¼	12¼
Franklin	10½	..
Gold Coin Mines	..	1¼
Napa, (quicksilver)	6	..
Osceola	39¾	40
Pioneer, (gold)	4⅝	5¼
Quincy	106	107
Santa Ysabel	5	5¾
Tamarack	150	155
Tecumseh	..	2¼
Wolverine	19	20

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	247	..
Dominion Coal	16¾	17¼
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	63	64
General Electric	32	32½
General Electric pf.	75	88
Illinois Steel	44	46
Lamson Con. Store Service	20	20¾
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	123	125
Philadelphia Company	30	31
Pullman Palace Car	172	..
United States Oil	..	13
United States Rubber	16	17
Westinghouse Electric	..	20½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51¼	52¼

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	25⅜	25¾

WHEAT LOWER IN CHICAGO.

The Market Closes at a Decline in Response to a Five-Cent Break at Liverpool.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Wheat to-day closed unsteady, at a decline of 2@2½c on the Chicago Exchange, in response to a 5-cent break at Liverpool. At one time the Chicago market showed a loss of 3c. Corn closed ½c lower. Oats were strong, especially May, which closed 1½c higher, while July gained ½c. Fears of a squeeze in May caused the bulge. Only 600,000 bushels are in store, against an estimated short interest of 5,000,000. Provisions were irregular, but closed strong with lard, which ruled independently firm on cable advices, and gained 10c per tierce. Pork lost 22c; ribs gained 2½c.

For the first time in four days the Liverpool market to-day showed signs of weakening. It started at a decline averaging 2½c a bushel, except for spot grain, which was quoted 1½c higher. This was the first setback in the foreign market after 21½c advance. The bears were jubilant, thinking as they did that the so-called speculative bubble abroad had exploded. Quotations 1½@3c a bushel higher from London, 4½c at Mark Lane, and 2½c at Paris were quietly ignored, and July, which closed here yesterday worth 95½c, started at from 93¾ to 93⅞. A little covering carried it up to 94¼. This demand was soon filled, and bottom was not reached until July had sold at 92¼.

Closing Liverpool cables brought the bulls no relief, that market winding up at the bottom of a 5-cent decline for July. But the local crowd, which had apparently sold short almost to a man, tried to cover half an hour before the close, and had to compete with heavy New York buying. The result was a bulge of 2½c in July, which touched 94¾c. Realizing carried it back to 93½c at the close. May, which opened 93½c at the close, a net loss of 2c. May, which opened at $1.20½@$1.21, sold off to $1.17½, closing at $1.20, a net loss of 2½c.

TO ARREST LEWIS WARNER.

President of a Northampton Bank Charged with Embezzlement.

BOSTON, April 29.—The police of this city were notified by the Springfield authorities this afternoon to be on the lookout for Lewis Warner, President of the Hampshire County National Bank of Northampton, for whose arrest a warrant has been issued in Springfield on a charge of embezzlement of from $10,000 to $50,000. The warrant, it is learned, was issued as the outcome of a meeting of the State Bank Examiner and the Directors of the bank at Northampton to-day.

Mr. Warner was seen at the railroad station at Northampton at about noon to-day, but when the authorities attempted to serve the warrant they failed to find the man, and at once notified the police of other cities to watch for him.

Continental Bank Appointments.

Benjamin Perkins was yesterday elected President of the Continental National Bank, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Edmund D. Randolph, to become Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company. At the same meeting the Directors of the Continental elected Alexander D. Seymour, who is at the head of the loan department of the bank, Second Vice President. Mr. Perkins is a very well-known business man. For thirty years he was a member of the mercantile corporation, S. & W. Welsh of Philadelphia and this city. He is a Director of the Continental and of the Manhattan Savings Fund, the Home Insurance Company, and the Manhattan Life Insurance Company. Mr. Seymour attained his position after nearly a quarter of a century of employment in the bank, which he entered as a clerk.

Broker Financially Embarrassed.

C. Sebert of 60 Broadway, who recently became a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, gave notice yesterday that he was unable to meet his business obligations, and several small lots of stocks and grain were sold under the rule. Should he fail it will be for a small amount, but he has until this afternoon to settle on the Exchange.

Charter Day in Wall Street.

Official announcement was made yesterday at the Stock and other Exchanges in the Wall Street district that they will be closed next Wednesday, it being Charter Day, a legal holiday. On account of the war, however, many commercial and stock brokers' offices will be open part of the day.

THE RACES AT AQUEDUCT

Diminutive Paid 30 to 1, but Isen and Bessie Taylor Evened Up Things.

FATHER BILL DALY'S REVENGE

Bennington & Gardner Bid Up His Colt a Few Days Ago, and He Made It Cost Them $305 Yesterday.

Starter Fitzgerald got his fields away in first-class shape yesterday at Aqueduct.

The best race of the day was the fourth, a selling affair, which brought eight starters to the post. The start was an excellent one, with the horses all in motion.

Lansdale cut out the running until Knight of the Garter headed him at the first eighth pole, and the latter was succeeded as leader at the quarter by Abingdon. The favorite, Lucid, and King T. were in the rear during the first three-quarters of a mile, but in the stretch Lucid showed in front, and Stanhope never let up riding him until he had won the race. Knight of the Garter and King T. came fast at the end, but not fast enough to catch the leader. They finished, respectively, second and third.

The first race of the day, for three-year-olds and upward, brought only four starters to the post, and three of them were played by the followers of stable tips. The only one which ran with comparatively little support was Marsian, who won. The start was an even one, with Charentus slightly in advance of the other three, but he did not maintain his lead long, for at the first furlong pole Marsian went to the front and remained there until the finish line was passed, winning by a length and a half from the favorite, Braw Lad. The latter, who is notoriously fond of a muddy track, seemed unable to extend himself during the early stages of the race, and, by the time Irving got him going, Marsian's advantage was too pronounced to allow him to get within striking distance.

As is usually the case in maiden races, the second event, which was for fillies two years old, furnished any number of "real good things." Sweetest, Lady Livingston, and Lady Dora were a few of these, but the strong play on the last-named sent her to the post an odds-on favorite. What is true in most cases of this kind, the "good things" were somewhere in the ruck at the finish, while Diminutive, one of "Jimmy" McLaughlin's Sir Dixon colts, captured the purse with the comfortable price of 30 to 1 quoted against her. Lady Dora made a bid for it up to the last furlong, where she was joined by Mazie O. The latter weakened at the end, and was passed in a drive by Diminutive.

The backers of favorites were glum until after the third race, when Isen's victory brought back to them what they had given over to the "layers" in the first two races. The field in this race was another light one, for of the six originally carded Charagrace was withdrawn. The fight through the stretch between Zella and General Maceo was a pretty one up to the final thirty yards, at which point Songer went to the whip on General Maceo. The move was a telling one against General Maceo, for his head dropped and Isen passed him.

Those who remembered Bessie Taylor's strong finish in the last race on the opening day of the meeting selected her as their choice of the four starters in the fifth race. The five-furlong dash was merely a gallop for the filly, for she went to the front at the start, and opened up a big gap before she had traveled thirty yards. Silver Step showed in the first furlong, but dropped to the rear before a quarter of a mile had been covered. Bessie Taylor continued on her way unmolested, and won easily by a length and a half.

"Father Bill" Daly got even after this race was over for the bidding up of his colt Claptrap by Bennington & Gardner a few days ago. He bid up Bessie Taylor, who is owned by that firm, $300 over the selling price of $500, but an extra bid of $5 saved her for her owners.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20.

1—Marsian, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 5 years, by Blue Eyes-Missive, 111 pounds, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5..........(Doggett)
2—Braw Lad, T. J. Healey's br. c., 4, 116, 4 to 5 and out..........(Irving)
3—Charentus, C. L. Richards's b. g., 4, 110, 5 to 2..........(Coylie)
4—Jilted, Charles Gorman's b. f., 3, 90½, 6 to 1..........(Dean)

Won easily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:59 3-5.

1—Diminutive, J. McLaughlin's b. f., by Sir Dixon-Merdin, 110 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1..........(Coylie)
2—Mazie O., W. Oliver's b. f., 110, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1..........(Bergen)
3—Amorita, Kensico Stable's b. f., 110, 7 to 1..........(Sanger)

Lady Dora, 110, 7 to 10, (Sherrer;) Lady Livingston, 110, 6 to 1, (Irving;) May Landis, 111, 40 to 1, (Hirsch,) and Sweetest, 110, 8 to 1, (Jackson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:31 2-5.

1—Isen, T. Costello's b. f., by Ludwig-Vera, 95 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3..........(Maher)
2—General Maceo, W. C. Daly's ch. g., 103, 5 to 2 and 1 to 2..........(Sanger)
3—Athamas, W. Laimbeer's b. c., 108, 8 to 1..........(Irving)

Zella, 94, 4 to 1, (M. Michaels,) and Corelli, 100, 15 to 1, (Coylie,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:51.

1—Lucid, M. Jordan's b. c., 3 years, by Powhattan-Lucetto, 95 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5..........(Stanhope)
2—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. c., 4, 110½, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5..........(Doggett)
3—King T., H. Durant's b. h., 5 122, 9 to 2..........(H. Lewis)

Lansdale, 119, 15 to 1, (Bergen;) James Monroe, 109, 7 to 1, (Sherrer;) Long Acre, 94, 8 to 1, (Maher,) and Abingdon, 109, 40 to 1, (Sanger,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by half a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:08.

1—Bessie Taylor, Bennington & Gardner's ch. f., by Bishop-Mattie D., 110½ pounds, even money and 1 to 3..........(Doggett)
2—Rhodymenia, P. S. P. Randolph's b. c., 101, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5..........(Makin)
3—Camotop, Kensico Stable's br. c., 107, 12 to 1..........(Irving)
4—Silver Step, Frank Regan's ch. c., 112, 7 to 1..........(Littlefield)

Won easily by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $400 in 1897 or 1898; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:20 2-5.

1—Prince Auckland, James Corbett's br. c., 3 years, by Luke Blackburn-Lady Auckland, 95 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5..........(Maher)
2—Byron Cross, W. Landsberg & Co.'s ch. g., 3, 98, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1..........(Stanhope)
3—Continental, D. Higgins's b. g., 6, 108, 8 to 1..........(Irving)

Olney, 95, 5 to 1, (Lambley;) Lexington Pirate, 109, 6 to 1, (Sherrer;) Ella Daly, 96, 20 to 1, (Sanger;) Louise N., 113, 3 to 1, (Penn;) Larequois, 87, 30 to 1, (Rowden;) Bob Leach, 106, 50 to 1, (Bergen,) and Maud Ellis, 100, 5 to 1, (Coylie,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Domineer	110	Mount Clements	110
Judge Magee	110	Alonet	110
Chanler	110	Miss Mark	107
The Camera	110	Autumn	107
Extreme	110	Subject	107
Tyran	110	Joe Carroll	107

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Five and one-half furlongs.

Zanone	109	Come Quick	100
Governor Sheehan	106	Waterman	100
Aratoma	105	Fair Rebel	97
Charentus	105	Our Breezy	88
South Africa	103	Boxmaker	87
Forum	100		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Damien	126	Sly Fox	107
[illegible]	120	Ortoland	102
King T.	118	Warrenton	95
Cherry Leaf	110	Black Dude	90
Our Johnny	108		

FOURTH RACE.—The Canarsie Stakes, for two-year-olds. Four and one-half furlongs.

Sharpless	112	Choutchoua	109
Mr. Clay	112	Chemisette	109
Sir Florian	109	Peace	109

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. About seven furlongs.

Arabian	112	Miss Tenny	101
Squan	106	Maximo Gomez	99
Wordsworth	106	Follow the Flag	97
Inconstancy	104	Gun Metal	94
Nay Nay	104		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Varus	116	Torstenson	104
Commercial Traveler	108	Miss Tenny	103
Judge Wardell	108	Bevelyne	97
Blue Beard	105	Filamenta	97

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Trappean won, Celoso second, Grandasia third. Time—1:02.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Amasa won, Pongo second, Gottlieb third. Time—1:08¾.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Valencienne won, Rebel Jack second, Miss Ross third. Time—1:14¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, mile and a sixteenth. Glorian won, Fonsavannah second, Judge Denny third. Time—1:47¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Canace won, Sombre second, Owyhee third. Time—1:15¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, mile and an eighth. Thelma won, San Marcos second, Claudius third. Time—1:55¾.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Boston Won from Washington by Better Batting—Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Chicago Victorious.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	8	2	.800
Baltimore	5	2	.714
Chicago	6	3	.667
Cleveland	7	4	.636
Boston	6	4	.600
Brooklyn	4	3	.571
Pittsburg	6	5	.545
Philadelphia	4	4	.500
New York	3	5	.375
Washington	2	6	.250
Louisville	3	9	.250
St. Louis	1	8	.125

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Boston, 11; Washington, 4.
Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburg, 2.
Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 16; Louisville, 2.
New York-Baltimore game postponed on account of wet grounds.

Games To-day.

New York in Baltimore.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Boston in Washington.
Louisville in Chicago.
St. Louis in Cleveland.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.

Boston, 11; Washington, 4.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Boston won to-day by superior batting and the home team's poor fielding. Score:

Washington ....0 0 1 1 0 2 0 0 0—4
Boston ....2 0 0 4 0 2 1 2 0—11

Basehits—Washington, 10; Boston, 14. Errors—Washington, 8; Boston, 1. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Maguire; Boston, Willis and Yeager. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

Chicago, 16; Louisville, 2.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The season was opened here to-day in the presence of nearly 10,000 persons. Chicago scored an easy victory, the Louisvilles being unable to bat effectively, and they also fielded poorly. Score:

Chicago ....4 2 0 0 0 1 9 0 .—16
Louisville ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Basehits—Chicago, 16; Louisville, 6. Errors—Chicago, 1; Louisville, 8. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue and Nance; Louisville, Frazier and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydlen.

Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 2.

CLEVELAND, April 29.—But for errors by McKean and Childs, St. Louis would have been shut out without a run to-day. Cross was hit by a batted ball and compelled to retire from the game. Score:

Cleveland ....1 1 3 1 0 0 0 0 .—6
St. Louis..........0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Basehits—Cleveland, 13; St. Louis, 3. Errors—Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and O'Connor; St. Louis, Carsey, Daniels, and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburg, 2.

PITTSBURG, April 29.—The home team opened the season here to-day with a defeat at the hands of the Cincinnatis, who won through better fielding. Score:

Pittsburg ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Cincinnati..........0 0 2 0 2 1 0 0 .—5

Basehits—Pittsburg, 12; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Cincinnati, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Schriver; Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Other Games.

At Richmond—Richmond, 3; Paterson, 0.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 4; Rochester, 0.
At Schenectady—University of Vermont, 10; Union College, 5.
At Reading—Reading, 1; Hartford, 0.
At Norfolk—Newark, 8; Norfolk, 7.

BASEBALL IN BROOKLYN.

Arrangements Completed for the Opening Game To-day.

The Brooklyn Baseball Club will open its new grounds to-day. The home team will have the rejuvenated Philadelphias as their opponents. The work of placing the new stands and field in condition was completed last evening, and the club now has one of the best-located grounds in the circuit. The grounds are bounded by Third and Fourth Avenues and First and Third Streets, and can be conveniently reached from any part of Brooklyn. New Yorkers can reach the grounds in twenty minutes from this end of the bridge.

President Ebbets has secured the Twenty-third Regiment Band to render a concert before the game, which will be called at 4 o'clock. The batting order for to-day is as follows:

BROOKLYN.	PHILADELPHIA.
Griffin, centre field.	Cooley, centre field.
Jones, right field.	Douglass, first base.
La Chance, short stop.	Delehanty, left field.
Sheckard, left field.	Lajoie, second base.
Shindle, third base.	Thompson, right field.
Tucker, first base.	Cross, short stop.
Hallman, second base.	Abbatichio, third base.
Ryan, catcher.	Boyle, catcher.
Kennedy, pitcher.	Donahue, pitcher.

Baseball Notes.

The Meridens, who won the Connecticut State League pennant last season, will meet the West New York Field Club at Weehawken to-morrow.

⁂

Columbia will meet the team representing the University of Pennsylvania at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. The Philadelphia collegians have just returned from a successful Southern trip, and are in good shape.

CUTLER SCHOOL A. A. GAMES.

Excellent Time Made in the One-third of a Mile Bicycle Race—45 3-5 Seconds the Figure.

The bad weather marred the eighth annual field meeting of the Cutler School Athletic Association, which was held at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon. The entries comprised the best scholastic performers in this vicinity, and although many did not compete owing to the rain, their absence did not rob the meeting of any interest. In nearly every event close finishes resulted. The one-third-mile bicycle race was one of the best events decided. The time, 0:45 3-5, is a remarkable performance for a schoolboy. The summary of events follows:

100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by E. Bell, Jr., Cutler School; W. P. Howe, Pingry School, second; F. Mohr, Trinity School, third. Time—0:11 2-5.

100-Yard-Dash, Senior.—Won by W. Elmendorf, Collegiate School; T. Manson, Cutler School, second; M. Arnold, Berkeley School, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

440-Yard-Run.—Won by B. R. White, Berkeley School; W. H. Meyers, Pingry School, second; J. F. McMillen, Barnard School, third. Time—0:54 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by C. A. O'Rourke, Trinity School; J. A. Forney, Berkeley School, second; R. W. Leary, Pingry School, third. Time—0:17 3-5.

One-third-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by L. S. Huntington, Tutor School; Le Roy Lee, Berkeley School, second; A. R. Allen, Montclair High School, third. Time—0:45 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by C. Warren, Cutler School; D. Sullivan, Barnard School, second; S. Mahan, Cutler School, third. Time—2:41 3-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by F. H. Christensen, Berkeley School; G. Trede, Trinity School, second; D. Field, Montclair High School, third. Time—4:56 2-5.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot.—Won by G. P. Smith, New Jersey Military Academy, 39 feet 9¾ inches; C. W. Riley, Princeton Preparatory School, 37 feet 3 inches, second; G. F. Meehan, Packard School, 37 feet 1 inches, third.

Throwing Twelve-Pound Hammer.—Won by C. Runyon, Plainfield High School, 128 feet; C. W. Riley, Princeton Preparatory School, 114 feet 4½ inches, second; G. P. Smith, New Jersey Military Academy, 114 feet 3½ inches, third.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by J. Spraker, Berkeley School, 20 feet 2¼ inches; G. B. Sewine, Brooklyn Latin School, 19 feet 8¼ inches, second; E. Gilmore, Adelphi Academy, 18 feet 11¾ inches, third.

TO FORM A BASKET BALL LEAGUE.

A. A. U. Will Be Asked to Aid in Its Organization.

A movement for the formation of a National Basket Ball League was begun at a meeting which was held at the Astor House yesterday afternoon. Representatives were present from Philadelphia, New Jersey, Brooklyn, New York, Connecticut, and the Hudson River Military League.

Chairman Luther Gulick read letters received from the different sectional leagues of Ohio and Illinois, in which the latter stated their intention of co-operating with the Eastern organizations.

The plan is to form a National league on a basis which will not conflict with the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union. It was suggested at the meeting yesterday that the Amateur Athletic Union be asked to aid them in combining the many small leagues and organizations throughout the country, and that a committee consisting of one delegate from each geographical section of the United States be elected to the Governing Board of the Amateur Athletic Union.

McKane's Last Day in Prison.

SING SING, N. Y., April 29.—John Y. McKane spent his last day in prison to-day. He will be released to-morrow morning, after having served four years and two months for having violated the election laws at Coney Island. His sentence was six years, but good behavior earned him a commutation of one year and ten months. He spent to-day superintending the carpenters engaged in renovating Warden Sage's office. He will be formally discharged at 8:01 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will leave Sing Sing for his old home on the 8:29 train.

New Brunswick Doctor Dies Suddenly.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 29.—While on his professional rounds this morning Dr. Lawrence Donohue was taken ill. He was assisted to a near-by store, where he died before medical aid arrived. Dr. Donohue was forty years of age. He once practiced in Perth Amboy, and was City Physician there. He was also County Physician for a time.

Arbor Day in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., April 29.—This was Arbor Day in New Jersey, and the school children in many of the cities planted trees. The children to-day voted on a "State tree," and the result of the canvass will be announced later. It is also reported that an effort will be made to have a "Bird Day" recognized by the State authorities.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

249—Henry C. Brown et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the First National Bank of Fort Madison, Iowa. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

250—The City of Walla Walla et al., appellant, vs. the Walla Walla Water Company.—Continued.

252—D. Wagoner et al., appellants, vs. Neil W. Evans, Treasurer, et al., and 262—Neil W. Evans, Treasurer, et al., appellants, vs. D. Wagoner et al.—Submitted by A. H. Garland and R. C. Garland for Wagoner et al. and by Fred Beall for Evans et al.

149—The Tide Water Oil Company, appellant, vs. the United States.—Argued by Edwin B. Smith for the appellant and by Assistant Attorney General Hoyt for the appellee.

241—Marianne J. Baldy, by her next friend, W. B. Pritchard, plaintiff in error, vs. John H. Hunter, executor, &c.—Argued by Pope Barrow for the plaintiff in error and by P. W. Meldinn for the defendant in error.

243—The Provident Life and Trust Company, petitioners, vs. the County of Mercer, in the State of Kentucky.—Argument commenced by Thomas W. Bullett for the petitioner.

Call for Monday: 243, 245, 246, 247, 248, 254, (and 255,) 257, 258, 259, (and 260,) and 268.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday: 410, 446, 442, 425, 435, 379, 454, 466.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for probate.

At 10 A. M.:	Edward D. Conolly,
Fred M. Arnold.	Frederick T. Brown,
At 10:30 A. M.:	Fredericke Schmidt,
Nellie Farrell,	Richard Bulwinkle,
	Caroline Maza.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—John Lewall vs. William H. Corbit—John J. Farrell. William Bartles vs. Mary Waterman—David Scott.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Anna F. Davidson vs. George D. Overin—John J. Breen.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Albert R. Palser vs. J. Berre King—Louis B. Hasbrouck.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Mead vs. Raffa—Thomas F. Donnelly. Matter of O'Hara—Frank D. Arthur. Matter of Dyckman, (in re. Haven,)—John H. Montgomery. Matter of Dyckman, (in re. Taft)—John H. Montgomery. Macy vs. Carpenter—Chase Mellen.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Manuel vs. Muller—Sylvester L. H. Ward. May vs. McGovern—Pratt C. Brown. Matter of Cruger—Henry B. Ketcham. Crawford vs. Schwab—N. A. Elsberg. National Wall Paper Company vs. Sire—Alfred R. Page.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Hayward vs. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company—Emanuel Blumenstiel. Lewall vs. Corbit—Edward Schenck.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Matter of Graham—F. B. Delehanty.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE CLEVELAND.
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER, resident.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.—Handsome Colonial house, 7 bedrooms; modern improvements; 3 minutes from station. Send for illustrated circular to MACY & DONALDSON, Nutley, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANHANSET
HOUSES & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL HANDSOMELY REBUILT, 1897.) Will open June 25th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 28 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Somerset Inn
& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

BICYCLES.

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS .... CHEAPER
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.
[illegible] EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents.
[illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Business at Private Contract Transacted—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for J. C. Lyons the property at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

Herman Falkenberg has sold the five-story brick building 109 Delancey Street, 25 by 100.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Peter Doelger, for $24,500, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 541 West Fiftieth Street, 25 by 79.3; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James Fay, for $10,452, the three-story brick dwelling 545 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 14.9 by 99.11.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in partition, to W. H. Busey for $11,600 the plot, Boulevard, west side, 50.5 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25.2 by 137.6 by 26.9 by 140.

John S. Mapes sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Henry Ackerman, executor, for $3,000, the two-story frame dwelling 1,155 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 91.6 by 25 by 93.3.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 3 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 86.2; James Butler of 19 West Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Julius Franke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 451.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a four-story brick dwelling, with store, 20.10 by 100.11; Sophia Mazzetti of 203 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; John C. Burne of 106 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $14,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets, Second and Third Avenues, the block, for three one-story frame structures for train dispatchers, 8 by 20; Manhattan Railway Company, owner; J. Waterhouse of 195 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,200.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 70 feet south of Tremont Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 30 by 20, Francis Conlon, owner; Kerby & Co., architects; cost, $50.

Alterations.

Broadway, Sixth Avenue, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, the block, to a three-story and basement brick and terra cotta building, James G. Bennett, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 541 Broadway, to a five-story brick shop, with stores, Charles J. Clinch, owner; William L. Irving of 270 West Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Southern Boulevard, northeast corner of Webster Avenue, to four five-story brick flats, 25 by 78 and 71, James E. Randolph of 800 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Arthur Arctander of 561 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 96.7 feet east of Arthur Avenue, to a one-story and basement frame dwelling, with store, Lizzie Heuser of 2,398 Arthur Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 29.

ATTORNEY ST, 13 and 15, 37.6x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Abraham Silverson	1
ATTORNEY ST, 13 and 15, 37.6x100; Georgianna L. Cook and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another	4,178
ATTORNEY ST, 13 and 15, 37.6x100; Georgianna L. Cook and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another	29,250
BEAVER ST, 14 and 16, s s, 43.6x68.6 to Marketfield Street x 42.10x74.6; William H. Caswell to Howard C. Smith, one-third part	1
BRONX RIVER PLACE, n w s, Lot 385, map of Washingtonville, 25.9x198x25.9x190; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to William J. Nicklas	1,000
BROOK AV, e s, 124.10 ft n of 145th St, 25x100; Mary Schafer and another to John Satter	1
CLINTON ST, 182, 184, and 186, 52.6x54x70x100; Louis K. Eaton to Harris Mandelbaum	4,000
CONVENT AV, e s, 60.3 ft s of 148th St, 20x75; Mark Ash and wife to Jacob P. Roth	1
CROTONA AV, 2,077, w s, 21.8x100.1; Charles Bjorkegren to Peter Duffy	1
DAWSON ST, n w s, 225 ft s w of Leggett Av, 25x110.5x27.4x99.5; Frederick McCarthy to Maria Eckhardt	6,500
DEMILT AV, n e s, Lots 100 and 101, map of Penfield property, 100x100; William W. Penfield to Thomas D. Penfield	1
EAST BROADWAY, 84, 25x68; Bernard Ratkowsky to Lewis Adelson	1
FRANKLIN AV, w s, 73.5 ft s of 170th St, 20x95; Josephine A. Smith to William H. Glover	1
GOERCK ST, e s, Lot 126, map of property of Marinus Willets, 25x100; Michael Scanlon to Franz Kahlenberg	100
GOUVERNEUR ST, e s, Lot 60, map of Gouverneur property, 24x82; Richard H. Moran to Simon Levy	Omitted
HENRY ST, 189, s s, 25x87.6; Margaret T. Russell to Abraham Stern	1
HENRY ST, 234; Charles I. Schampain to Isidore Jackson	1
HESTER ST, n s, parts of Lots 1,275 and 1,276, map by Evert Bancker, 10th Ward; Herman Kassal and wife to Julius Israel, all title	1
INTERVALE AV, n w s, 358.6 ft n e of 169th St, 50x184.10; Frank Belsky to Klara Kozeluh	1
LOT 148, Block D, map of the Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Charles Knauf	500
LOT 265, map of Undercliff Terrace; Charlotte Nagle to Mary H. Rohrig	100
LOTS 15 and 16, map of Lewis G. Morris, being 1,749 and 1,751 Sedgwick Av; Archibald Buchanan and wife to Fredericka Rudolph	8,000
MONROE ST, 250, 20x97; William S. Hurley to Abraham Levy and another	10,100
MOTT ST, 8; Joseph N. Tuttle to Anna E. Miles	1
PERRY AV, e s, 225 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 34x100; Hannah Newman to Hulda Wagner	1
PERRY AV, e s, 225 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 34x100; Tenea Herzog to Hannah Newman	1
RIVINGTON ST, 231; Annjeannette Seelig to Adolf Jabloner	42,000
VANDERBILT AV, e s, 500 ft n of 180th St, 50x150; Henry Mehles and wife to Winslow E. Buzby	2,800
WATERLOO PLACE, proposed, e s, 175 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x65; Benjamin E. Hall, referee, to Edmond C. Allcot	50
WATTS ST, 46, n s; James Stewart and wife to Richard H. Hurles	1
WATTS ST, 46, n s; Richard H. Hurles to James Pyle	1
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of Alden Place, 50x64x22.6x34x81x100; Catharine E. Hart to Agnes Hart	1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lots 195 and 196, map of Penfield property; James T. Penfield and others to William W. Penfield	1
1ST AV, e s, 23.1 ft s of 10th St, 23.1x100; Susanna Weller and others to Elias Jacobs	1
1ST AV, e s, 69.3 ft s w of 10th St, 23.1x100; Frederick Hildebrandt and wife to Elias Jacobs	17,000
1ST AV, 158, 23.1x90; Henry Peters, Jr., and wife to Elias Jacobs	1
3D AV, w s, 125.2 ft s of 163d St, 25x96; S. Gertrude Palen to George W. Arthur	1
5TH AV, 110, 112, and 1 West 16th St; Broadway, 895 to 899; 19th St, 9 and 11 East; 20th St, 10 East; Broadway, s e corner of 32d St; Broadway, n e corner of 31st St; Broadway, 1,392 to 1,400; 38th St, 117 to 123 West; Robert Goelet, with Mary R. Goelet and another, executors and trustees; partition deed	1
6TH AV, 330, e s, 20x73.9; the Trustee of the Home for Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion	71,000
6TH ST, 750 East, 21.10x97; Herman Stiefel and wife to S. L. De Young	1
10TH ST, s s, 175.4 ft e of 3d Av, 18x57.5x19.2x64.1; Franz Kahlenberg to Michael Scanlon	100
23D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Horace Secor, Jr., to Daniel Rosenbaum	7,000
27TH ST, n s, 77.10 ft e of 9th Av, 22.2x49.4; Henrietta V. Mason to Jacob Blass	9,500
34TH ST, 302 West, 19x98.9; Augustus B. Field to Mabel Suydam	1
34TH ST, 236 East, 18.3x98.9; 140th St, 305 West, 15x99.11; Bernard Farnan to Patrick Farnan	1
51ST ST, 303 East, 16.9x65; Julia Casper to Robert L. Knaggs	11,200
58TH ST, n s, 600 ft e of 8th Av, 25x84.6; Leander S. Sire to Paul Leavitt	60,000
76TH ST, 38 East, 20x102.2; John A. McCafferty to E. H. Coe	100
77TH ST, 164 East, 25x102.2; the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society to Therese Schiff	11,000
89TH ST, 52 East, 32x100.8; Catharine E. McKeown to Peter Padian	1
92D ST, s s, 89 ft e of Park Av, 18x100.8; Rosalie Meyers to Frank Schlosser	1
96TH ST, 31 West, 18x100.11; Peter Wagner and others to Maria A. O'Reilly	100
104TH ST, 49 East, 25x100.11; August Hamelberg and wife to Rachel S. Beston	1
112TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Rudolph Lange and another to Myron H. Oppenheim	1
130TH ST, s s, 101 ft e of Broadway, 14.5x—x28.7, gore; Sally C. Peters to Lucretia Peters, and others, 9-100 parts	1
133D ST, s s, 229 ft w of Willow Av, 16.8x100; Barbara Lahm to Joseph Gierschevski	4,720
144TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; David Quigley and wife to Rose Pesuotta	1
147TH ST, n s, 36 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 16x74.11; Elbert Crandall, referee, to Metropolitan Trust Company, as trustee	12,000
147TH ST, n s, 52 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 16x74.11; Elbert Crandall, referee, to Metropolitan Trust Company, as guardian	12,000
171ST ST, s e corner of Crotona Place, 31.8x100.6x37.3x100.9; Michael J. Naughton to Richard Siegman	100
171ST ST, s e corner of Crotona Place, 31.8x100.6x37.3x100.9; Phebe A. Sidall to Richard Siegman	1
171ST ST, s e corner of Crotona Place, 31.8x100.6x37.3x100.9; Richard Siegman to Michael J. Naughton	100
171ST ST, s e corner of Crotona Place, 31.8x100.6x37.3x100.9; Richard Siegman to William H. Bell, Jr.	100
175TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Madison Av, 27x106; Richard A. Turner, Jr., and wife to John Turner	4,600

Recorded Leases.

CORSE, Samuel, and others, trustees, to Bartholomew Kenney; 758 Washington Av, 5 1-3 years	$1,200, $1,300
KORN, David, to Randolph A. Hofman; 6th Av, 754, s e corner of 43d St, 3 years	500
KUTNER, Solomon, to Morris Harber; 114 Broome St, 2 years	480
MAYER, Adelheid, to Dr. G. Calvelli; 2,170 2d Av, 5 years	312
QUINLAN, Mary J., and others to Raphael Steinthal; 388 8th Av, 5 years	1,600
RUBENSTEIN, Louis, and another to Gaetano Civolari; 107 Mulberry St, 5 7-12 years	720
TRIMBLE, James A., to Theodore Revillon and others; 218 and 220 East 28th St, 3 years	4,500
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to Charles Lindner; 1st Av, s e corner of 6th St, 5 years	1,000
WIERSCH, Louis, to Robin Federman; 474 and 476 3d Av, 3 years	3,350

Recorded Mortgages.

ADELSON, Lewis, to Bernard Ratkowsky; 84 East Broadway, 3 months	$9,000
ADAMS, William C. and Samuel F., to trustees of the Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion; 330 6th Av, 1 year	65,000
ALLEN, Thomas, to Emma S. Hahn and another; n s of 87th St, 193.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years	3,000
ALTIERI, Antoinetta, to the New York Building Loan Banking Company; s s of 111th St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, installments	49,150
ARTHUR, George W., to Edward Winslow; w s of 3d Av, 125.2 ft s of 163d St, 5 years	19,000
ARTHUR, George W., to John J. Bell; w s of 3d Av, 125.2 ft s of 163d St, 3 months	4,870
AST, Charles, to Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another, trustees; 23 Leroy St, 5 years	19,000
BEINHAUER, Frederick, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 2,210 2d Av, 1 year	6,000
BEINHAUER, Frederick W., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; w s of 2d Av, 50.7 ft n of 111th St, 1 year	8,000
BELL, William H., Jr., to Richard Siegman; s e corner of 171st St and Crotona Place, 1 year	1,000
BELL, Thomas H., and others to Judson S. Todd; n s of 108th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand	3,000
BOSTELMANN, William, to the Kings County Savings Institution; 140 Eldridge Street, 1 year	12,000
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Augustus B. Carrington; Jackson Av, e s, 148 ft w of 165th St, 25x76.6, 2 months	600
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Joseph H. Spafford; Jackson Av, e s, 173 ft n of 165th St, 2 months	500
CAHN, Caroline, and others to Samuel Fuld; 124 East 109th St, 3 years	2,000
CHAMBERS, William F., to Mary L. Shear; s s of 55th St, 132.3 ft w of Broadway, 1 year	2,000
CLAUSEN, Hans C., and another to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 74th St, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year	9,000
DICKINSON, Sarah, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 6 Charles St, 5 years	8,000
DUFFY, Peter and Catharine, to Charles Bjorkegren; 2,077 Crotona Av, 2 years	1,100
EIDENBERG, Abraham, to Jane M. Coffin and others, executors, &c.; 44 Henry St, 5 years	2,900
GIERSCHEVSKI, Joseph, to Barbara Lahn; s w s of 133d St, 229 ft w of Willow Av, 2 years	1,200
HAMM, Charles and Lena, to Amy Reiss; s s of 116th St, 25 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years	3,000
HANSGEN, Ernst, to Henrietta Mayer; 33 Willett St, 5 years	20,000
HART, Agnes, to Annie C. Cochran; s e corner of Webster Av and Alden Place, 3 years	6,000
HART, Agnes, to Annie C. Cochran; s s of Alden Place, 75 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years	4,500
HART, Agnes, to Annie C. Cochran; e s of Webster Av, 16.8 ft s of Alden Place, 3 years	4,000
HART, Agnes to Jacob A. Zimmermann; s e corner of Webster Av and proposed street 50 ft wide, &c., demand	4,900
HART, Agnes, to Henry G. Parker, trustee; s e corner of Webster Av and proposed street, 50 ft wide, &c., 5 months	5,000
HART, Agnes, to Annie C. Cochran; e s of Webster Av, 33.4 ft s of Alden Place, 3 years	4,000
HOFMANN, Rudolph A., to Samuel and Lewis A. Streit; 754 6th Av, leasehold, demand	3,500
HOFFMEYER, Anton W., and another to Margaret Radley and another, executors, &c.; s s of 74th St, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 2 years	2,000
HOLLER, Henrietta J., to Ella A. Embury, guardian, &c.; s s of Westchester Turnpike, at n e corner of land of Margaret Holler, 2 years	1,500
JABLONER, Adolf, and wife to Congress Brewing Company, Limited; 231 Rivington St, demand	3,000
JABLONER, Adolf, and wife to Annjeannette Seelig; 231 Rivington St, installments	10,400
JACOBS, Elias, to Frederic Hildebrandt; s e s of 1st Av, 69.3 ft s w of 10th St, 3 years	12,000
JACOBS, Elias, to Baron de Hirsch Fund; 158 and 160 1st Av, 1 year	25,000
KELLY, Michael, to P. Ballantine & Sons; 359 3d Av, leasehold, demand	6,100
KENNEY, Bartholomew F., to P. Ballantine & Sons; 758 Washington St, leasehold, demand	5,000
KNAUF, Charles and Bertha, to William Eichmann; Lot 148, Block D, amended map of the property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years	1,500
KRANICH & BACH to Hellmuth Kranich; w s of 2d Av, 74 ft s of 24th St; 23d St, n s, Lots 22 and 23, Rose Hill Farm map	45,000
KRANICH & BACH to Louis P. and Lucy Bach; n s of 23d St, Lots 19, 20, and 21, map of Rose Hill Farm, 3 years	45,000
KRAJICEK, Aloizia, to William H. Frank Brewing Company; w s of Mulford Av, 275 ft n of Alice St, demand	400
KOZELUH, Klara, to Vaclav Palecek; n w s of Intervale Av, 358.6 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years	800
LADDEY, Johanna and Otto, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 2d St, 100 ft e of Avenue D, 1 year	2,500
LEVY, Abraham, and Frank Goldstein to William S. Hurley; 250 Monroe St, 1 year	4,000
LEVY, Mitchell A. C., to German Savings Bank; 343 and 345 West 58th St, 1 year	55,000
LEVY, Simon, to Richard H. Moran; e s of Gouverneur St, e s of Lot 60 C, partition map of Gouverneur estate, 3 years	11,000
LIVINGSTON, James, to Alfred Gutwillig; n w corner of 7th Av and 121st St, ½ year	20,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederic J. Middlebrook, 13 and 15 Attorney St, 1 year	22,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Frederic J. Middlebrook, 13 and 15 Attorney St, 1 year	3,000
LURIA, Arthur S., to Georgina Moses; s w corner of Lexington Av and 41st St, demand	1,000
MARSHALL, William J., and others to Kate Seiferd; e s of Anthony Av, 308 ft n of 175th St, if continued, 1 year	500
MOLLOY, William, to George Ehret; 447 9th Av and 404 West 35th St, leasehold, demand	2,700
MOORE, Thomas K. and Eleanor C., to Henry Raabe and others; e s of 7th Av, 63.1 ft n of 7th Av, 1 year	3,000
NAUGHTON, Michael J., to J. Clarence Davies; s e corner of 171st St and Crotona Place, 3 years	1,250
O'HARA, Mary and James, to the Harlem Savings Bank; n w corner of Home St and Hoe Av, 1 year	3,000
OVERINGTON, Harry, to John Turnane; e s of Morris Av, 81.6 ft s of 152d St, 1 year	600
OVERINGTON, Harry, to Leonard Rintelen and another, executors; n s of 167th St, 175 ft w of Union Av, 1 year	1,100
PISCIOTTA, Rose, to David Quigley; n s of 144th St, 150 ft e of Brook Av, demand	750
ROMER, Rudolph, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 21 West 128th St, 1 year	7,500
ROEMER, Rudolph, to John F. Betz; 935 Columbus Av, leasehold, demand	2,000
ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the City of New York and Vicinity; w s of 5th Av, 25.11 ft s of 118th St, 5 years	20,500
ROTHSCHILD Sophie, to the American Bible Society; w s of 5th Av, 50.11 ft s of 118th St, 5 years	21,000
ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees; w s of 5th Av, 125.11 ft s of 118th St, 5 years	21,000
ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to Lena C. and Edith C. Evans; w s of 5th Av, 150.11 ft s of 118th St, 5 years	20,500
ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to Frederic De P. Foster; n w corner of 5th Av and 117th St, 2 months	11,750
ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to Frederic De P. Foster; s w corner of 5th Av and 118th St, 2 months	11,750
ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to William M. Kingsland, trustee; w s of 5th Av, 75.11 ft s of 118th St, 5 years	21,000
ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to William M. Kingsland, trustee; w s of 5th Av, 100.11 ft s of 118th St, 5 years	21,000
ROSENTHAL, Harry, to East River Savings Institution; s s of 111th St, 186.8 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year	7,000
RUDOLPH, Fredericka, to Eliza A. Pauli; 1,749 and 1,751 Sedgwick Av, 3 years	5,000
SAFFEN, Georgianna I., and others to Laura H. Freedman; w s of 8th Av, 49.4 ft s of 32d St, 5 years	7,000
SCHLOSSER, Frank, to Jacob Schlosser; 110 East 92d St, 1 year	14,000
SCHOPPER, Henry, to Henry G. Silleck, Jr.; w s of Clinton Av, 25 ft n of Elmwood Place, demand	1,450
SPRAGUE, Harriet E. and Henry E., to United States Trust Company; n s of 74th St, 70 ft e of West End Av, 1 year	1,788
SQUIRE, Mary A., and others to James W. Purdy and another, trustees, &c.; w corner of 3d Av and 13th St, 3 years	2,500
ST. JOHN, Eleanor A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 112th St, 345 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year	2,000
SILVERSON, Abraham, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 13 and 15 Attorney St, 1 year	5,000
TAYLOR, Alfred J., and William D. Peck, to Union Dime Savings Institution; n e corner of Aqueduct Av and 153d St, 38x100 to Macomb's Dam Road, 3 years	5,250
TAYLOR, Alfred J., and William D. Peck, to Union Dime Savings Institution; s e of Aqueduct Av, 38 ft s of 153d St, 37.10x100 to Macomb's Dam Road, 3 years	4,750
THE CHURCH OF ST. JOSEPH of Tremont to Neal O'Donnell; s s of Washington Av, 40 and 58 ft e of Mott St, 3 years	12,000
THE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST Church to Dry Dock Savings Institution; s e corner of Convent Av and 145th St, 1 year	40,000
TURNER, John, to Richard A. and Annie M. Turner, Jr.; s s of 175th St, 98 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year	1,000
TURNER, John, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; s s of 175th St, 98 ft w of Madison Av, installments	3,600
WALKER, Mary A., to Elizabeth Lewers; e s of Cedar Av, north half of Lot 24, map of property of Mrs. Mary A. Walker, at Morris Dock, Twenty-fourth Ward, 5 years	5,000
WALKER, Mary A., to Cornelia Kneeland; south half of Lot 24, map of property of Mrs. Mary A. Walker, at Morris Dock, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years	1,000
WALKER, Mary A., to Elizabeth E. Wenzel; south half of Lot 24, map of property of Mrs. Mary A. Walker, at Morris Dock, Twenty-fourth Ward, 5 years	4,000
WASHBURN, William M., to John W. Haslett; w s of Lexington Av, 25.5 ft s of 62d St, installments	5,000
WEHRLIN, Mathilde, to John McSweeney; s s of 20th St, 280 ft w of 2d Av, leasehold, installments	2,200
WISWALL, William McA., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York; n s of proposed 156th St, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years	3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDREOTTA, Alfonso, to Gabriele Briscione	$125
BRINTALL, Sarah A., to the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York	20,000
CLARK, Alice W., to Arthur A. Swany	2,500
FERRY, Julia E., to Jane M. Lawrence	12,057
GOELET, Mary A., and another, executors, &c., to Robert Goelet	1,700
GOELET, Mary R., and another, executors, &c., to Robert Goelet	1,700
GOLDSCHMIDT, Edward, to George B. Goldschmidt, trustee, (four mortgages)	Nom.
HUDSON RIVER BANK to Lina Ettlinger	10,000
KURZMAN, Simon P., to Max Kaskel	6,000
LYNCH, Sarah, to Adeline M. Chatterton, executrix	Nom.
MACKAY, Donald, to Jennie E. Mackay, (two mortgages)	50,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Edmund Coffin	Nom.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mary E. Robert	15,108
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Henry Feder, as administrator	18,332
NAPIER, Zilla K., executrix, to Zilla K. Napier	Nom.
ORR, Jennie, and others, executors, to James A. Ross	Nom.
ROBINSON, Jere P., and others, trustees, to Jere P. Robinson and another, trustees, (eight mortgages)	Nom.
ROSENSTEIN, Moritz H., to the State Trust Company	25,097
SWANY, Arthur A., to Elizabeth Wright	2,000
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK to Jacob A. Zimmerman	Nom.
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK to Jacob A. Zimmerman	Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 100x102.2; John N. Dyer & Son against Dora Osborne and Henry M. Denton, owners; James F. Disken and William J. Barrett, contractors	269
LIBERTY ST, 95 and 97; John H. Parker Company against Thomas R. White, owner and contractor	24,995
GREAT JONES ST, 47; Francis A. Williams against Henry A. Jackson, owner and contractor	170
HESTER ST, n s, 25 ft w of Elizabeth St, 23x84; James F. Disken against Mrs. Manron, owner; Thomas G. Wallace, contractor	311
MADISON AV, 1,308, s w corner of 93d St, 44.5x100.8; Morse, Williams & Co. against the estate of Robinson Gill, or William H. and Frank N. Gill, owners; Frank N. Gill, contractor	4,660
MONROE ST, 118 and 120; Rubenstein & Rochmovitz against Betsey B. Levy and Dorah Goldstein, owners and contractors	291
ROBBINS AV, n e corner of 150th St, 50x104; James Egan against Amalie Bushman, owner; A. H. Bushman, contractor	190
WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Hubert St, 75x80; Lewis C. Tufts against John Kehoe, owner; Theodore Dinkelberg, contractor	450
3D AV, w s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100.6x71.3x100x80.5; A. C. Neukirk & Co. against M. R. D'Amora, as contractor	9
23D ST, 341 and 343 West; Baldwin Engineering Company against Sophia Smith, owner and contractor	400
118TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100; William E. Pruden against Austin & Scannell, owners and contractors	317
160TH ST, n s, 192 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x101.6; Joseph Sonsini against Rudolph Newschaffer, owner; Max Schaef, contractor	195

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

TRINITY AV, e s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 25x100; Robert Pickens on R. H. Jones to Landon & Co.	151

Lis Pendens.

BRADHURST AV, w s, at centre line of block between 148th and 149th Sts, runs n 129.11x w 75; Frederick G. Potter against William E. McIntosh and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

BROADWAY, w s, 47.8 ft n of 46th St, 23.10x83.3x23x88.11; John A. Rutherford against Agnes K. Ryan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 81.10 ft n of 104th St, 19x100; The Greenwich Savings Bank against Catharine P. Steers and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Gray.

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 66 ft s of 140th St, 33.11x85.11x irregular; Edmund Coffin against Clara E. Bliss, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Grayhead.

STANTON ST, n e corner of Cannon St, 100x125; Mary Gregory against Sender Jarmulowsky, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, S. Fleischman.

SOUTH OAK DRIVE, n e s, Lot 55, map of Bronxwood Park, 24th Ward; Filomena Cipolla against Walter W. Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

WASHINGTON ST, n w corner of Railroad Av, 205x216 to Jackson St x205; Kate Sehring against Elizabeth H. Sias, formerly Heilman, (action to set aside mortgage;) attorneys, Hoffman & Hoffman.

WOODY CREST AV, w s, 206.10 ft n of Devoe St, 15.10x92.9x15.10x93.1; Julia M. Bowerman and another, executors, &c., against William A. O'Hea and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Coffin.

WOODY CREST AV, w s, 190.11 ft n of Devoe St, 15.10x92.3x15.10x92.9; John Sloane, executor, &c., against William A. O'Hea and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Coffin.

4TH ST, e s, 155.10 ft s of 1st Av, runs e 88x s 43 to Shiel Av x w 75.11 to 4th st x n w 44.7 to beginning, Wakefield; Abraham J. Horton and others against Emanuel Burlando and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Griffin & Young.

46TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against Charles Parks, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Moses & Morris.

127TH ST, n s, 385 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x99.11; Elizabeth V. Irwin against Mary C. Schuyler and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Irwin.

164TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x105.10; Clothilde Bodine, general guardian, and others, against Charles Fisher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bodine & Sampson.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.21½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5 7-16
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	23.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.90
Butter, creamery, Western	.17

CHICAGO, April 29.—Flour steady; unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.05@$1.10; No. 3 Spring wheat, $1.01@$1.10; No. 2 red, $1.17@$1.20. No. 2 corn, 34⅞c; No. 2 yellow, 34@34¼c. No. 2 oats, 29¼@30c; No. 2 white, 32@32½c; No. 3 white, 31¼@32c. No. 2 rye, 60½c; No. 2 barley, 44@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.30¼@$1.31; prime timothy seed, $2.42½; mess pork, per bbl, $10.85@$10.90; lard, per 100 lb, 3.60@3.65c; short ribs, sides, (loose,) 5@7½c; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@$5.95; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20.

COTTON.

While the cotton market advanced, there was continued caution manifested by all classes of traders; the speculative element in particular showed a lack of confidence. After opening at an advance of 1@3 points, the course of prices was steadily upward, with the utmost gain a matter of 5@7 points, as compared with Thursday's closing prices. There were only a few intervals of recession, resulting from liquidation of long accounts, where the sellers were generally of the smaller class of traders and afraid to take chances on the market, in view of the possibility of unsatisfactory news from the seat of war. The market was finally steady, at a net advance of 3@4 points, with total sales limited to 57,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.15	6.18	6.15	6.15@6.16
June	6.19	6.22	6.19	6.20@6.21
July	6.24	6.28	6.24	6.26@6.27
August	6.29	6.32	6.28	6.30@6.31
September	6.28	6.31	6.28	6.30@6.32
October	6.30	6.32	6.30	6.31@....
November	6.32	6.35	6.32	6.33@6.34
December	6.33	6.36	6.33	6.34@6.35
January	6.36	6.40	6.36	6.37@6.38

Southern Spot Markets—Middling: Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5¾c; Wilmington, 6⅛c; Baltimore, 5 5-16c; Augusta, 6c; St. Louis, 5⅝c; New Orleans, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Middling uplands, 3 19-32d; December and January, [illegible]; January and February, [illegible]; April, [illegible]; April and May, 334v; May and June, [illegible]; June and July, 334½b; July and August, 335s; August and September, 334½b; September and October, 334b; October and November, 333½b; November and December, [illegible].

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	120	120⅝	119	119¼
July	101¼	102⅝	100⅝	101⅝
September	87⅞	89¼	87⅝	88¼
Corn—				
May	38 15-16	39	38 9-16	[illegible]
July	39⅝	39⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	—	..	—	34¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	120	120	117¼	120
July	93⅝	94¼	92¼	[illegible]
September	81¼	82⅞	81¼	[illegible]
Corn—				
May	33¼	33⅝	33¼	[illegible]
July	34¼	34 9-16	33⅞	[illegible]
September	35¼	35 1-16	34 13-16	35
Oats—				
May	29	30⅛	29	30⅛
July	25¼	26	25	26
September	23⅝	23⅝	23	23⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The expected crash in speculative circles at Liverpool came this morning and produced a corresponding weakness of undertone in the local market, from which there was no substantial recovery all day. The only appearance of strength developed in the last hour, when a sudden demand from shorts advanced prices a cent a bushel, but this was partly lost again, and final quotations showed 1@2c net decline. While the loss of 2½@4½d at Liverpool was quite sensational and entirely in line with predictions, it was somewhat significant that spot wheat over there was comparatively firm, particularly on No. 1 Standard California, which made a gain of 2@3d for the day. Beerbohm also reported that 40s was refused for an arrived California cargo, the highest price in sixteen years. The decline in Liverpool futures, however, did not retard export demand, and upward of 85 loads were reported at all ports. The Paris markets weakened in sympathy with Liverpool and closed 25@80 points lower on wheat and flour. Further rumors of possible French duty reduction came to hand during the day, but were discredited by prominent French houses. The break in foreign markets, besides giving bears the best foothold they have had for a week, made the bearish influences in the home situation stand out in a more powerful light. Chief among these was the splendid crop outlook.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 29.—April, $1.14; May, $1.13¼; July, $1.10½; September, 81⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.16; No. 1 Northern, $1.14.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—No. 1 Northern, $1.13¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.11; May, $1.13¼; July, $1.10⅜.

DULUTH, April 29.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.16; May, $1.16½; July, $1.12¼; September, 84c.

Oats.

No. 2, 34½c; No. 3, 34c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 2 white clips, 37½c; No. 3 white, 36c; track mixed, 34½@36c; track white, 36@40c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 67c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 65c, free on board, afloat; 62c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 46½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $6.20@$6.60; Winter straights, $5.15@$5.25; Winter patents, $5.35@$5.75; Spring clears, $4.60@$5; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.25@$4.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; no grade, $1.75. RYE FLOUR—Sales, 400 bbls; $3.25@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 75@77c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 85@95c; Spring, bulk, 80@85c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70c; city feed, 90@95c; hominy chop, 75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 29.—First patents, $6@$6.20; second patents, $5.85@$5.95; first clear, $4.50@$4.70; second clear, $3.50@$3.70.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.75@$11; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $10; family, $11@$12; packet, $10.50@$11.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—$23.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅛c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5⅞@6c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7c; 10 lb, 6⅞@6⅞c; 12 lb, 6½c; 14 lb, 6¼c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western, green, 16 lb, 6¾c; Western, S. P., 7@7½c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3 9-16@3⅝c. LARD—5.90@5.95c; city lard, 5.65c; refined, South America, 6.60c; Continent, 6.25c; Brazil, kegs, 7.20c; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅞c; city, lard stearine, 6⅝c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 76s 3d; prime mess, 70s. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 55s; prime mess, medium, Western, 52s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 39s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 38s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 36s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 36s; long clear middles, 40 to 45 lb, 35s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 35s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s. Lard—Prime Western, 29s 3d. Cheese—American finest white, 41s; American finest colored, 44s. Tallow—Prime city, 21s.

COFFEE.

The coffee market made a steady start at unchanged prices to an advance of 5 points, and for a time showed a fair degree of stability and speculative interest, following a better class of foreign advices than had been looked for. Later, however, the buying contingent withdrew, and the market became decidedly easier and sold off 5@10 points from the best prices of the forenoon, with the tone finally steady at unchanged prices to a net decline of 5 points, and total sales of futures limited to 16,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	..	..	..	6.15@6.25
May	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.05@6.10
June	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
July	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.90@5.95
August	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.90@6.00
September	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
October	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@6.00
November	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
December	6.10	6.10	6.00	6.00@6.05
January	..	..	..	6.05@6.10
February	..	..	..	6.10@6.15
March	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 10$000. Hamburg—¼ pfennig higher; sales, 23,000 bags. Havre unchanged; total sales, 21,000 bags. January, 38.25; February, 38.50; March, 38.75; April 36.75; May, 36.75; June, 36.75; July, 37; August, 37.25; September, 37.50; October, 37.75; November, 38; December, 38.25. Rio, No. 7, 10$900.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½@20c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 24c; off Summer yellow, 23½@24c; butter grades, 27@28½c; prime white, 26@27c; prime Winter yellow, 28½@29½c; linseed, American raw, 41@42c; American boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 46@47c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip, combing, 32@36c; clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide, combing, 24@26c; New Zealand, clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; Cape, clothing, 18@20c; combing, 19@21c; Montana, merino, 21@23c; Primera, 22@24c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish, hogs, 31@32c; wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire, hogs, 31@32c; wethers, 30@31c; Sussex, tegs, 32c; ewes, 30@31c; Canadian, combing, 30@31c.

METALS.

QUICKSILVER—$40 per flask in lots of 100 flasks and $40.50 in smaller quantities. PIG IRON WARRANTS—$6.85. LAKE COPPER, INGOT—$12.20. TIN—$14.65. LEAD—$3.75. SPELTER—$4.15.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60; oil, barrels, $2; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, regulars and machines, 34c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.35@$2.40.

WILMINGTON, April 29.—Turpentine, 29½@30c. Resin, $1@$1.05.

CHARLESTON, April 29.—Turpentine, 27½c. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, April 29.—Turpentine, [illegible] 29½c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.65@$5.25; oxen, $[illegible]@$4.50; bulls, $3.60@$4.35; cows, $2.50@$[illegible]. CALVES—Veals, $4@$6.50; city-dressed, [illegible] 9½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS — Spring lambs active and steady; 2¾ cars unsold; [illegible] sheep, $4@$4.70; clipped do, $[illegible]; [illegible] ports, $4.30; unshorn lambs, $[illegible]; clipped do, $4.75@$5.30; Spring lambs, $[illegible]@$4.75 each.

HOGS—Market lower, at $[illegible].

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

[illegible]—Schedules of Wil[illegible], manufacturer of patent [illegible] at 30 Murray Street, show [illegible] of $55, assets of $215.

[illegible] G. MONROE.—Philip G. Monroe yesterday [illegible] judgment for $1,454 in favor of the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association of the United States, [illegible] which he collected while in the [illegible] of the association, and which he [illegible] account for.

[illegible] D. OVERIN.—Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has appointed John J. Breen receiver in supplementary proceedings for [illegible] D. Overin, who was formerly of Overin & Markert, livery stables at Forty-[illegible] Street and Seventh Avenue, on the application of Anna F. Davidson, who obtained a judgment on April 13 for $7,810 [illegible] of the stables.

THOMAS BROTHERS.—Thomas Brothers, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 64 and [illegible] East Eleventh Street, have given a bill of sale to their father, Joseph Thomas, to secure his claim, which is said to amount to $18,000, and are also reported to have transferred outstanding accounts to secure [illegible] for $10,000. Myers, Goldsmith & [illegible] issued a writ of replevin yesterday against them, to recover $727 worth of goods sold to them by the H. B. Claflin Company. The partners are Emil and Al[illegible] Thomas. The business was established many years ago by their father, and they succeeded him in 1887, at which time they claimed to have a capital of $35,000. They formerly did a large business, but during the past few years business has not been as good as in former years, and Bradstreet's took away their capital rating two years ago. In September last they were reported to have liabilities of $47,000 and assets of $82,000. Epstein Brothers have obtained claims from three creditors for [illegible] and Blumenstiel & Hirsch have claims for about $3,000. Deputy Sheriff [illegible] yesterday made a levy, under the replevin writ, in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company, but the goods were claimed by Joseph Thomas on the bill of sale held by him.

A Big Mechanics' Lien.

A mechanics' lien for $24,995 was filed yesterday against Thomas R. White on the property 95 and 97 Liberty Street, in favor of the John H. Parker Company for balance claimed to be due for brick and mason work.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

[illegible], Walter A.—The Pelham Hod Elevating Company	320
ARNOLD, Leonora A.—H. Trowbridge, (costs)	115
ANDERSON, Catharine H.—R. Oelsner..	8,737
[illegible], J. Manuel—F. Kraeghr	93
BERNSTEIN, Solomon, Isaac, and Abraham—H. M. Abrahams and another....	170
BYRNE, Patrick—Eastman's Company of New York (costs)	157
BATES, Andrew J., and others—Robert W. Payne and others against each	78
BATES, Andrew J., and others—Robert W. Stevens and others against each	139
BRYAN, George E.—C. W. Pool	41
BILLINGS, John H.—Hugh Douglass and others	120
[illegible], C. G., and others, as Inspectors of Elections, &c.—P. M. Stewart and another (costs)	92
[illegible], Michael, and others, as Inspectors of Elections—P. M. Stewart and another (costs)	92
BARSE, J. Frederick—A. Bloch and others	175
BRADY, James W.—John J. Brennan....	851
CARUSO, Eliza—A. Capola	46
CLARK, Morris—R. N. Arnow	819
CONEYS, Michael—H. P. Kirkham and another, (costs)	22
CAVANAGH, Joseph, and others, as Inspectors of Elections—P. M. Stewart and another (costs)	92
CURRAN, Thomas, and others, as Inspectors of Elections—P. M. Stewart and another (costs)	92
CLARKE, James E., and others, as Inspectors of Elections—P. M. Stewart and another (costs)	92
CUMMINGS, James W., and others, as Inspectors of Elections—P. M. Stewart and another (costs)	92
[illegible], Vincenzo, and A. Delli Paoli—The Mayor, &c.	130
CLARKE, George—Joseph E. Stevens....	651
COHN, Isidor—L. W. Ahrens	751
COTTRELL, Frank W., and Howard C. [illegible]—The E. P. Best Manufacturing Company	81
COLLINS, Hester H.—M. E. Boas	67
CATREVAS, Thrasivonias—The R. G. Chase Company	134
DRUCK, Louis, and others, (Inspectors of Election)—P. M. Stewart and another—costs	92
[illegible], William A., and others, (Inspectors of Election)—P. M. Stewart and another—costs	92
DAVIS, Lewis K.—Twelfth Ward Bank, New York	133
DUNN, Charles W., and Martin J. Ward—C. A. Berry	187
DALE, Anna T.—A. F. Holly	278
DAVIDSON, Le Roy—Arnold, Schiff & Co.	30
EVERETT, De Volney—J. Regan and another	104
[illegible], Charles E.—J. W. Stickler	110
FIELD, Lillie C.—A. H. Simmons	141
[illegible], Pierre—A. G. Feutz	140
FISHER, Frederick—C. S. Potsdam	33
GRAHAM, Glendy S.—J. A. Dempsey	279
[illegible], Rudolph—Nellie Coyle	352
HOUGHTON, William H.—H. R. Worthington	116
[illegible], Francis H., and Kate Hardin—C. O. Beck	515
[illegible], Bernard J., and others, (Inspectors of Election)—P. M. Stewart and another, costs	92
[illegible], Henry—G. A. Fowler	623
HOLBROOK, Edward A. — Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	85
IRELAND, John—S. W. Johnson, as President, &c.	586
JOY, Frances H. and John B.—J. A. Robinson	89
JUDSON, Edmund—W. & J. Sloane	232
KENDALL, Charles S.—E. Dennis	2,868
KENNEDY, James—H. R. Worthington	1,879
KELLY, Michael, and others (Inspectors of Election)—P. M. Stewart	92
LESSER, Tobias, Israel, and Simon—A. L. Robertson	2,662
[illegible], Henry A., as guardian—John Rudd	166
LEAVY, Joseph—I. Bernstein	166
LEVY, Samuel—L. Bauman	189
LOEWENSTEIN, Samuel—S. Lehman	187
LONG, Mary—E. D. Klein	738
LYONS, Frank—W. Dodge	138
MACKUBEN, Charles C.—W. B. Whitney and another	163
MONROE, Philip G.—Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association of the United States	1,454
MITTENZWEI, R. H.—V. Fink, Jr.	115
MAGUIRE, James T.—H. W. Benedict, by guardian	41
MAGUIRE, Peter W., Jr.—M. P. Brann	121
McCARTHY, Hannah—M. Katz	52
NICHOLSON, Charles L. and Sarah A.—Sullivan Drew & Co.	76
NOBLE, William—R. J. Gray	73
NUGENT, Catherine—Aspell & Co.	206
[illegible], Anton L.—H. D. Cropsey	382
[illegible], John A., individually and as receiver—E. H. Moore	1,390
PALMER, John—E. C. Nobis	174
PACKARD, Katherine F.—J. F. Jones	254
SHAPIRO, Morris and Hannah—I. Cohn & Brother	49
SPECHT, John—Wood & Selick	101
SIMMONS, Jacob—R. Meyer and another	1,975
SONNEBORN, Solomon S.—F. Sonneborn	159
[illegible], Charles A. and Margaret A.—Michigan Provision Company	324
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Thomas F. Johnson	61
THE GLOBE INCANDESCENT GAS-Light Company—Birmingham Brass Company	764
THE ARNO CLUB—Acker, Merrall & Condit	444
THE UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF New York—D. Sutherland	2,474
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMpany—L. Lieberman, by guardian	1,432
THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS—P. M. Stewart and another	164
THE AMERICAN BISCUIT MANUfacturing Company—H. Muhlhauser	612
THE CANISTEO SASH AND DOOR Company—Edwin C. Jameson and another..	162
WARD, Charles M., Samuel C., and James W. Root—The Franklin National Bank of New York	109
[illegible], Andrew B.—J. Gruel	510
WONG, Chin Toy—Chin S. Fung	178
[illegible], Dominick F.—Charles W. [illegible]	102
WESCOTT, William H.—John H. Crombie and others	143
[illegible], Fred L. T.—W. D. Southard and others	143
[illegible], John—R. M. Ewing and others	178
[illegible], Henry—Wood & Selick	85
[illegible], Rose—C. Greenhood	215
[illegible], Charles—F. R. Masters	199
WADSWORTH, Joseph W., and Henry [illegible]—J. R. Runyon	6,472

STORAGE.

COLUMBIA
Fireproof Storage Warehouses and Silver Vaults,
Columbus Ave. and 67th St.
Fireproof buildings, 32-62 West [illegible] St.
Office, 149 Columbus Ave.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF [illegible] communicating rooms on parlor floor of No. [illegible] Av. will be rented for Summer season, beginning May 1, or for a year, on moderate [illegible]; [illegible] if desired.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE [illegible], dressing room, closets, and adjacent [illegible] two gentlemen; house near 68d St. "L." [illegible] Central Park. Address H. S., Box 191 [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.

[illegible]

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$10, $50, $100 CAN BE DIVIDED WHERE IT will yield as large a profit as is consistent with safety. Send for our free booklet, "How Money Grows." RIGGS & CO., Bourse, Phila., Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference; for private family only. 220 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl. Call Saturday and Monday, at present employer's, 172 West 58th St.

Dressmakers.

$4 TO $6 FRENCH DRESSMAKING; CUTTING, basting, 50c. Glove fitting. Mme. Roome, 133 West 16th Street.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady desires position for nursery governess; excellent references; an accomplished teacher of manual training; (Swedish Sloyd system.) Call, Monday, May 2, between 10 and 1 o'clock, 129 East 34th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or CARETAKER.—An English woman, widow, aged forty as housekeeper or caretaker; educated; no family or friends in this country; salary no object; high references given. English Woman, Box 198 Times Office.

WASHING, &c.—Washing, ironing, or cleaning by the day; good reference. 241 East 42d St.

Miscellaneous.

TEACHER, &c.—A refined American lady, possessing satisfactory testimonials, desires to find a home for a brief season in family or institution for which her services as teacher or in any other useful capacity would be given as compensation; her acquirements are English, French, (which she speaks and writes,) and Latin; locality unimportant; references exchanged. Spes, Box 183 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and COOK.—Lady desires to secure first-class position for young Englishman and wife; both thoroughly competent. M., Box 2, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By young man from Vermont as coachman or coachman and gardener combined; understands everything pertaining to such a position; reference. Mark Filbon, General Delivery, New York Post Office.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; Protestant; country; thoroughly understands his business; has excellent reference from last employer. Care Day, 112 East 32d St.

COACHMAN, &c.—Single; thoroughly experienced; care fine horses, harness, carriages, roads, and lawn; milk and be useful; personal references. 169 West 25th St., harness store.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an active, working gardener; married; thoroughly experienced in growing fruits, flowers, vegetables, under glass and otherwise. For further information address H., Box 136, New Brunswick, N. J.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—As second man or carriage groom by young Englishman; first-class references. W. S., Box 285 Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By strong young Scotchman as useful man in private family; best of reference. W. M., Box 197 Times Office.

Valets.

VALET, &c.—By a good boy as valet; to do upstairs work; good references. 20 West 32d St.

Miscellaneous.

ENGINEER.—First-class license; 12 years in West Morland Apartments; has tools. Emil Piquet, 234 East 24th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Third man; Englishman; not under five feet eight in height; experienced in his duties; good personal references. Apply from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M. at 5 East 26th St.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Nebraska.—Oliver Ames, 2d, et al., complainants, vs. the Union Pacific Railway Co. et al., defendants.—ORDER OF REFERENCE, IN RE CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Upon reading the petition of S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, John W. Doane, and Frederic R. Coudert, as receivers of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company herein, for a final settlement of the account of said receivers and for an order providing for the disposition of the property and distribution of the funds and proceeds of the property of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company in their hands in this case, it is hereby

ORDERED, that all persons who have or claim any interest in or lien upon any of such funds or property as creditors of the said receivers or as creditors of such railroad company or in any other way file verified statements of the nature, dates of accrual, and amounts of their respective claims with William D. Cornish, Special Master, at Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, on or before the 1st day of June, A. D., 1898, and that if any of them fail to do so they and each of them so failing shall be barred from sharing in the benefits of the distribution of the moneys and proceeds of the property of said railroad company that now are or hereafter shall be in the hands of said receivers in this case.

Any party to this suit and any party who files his claim in accordance with this order may file an answer to the claim of any other party hereunder with said Master within thirty days after June 1st, 1898, and may contest the same.

All claims against or upon these funds are referred to said Special Master, who will hear them and report the amounts justly owing thereon and the order in which they are lawfully entitled to payment.

This order shall be published forthwith once in each week for four successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Atchison, Kansas, and the City of New York.

Let a copy of this order be served within thirty days from this date upon the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, Samuel Carr, surviving Trustee of the mortgage of said company, dated April 1, 1879, and as Trustee of the mortgage of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, dated May 1, 1864; the Union Pacific Railway Company, the Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

Each of these parties may file answer to the petition on which this order is based on or before the 1st day of June, 1898, and the petitioners may reply thereto on or before the 15th day of June, 1898. All the questions presented by the petition and answers not hereby disposed of are referred to said Special Master.

(Signed) WALTER H. SANBORN,
Dated April 8, 1898. Circuit Judge.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. William N. Cohen, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM ROMER, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of the said WILLIAM ROMER, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorney, No. 167 East 121st St., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 6th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, April 23d, 1898. JOHN L. DICKINSON, Assignee. THOMAS W. McKNIGHT, Atty. for Assignee, No. 167 East 121st St., N. Y. City, N. Y.
ap23-1aw6wS

SHERIFF'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. SILL, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1896, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Woods of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen, and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, [illegible] William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, APRIL 29TH, [illegible]—LIBERAL REWARD—[illegible] of diamonds. Return to Room 14, 2 Wall St., New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—IRENE B. BRAMAN, plaintiff, against ROSA ALDAMA DE DEL MONTE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 18th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 13th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

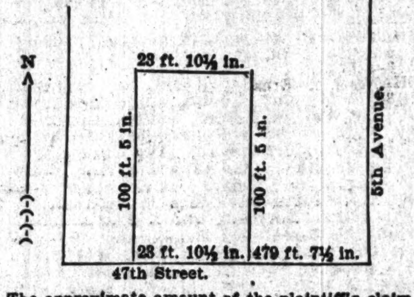
All that certain indenture of lease, bearing date the 3d day of February, 1886, made by the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New York, to Rosa Aldama de del Monte, and the premises hereinafter described, for a term of twenty-one years from the 1st day of November, 1885, together with certain privileges of renewal, at a yearly rent of one thousand and seventy-five dollars, ($1,075,) and which said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 26th day of February, 1886, in Liber 1,946 of Conveyances, at Page 28; and also all that other certain indenture of lease made in stead and lieu of said lease first hereinbefore mentioned, which said lease bears date the 24th day of October, 1888, and was made by the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New York, to Rosa Aldama de del Monte, and all the premises hereinafter described, for the full term of twenty-one years from the 1st day of November, 1885, wherein the yearly rental was reserved of nine hundred and fifty-five dollars, ($955,) together with certain privileges, which said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,171 of Conveyances, Page 260, on the 21st day of November, 1888, at 2:55 o'clock P. M.; and also the leasehold premises thereby demised and described as follows, to wit:

"All that certain lot of land situated, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and now known by the street number thirty-one (31) in West Forty-seventh Street, and so designated on a map in the possession of the said Trustees of Columbia College of their lands in the said ward. The said lot being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point in the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street distant four hundred and seventy-nine feet seven and a half inches westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of said street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; thence running northwardly parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence westwardly parallel with Forty-seventh Street twenty-three feet ten and one-half inches; thence southwardly parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-seventh Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street twenty-three feet ten and one-half inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises designated as Lot 0, being part of Lot Number 72 (seventy-two) and part of Lot Number 73 (seventy-three) as laid down on a map in the possession of the said Trustees of Columbia College."

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, and term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever in law as well as in equity of the said Rosa Aldama de del Monte in and to the said demised premises and every part thereof, with the appurtenances. And also the said indentures of lease and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, subject nevertheless to the rents, covenants, and conditions in said indenture of lease mentioned.—Dated New York, April 20th, 1898.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property above described, known as No. 31 West 47th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York:



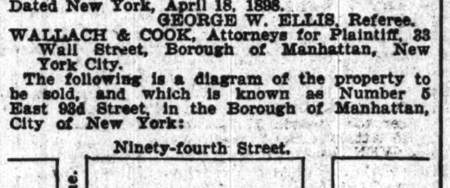
The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim in the above-entitled action is sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-two and 50-100 dollars, ($16,142.50,) together with interest from the 8th day of April, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of three hundred eighty-seven and 11-100 dollars, ($387.11,) with interest from March 20th, 1898, and the expenses of this sale; and the approximate amount of rental due the Trustees of Columbia College, which is nine hundred and fifty-five dollars, ($955,) with interest on four hundred and seventy-seven and 50-100 dollars ($477.50) thereof at 6% from the 1st day of November, 1897, and also taxes amounting to six hundred and thirty dollars, ($630,) with interest to be added.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
ap21-2aw3wTh&S&May13

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—LOUIS DANNHAUSER vs. ISAAC HAMBURGER and Fanny Hamburger, his wife, and others. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the second day of December, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street one hundred and forty-six (146) feet eight and two-thirds (8⅔) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Ninety-third Street and Fifth Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Ninety-third Street twenty-one (21) feet six (6) inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-third Street twenty-one (21) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 18, 1898.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and which is known as Number 5 East 93d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $25,797.77, with interest thereon from the 30th day of November, 1896, together with the costs and allowance, amounting to $449.89, with interest from said date, and the referee's fees and expenses of the sale. Said property is subject to a mortgage for $25,000 and interest thereon from November, 1897.

The approximate amount of the lien for taxes and assessments is $478.50, with interest on $48 from Oct. 30, 1896, and on $430.50 from October 1, 1897. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
ap20-2aw3wW&S&my11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLARKE, HENRY M.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Adelia G. Clarke, North Hancock, Maine, one of the heirs and next of kin of HENRY M. CLARKE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Fanny S. Clarke of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the third day of March, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry M. Clarke, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ap23-1aw6wS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30 day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, JR., GEORGE P. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wS

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

GOODYEAR, EUGENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUGENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. MARY [illegible] NEALE, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-1aw6m

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. E. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 32 Nassau St., New York. mh12-1aw6mSat

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-1aw6mS

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 160 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York. mh26-1aw6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York. mh5-1aw6mS&a3

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City. mh12-1aw6mS

STEVENS, GEORGE F.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lizzie Smith, William E. Bogardus, Frank M. Bogardus, Lizzie Coons, Lizzie Thomas, Thomas W. Harries, Charles Harries, Fredrika Wilson, William Stevens, Anna Stevens, Anna Rosamond Flynn, Lucy M. Barnum, Mary Wilks, Matha H. Dowe, J. Randall Heath, Lewis Child Heath, Frederick Jackson, Emma C. Dowe, Frances Louisa Heath, the only heirs and next of kin of GEORGE F. STEVENS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert L. Dowe of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have certain instruments in writing, dated July 12, 1897, and November 5, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament and codicil of George F. Stevens, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ap16-1aw6wS

THOMPSON, LUCAS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charlotte E. Thompson and James Elliot Thompson and Archer Emile Thompson, the heirs and next of kin of LUCAS THOMPSON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Archer Emile Thompson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 31st day of October, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Lucas Thompson, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ap2-1aw7wS

VERVLOET, EDELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDELINE VERVLOET, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of August next.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1898. WILLIAM J. BECKER, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New York City. f4-1aw6mS

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—OSWALD CAMMANN, Susan Harshman Cammann, and James H. Brewster as trustee for Caroline B. Stanton, Susan G. Cammann, and Maria M. Cammann under the will of Oswald Cammann, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES W. KETCHAM, Benjamin Sire, Amelia Sire, Louis (Christian or given name unknown, therefore sued as Louis) Lindsy Fountaine, J. A. Scriven Company, Valentin Kolb, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 11, 1898.

MORRIS & STEELE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 16 Exchange Place, New York.

To the defendant Louis (Christian or given name unknown, therefore sued as Louis) Lindsy Fountaine: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated March 30, 1898.

MORRIS & STEELE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ap2-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPHINE WIEGERS, plaintiff, against MOSES COHN, Marie A. Schmieder, Margaretha Roth, and Eleanor F. Crane, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Jan'y 27, 1898.

ARNOLD H. WAGNER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 202 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

To defendant Marie A. Schmieder: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated March 29, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of this court, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York.

ARNOLD H. WAGNER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap16-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—CHARLES [illegible], plaintiff, against WILLIAM MILLARD and WILLIAM J. [illegible], defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 23, 1898.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, William Millard: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of April, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in said county, on that day.—Dated New York, April 22, 1898.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap23-1aw6wS

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
SPRING and SUMMER RESORTS
and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Ave., New York.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.	Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do	Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Atlantic City, N. J.	Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4
do (J. H. Borton)	Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Baltimore, Md.	The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do	Hotel Altamont, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $2.50 up
Bernardsville, N.J.	Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cambridge Springs, Pa.	Htl. Rider, a.p. $2.50 up
Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N.Y.	Opens June 20
Chicago, Ill.	The Virginia, ap. $3.50 up, ep. $1.50 up
Cincinnati, O.	Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Kansas City, Mo.	The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
London, Eng.	Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, (Westminster).	St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep. $1 up
Louisville, Ky.	Galt House, ap. $3 to $5; ep. $1 up
Memphis, Tenn.	Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
New Orleans, La.	New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do	Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do	The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York. (5 Av. & 8 St.)	Brevoort House, ep. $1.50 up, ap. $5 up; homelike hotel, excellent table d'hote, $1.25
New York. (N.B. Barry),	St. Cloud Htl., ep. $1.50 up
do	The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)	Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Chambers & W.B'y).	Cosmopolitan Htl., ep. $1 up
Philadelphia, Pa.	The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50 up
Richmond, Va.	The Jefferson, ep. $1.50 up; ap. $5 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte)	New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
St. George, Staten Isl.	The Castleton, ap. $4 up
St. Louis,	Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do	Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Utica, N. Y.	The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C.	Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do	Hotel Gordon, e. p., $1 up
do	Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do	The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., May 3, Noon
Lahn, Tu., May 17, Noon
K. F'drich, May 24, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM
Kai. W. d. G., June 7, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 14, 10 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse..Tues., May 10, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., May 3, Noon
Havel, Sat., May 28, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen..........Thursday, May 5, 2 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse..Thursday, May 19, 2 P. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kai. W. II..Apr. 30, 10 AM
Fulda......May 7, 2 PM
Ems......May 14, 10 AM
Aller......May 21, 2 PM
Werra......May 28, 10 AM
Kai. W. II..June 4, 2 PM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM
A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM
First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Phoenicia, May 7, 4 P M
Penns'lv'a, May 14, Noon
Palatia, May 21, 4 P M
Pretoria, May 28, 10 A M
Patria, June 4, 4 P M
Phoenicia, June 18, 4 PM
Also, S. S. Russia, April 30, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.

*NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.
Berlin..........May 4
Noordland..........May 11
Friesland..........May 18
Southwark..........May 25
*Chester..........May 28
Westernland..........June 1
Kensington..........June 8
*Berlin..........June 11
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.
MOBILE..........April 30
MASSACHUSETTS..........May 7
MANITOBA..........May 14
MINNEWASKA..........May 21
MOHAWK..........May 28
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.
La Bourgogne......May 7
La Touraine......May 14
La Gascogne......May 21
La Bretagne......May 28
La Bourgogne......June 4
La Touraine......June 11
Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 2 PM
Servia, May 10, 10 AM
Etruria, May 14, 10 AM
Campania, May 21, 2 PM
Aurania, May 24, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..........May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........June 8, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu..........June 18, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Seminole, Tues., May 3
Pawnee, Friday, May 6
Algonquin, Tues., May 10
Seminole, Fri., May 13
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, May 11, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon
Germanic, May 25, Noon
Teutonic, June 1, Noon
Britannic, June 8, Noon
Majestic, June 15, Noon
Germanic, June 22, Noon
The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 45 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate, $80 and upward.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Werkendam..........Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM.
FIRST CABIN $50 AND UPWARD.
Sailing Sat., May 14, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Winifreda..........April 28
Victoria..........May 7
Boadicea..........May 14
Alexandra..........May 21
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 39 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday, Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:23, Toronto, 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sundays,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *6:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:35, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *6:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way; 31 E. 14th St.; 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:30 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:30 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:30 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:30 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:30 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10.00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE,
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:35, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:35 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

Cuba Limited

VIA
PENNSYLVANIA R. R.,
ATLANTIC COAST LINE
AND
PLANT SYSTEM

Lv.	NEW YORK	9.20 A. M.
"	WASHINGTON	3.46 P. M.
"	Richmond	7.30 P. M.
Ar.	Charleston	6.13 A. M.
"	Savannah	8.15 A. M.
"	Tampa	7.55 P. M.
"	Port Tampa	8.30 P. M.
Lv.	Port Tampa	9.00 P. M.
	(MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, AND FRIDAYS.)	
Ar.	Key West	3.00 P. M.

THROUGH PULLMAN CARS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON TO SHIP'S SIDE AT PORT TAMPA.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL TICKET OFFICES.

J. J. FARNSWORTH, Eastern Pass. Agt., 261 Broadway, New York.
B. W. WRENN, Passenger Traffic Manager, Savannah, Ga.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gage & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 949 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 725 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ALLEGED JERSEY RING

Property Owners of Union County See in It a Plan of Confiscation.

ATTEMPT TO SEIZE A HIGHWAY

The Boulevard Act, Construed as a Trolley Scheme, Arouses Widespread Indignation—Residents of Cranford Stirred Up Over Its Provisions.

Strong and determined opposition to the measure known variously as "the Squire Trolley bill," "the County Boulevard law," and "the Elizabeth ring's confiscation scheme," has stirred the feelings of the property owners of Union County, N. J., to so high a pitch that even the war with Spain is for the time being overshadowed. Under the guise of a great public improvement, these property owners are threatened with what they regard as a felonious attack upon their vested rights, involving a practical confiscation of a portion of their property. A coterie of influential New Jersey politicians, described by the irate Union County taxpayers as "the Elizabeth ring," is held responsible for this obnoxious measure.

Stretching across Union County from Elizabeth to Plainfield, a distance of twelve miles, is a serviceable macadamized highway, known as North Avenue. It is the principal county road, and a few years ago it was put in excellent condition by an expenditure of about $120,000. It is sixty-six feet wide, and is thickly dotted on both sides with residences. Standing back not more than twenty or twenty-five feet from the street line are several hundred buildings which have been put up in the belief that the present lines of the avenue were permanent. This highway also cuts through several important towns, including the beautiful village of Cranford, in which 300 or 400 New York business men have their homes.

According to the existing belief in the communities along and adjacent to North Avenue, "the Elizabeth ring" is trying to grab this highway for a trolley road. Little by little the scheme has unfolded, and each successive step has stimulated the rising indignation, until now practically all the people in Union County are up in arms against the schemers. It is regarded as unfortunate that tne opposition, now so vigorous, did not crystallize soon enough to scotch the scheme before it received the sanction of legislative enactment. However, the aroused property owners are advised that the schemers have blundered, and, either through carelessness or excess of trickery, they have stumbled into a violation of the State Constitution.

When the first propositions to build a trolley road through North Avenue were broached, more than a year ago, they met with little favor. Public meetings were held in different places, and the trolley project was discussed with more or less vigor. In all places except Elizabeth and Plainfield an adverse sentiment was manifested. The friendly feeling developed in those two places was attributed to the power of the "Elizabeth ring," which is accredited with dominating the political sentiments of the voting populations there. Chief among the dozen or more men to whom is given the distinction of belonging to this ring are Mr. John Kean, Jr., Mr. Frank Bergen, and the Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, the Acting Governor of New Jersey. The first thumb marks of the "Elizabeth ring" on this trolley scheme that attracted much attention were disclosed at a public meeting held in Cranford about the middle of last Winter.

Attempt to Coerce Property Owners.

A large proportion of the property owners in Cranford then and there declared their opposition to the proposed trolley. Mr. Frank Bergen, whose solitary voice had been lifted in vain in favor of the project, is reported to have remarked, with some asperity: "Now, there is no use of your opposing this; you have got to have it." Whether or not this exact language was used, it is certain that words were uttered on that occasion which opened the eyes of the property owners to a realizing sense of their danger, and from that hour a spirit of aggressive opposition sprang into being.

Meanwhile the plans of the schemers developed a broader scope, and when the scheme appeared in the legislative bodies in Trenton it bore an ingenious disguise. A bill, the authorship of which was attributed to Frank Bergen, was first introduced in the Assembly by George Squire. It was numbered 125 and was immediately referred to the Committee on Railroads and Canals, from which it soon emerged with a favorable recommendation. This measure, much to the surprise of the anti-trolley property holders, subordinated the trolley project to the more magnificent scheme of authorizing the construction of grand boulevards through any county in the State. Section 1 of the bill authorized "the Board of Chosen Freeholders of any county in this State" to "widen, straighten, change the grade or location of, or otherwise improve any public highway under its control, or part thereof, and to authorize the construction and operation of a street railroad thereon." Provision was made for the taking of lands by appraisement, for the assessment of damages, and for the taking into account "of the benefits conferred by the improvement on the remainder of any lot or tract of land partly taken."

It is in this clause regarding benefits that many of the property owners think that they can see the word confiscation as plainly as though it were written in red ink. Persons who claim to be familiar with the methods of the "Elizabeth ring" say that it is not unlikely that a property owner who may be awarded $2,000 damages for a slice of his land, will be confronted with a bill for $2,500 for "benefits" on the rest of his property. It is the common belief in Union County that the "ring" is bound to get possession of the highway, and make the property owners not only contribute land to widen it, but also pay for building the undesirable trolley line.

Here is a curious phase of legislative jugglery which it is thought will eventually nullify the so-called Boulevard act. The first draft of the bill contained no provision whatever for the obtaining of consents of owners of abutting property to the proposed "improvements." This Constitutional defect, it is alleged, was pointed out by Acting Gov. Voorhees, and at once a clause meeting the requirements of the State Constitution was incorporated into the bill. In the amended form the bill was passed by the Assembly. In the hasty transit of the measure through the Senate, however, this important clause appears to have been lost, for when the bill, which was finally passed by the Senate and signed by the Governor, came under the critical scrutiny of its opponents it was found that there was not a line in it about getting the consents of property owners. Confronted by this fact, the Acting Governor and his friends could only say that a mistake had been made. It was "presumed" by them that some one had blundered into taking one of the original drafts of the bill into the Senate, instead of a copy of the measure that actually passed the Assembly. The "ring," however, evinced a disposition to proceed with its operations under the bungled law, and not one of the State's officers interposed any objection. Some of the best lawyers in the State have privately given their opinions that the moment the act is taken before the Court of Errors and Appeals it will be declared void.

Popular Indignation Provoked.

While the scope of this Boulevard act covers the entire State of New Jersey, its application seems to be confined to Union County alone, and North Avenue is the only prize which the schemers seek to grasp. The realization of this fact has aroused an intensity of popular indignation never before known in this section of New Jersey. The action of the county Board of Freeholders in voting in favor of widening North Avenue and in favor of selling a franchise to build a trolley road to the highest bidder was regarded as the carrying out of the bidding of the "Elizabeth ring." A report has gained wide circulation that Mr. John Kean, Jr., offered $100,000 for the trolley franchise before the bill became a law.

The people throughout the country who are opposed to this alleged highway grab are already organizing with an earnest purpose to fight for their rights. Preliminary meetings have been held within the past few days in Cranford, and an important citizens' meeting will be held there this evening, at which decisive action will be taken. It is probable that a Union County League will be organized. Property owners representing more than $1,000,000 worth of real estate in Cranford alone are engaged in formulating a plan of action. At the head of this formidable movement is Mr. William Drysdale, who represents large property interests. The attention of Mr. Drysdale and his associates was first drawn to this matter by the apparent self-stultification of the Chairman of the Town Committee of Cranford, who, after uttering a vigorous protest against the proposed trolley, changed his attitude to one of compliance with the scheme. At a meeting of the Township Committee a few nights ago Mr. Drysdale roundly denounced the Chairman's course, and suggested that if he could not fairly represent the sentiments of the people of Cranford he ought to resign. Subsequently Mr. Jasper C. Hunt, the Chairman in question, said that he had been misunderstood, and he declared his intention to embrace the first opportunity to address his fellow-townsmen and set himself right before them. That opportunity, it is believed, will be afforded at the meeting this evening.

The proposition to widen North Avenue from 66 feet to 100 feet would, it is said, work an enormous amount of injury. It would destroy large numbers of highly prized shade trees, and would cut through more than one hundred buildings, some of them valuable residences. In the language of Mr. Drysdale "this is an aggravated attempt at highway robbery, in which the robbers propose to take the highway itself. But the situation is in the hands of the people if they will act in concert. It is no time for mincing matters. Every man should express his opinions without fear or favor, with such a burst of indignation that no public officer can doubt that to oppose the wishes of the mass of his constituents is to bury himself under a mountain of obloquy."

Nearly every voter in Cranford has earnestly enlisted in the movement against this scheme, and some idea of the extent of the financial interests involved may be gathered from the fact that about $100,000,000 worth of property along the twelve miles of North Avenue is in a position to be affected by the proposed widening of the highway. Inasmuch as North Avenue lies close to and almost parallels the New Jersey Central Railroad the people fail to appreciate the necessity for a trolley line in that particular locality. As the matter now stands, however, a committee of the County Board of Freeholders is supposed to be considering "the best and most feasible way of proceeding with this undertaking."

Mr. Wright Babcock, a New York business man and a resident of Fanwood, adjacent to Cranford, is wielding a laboring oar in the work of organizing the anti-ring sentiment of Union County. He said yesterday: "As the act now stands, it authorizes the Boards of Freeholders to bond their respective counties up to 2 per cent. of the total assessed value of the real estate in the county; to acquire land by treaty or condemnation, and to assess benefits and indemnities for the purpose of building roads or parts of roads, and to lease such roads for trolley use for seventy-five years at any rental that they may see fit; all this without the consent of any of the owners of abutting properties! Should any further powers be found necessary to accomplish the construction of a trolley road in Union County and in opposition to the repeated oral and written protests of very nearly all the owners of abutting property, it seems probable that they will be supplied at the next session of a Legislature and a Governor that have shown themselves so subservient to the interest that is behind the measure.

"Meantime surveyors are already at work locating such a road 100 feet wide along the present county road (60 feet wide) and parallel to the Central, (steam road,) all of the twelve miles between Elizabeth and Plainfield, which would therefore cut a slice of 40 feet off the front of abutting property. At no point would the trolley and steam roads be 300 yards apart, while in some places they would approach within 150 feet of each other. Whether any commission, court, or jury can be convinced that such a joining of the hiss and hum of a trolley to the rattle and rush of a steam road, and all through the distance of twelve miles, is a 'benefit' to abutting property or should be endured by the occupants of it remains to be seen. Judging from the present temper of the residents along the road, it appears quite improbable that the proposed road could be built without provoking litigation, but exclusive of the cost of that contingency, the cost of the proposed road itself would not fall far short of $900,000, if built over this route. This scheme, it is believed, would add more than $600,000 to the county debt."

Remonstrances against both the proposed widening of North Avenue and the building of the trolley line are in active circulation in every part of Union County. In Cranford a petition asking the Township Committee to refuse to give their consent to any such propositions has been signed by almost every property owner. Mr. Babcock describes the existing conditions as follows: "As to the people for whose 'benefit' this expense would be ostensibly incurred, there are not 5,000 men, women, and children living within a mile of the proposed road on either side, outside the cities of Elizabeth and Plainfield. For the transportation of the people living between the two cities, the steam road has ten stations, nowhere over two miles apart, and therefore tapping each mile of the territory. Nor could the proposed trolley bring any new business to the tradesmen of any of the cities, because it would not run through a foot of new territory. It could at best only bring to them by electricity the same customers who had formerly comes by steam, if the low fares on the trolley did not tempt buyers to go past local tradesmen to the larger and cheaper markets of Newark. In short, no route could be less useful than the one which parallels the present service. To be of any value either to the tradesmen or the traveling public of the county, a trolley should not run within a mile of the Central except to cross it or to approach its stations. No route would mutilate more private property or destroy a greater number of old trees than the one proposed; none would cost any more, and few as much."

AGAINST ENGEL'S LEADERSHIP.

Russian-American Democrats Meet in the Eighth Assembly District.

A meeting was held last night in the rooms of the Russian-American Democratic Club, at 274 Grand Street, to protest against the leadership of Martin Engel in the Eighth Assembly District. Dr. Max Abramson, who signed his name as the Captain of the Third Election District of the district, presided. Speeches were made by E. Rosner, J. Cohn, A. Rosenberg, and others. All declared that Mr. Engel's leadership was a menace to Democratic supremacy in the district.

Resolutions alleging that Mr. Engel's "insulting behavior toward every man he meets and his unjust and scandalous criticisms of decent men in the district have led to this revolt," were adopted, and it was decided to put the leadership in "worthier hands" at the primaries to be held June 7.

According to Dr. Abramson, every District Captain, with the exception of those from the Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Election Districts, was present. There are sixteen election districts in the Assembly district. There were thirty-seven men at the meeting. The opposition to Engel's leadership has been brought to the attention of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee on two occasions. Both times the complaints were thrown out on the ground that the opposition did not represent the sense of the district.

Mr. Engel said last night when told what had been done at the meeting that Dr. Abramson was not and never had been a district Captain and that none of the Captains was present at the meeting.

"The trouble in the district," he said, "is caused by my inability to get places for the kickers. The organization has given me a fair share of patronage, but I cannot get the men to fill the places. Nearly every man in the district is a foreigner, and none of them can pass the civil service examinations required for the important places.

"The district is a nasty one, and should be wiped out of existence. Those kickers who are talking about Democratic success being imperiled do not know what Democracy means. The entire district is for sale at every election, and has gone Republican oftener than it has gone Democratic."

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is known almost the world over for its wonderful efficacy in the cure of Throat and Lung Diseases.

Royal Baking Powder for Army and Navy

There is no Baking Powder equal to the Royal in leavening strength. The slowness of the action of the Royal Baking Powder, as compared with all others, renders it particularly valuable for use in camp or at military posts. It does not deteriorate with age, and, more than any other brand, gives uniform and satisfactory results under the varying temperatures prevailing and conditions of service required for Army and Navy use.

Maintains Full Strength in All Climates.

INSURANCE RATES OPEN

The Tariff Association Dissolved Yesterday, Throwing All Fire Insurance Rates Off.

HEAVY LOSS TO COMPANIES

Comments of Prominent Underwriters Upon the Situation—A Panic in Rates Expected to Ensue Immediately.

At a special meeting of the New York Tariff Association, (fire underwriters,) held yesterday, it was voted on motion of the Executive Committee to suspend all rates and rules.

Marshall S. Driggs of the Williamsburg City Fire, and President of the association, W. W. Underhill of the United States Fire, Benoni Lockwood of the Insurance Company of North America, and S. Albert Reed, the General Manager, were constituted a committee to wind up the business affairs of the association, with full power to make all arrangements necessary for the honorable settlement and discharge of its obligations, and also with full power to levy upon members any assessment which may be found necessary in order to discharge such obligations.

The meeting was called suddenly at 2 o'clock as the result of an Executive Committee meeting in the morning. Previous to the passage of the motion which dissolved the association, it was announced that resignations had been received from the Boston Insurance Company and from Hall & Henshaw, the United States managers of the Union Assurance Company of London, and the metropolitan agents of thirteen other companies. Resolutions were passed recognizing the services of the various officials of the association and the meeting adjourned sine die.

The comprehensive nature of the disruption of the association is seen in the fact that not a single risk in Greater New York, Jersey City, Hoboken, and the outlying territory covered by the association remains rated, no rules, save those of absolutely free competition, being in force. There were over 32,000 specifically rated risks in the schedules of the association, and the fight for business, which has already begun, will in all probability drive much of the fire insurance capital into other lines of investment.

Capital May Seek Other Channels.

William N. Kraemer, the Secretary of the German-American Insurance Company, said yesterday afternoon:

"The cause of the suspension of the rates and rules of the association is primarily the existence of a competition among the companies, which has been steadily increasing.

"At the time of the formation of the association the demand for insurance in the congested section of the city and the requirement of excessive amounts of insurance on many very large individual risks were greater than the supply.

"To-day the decrease of insurable values, the increase in the number of companies doing business in this city, and the increased lines which individual companies are writing have made the supply greater than the demand.

"The association, which had for its first object the improvement of risks by reason of the application of schedules of rating, making charges for the various removable hazards, such as the bad arrangement of heating and lighting apparatus, and which was continuing to lessen the frequency and the extent of fires, accordingly cheapening the cost of insurance to the public, is likely for some time to be inoperative through what we regard as the unwise and ill-considered action of to-day.

"It is our opinion that, while it may result in a permanent reduction in rates on the whole, it will not amount to more than a suspension of rates, which is likely, however, to prove disastrous to many of the smaller companies."

Elijah R. Kennedy of Weed & Kennedy said that, of all the causes contributory to the dissolution of the association, the one which led to the deepest resentment was the dishonorable advantages taken by some of the most extensive underwriting institutions in the association.

At the offices of the London Assurance Corporation the hope was expressed that before long there would be a reorganization among the companies, at least on a limited scale, looking toward fair rates and commissions.

On the other hand, E. F. Beddall of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool stated that he did not expect to live to see another association.

Just now nearly all the insurance offices are in a state of panic, and thousands of policies will be turned in for cancellation, while the risks will be rewritten at much less than cost. The greatest apprehension is felt lest the local rate war now inaugurated will lead to the dissolution of associations and boards throughout the United States, thus destroying all chance of profits for the next year or two.

The Tariff Association has been in existence over six years, having been organized in November, 1891, at the end of a rate war which had lasted four years. S. Albert Reed became the General Manager of the association in September, 1894. Mr. Reed said yesterday afternoon that he intended to take a vacation of six months before taking up other work.

There was some quiet talk last night among several of the strongest companies as to the advisability of a united plan of action for such an operation of rates as would drive the majority of the smaller companies out of business.

May Drive Small Companies Out.

The disbandment of the association, which will cost the companies at least $4,000,000 in premium income for the year 1898, has been threatened almost continually for the past five months. In December, 1897, an elaborate scheme for the recognition of a brokers' board, then in existence, was defeated by the votes of the Home and the Eagle. Following this action, the association ordered a cut of one-third in the majority of the rates. In February the commission paid for unrated business was fixed at 25 per cent., and the Eastern, the Northern of New York, the Assurance of America, the Washington, the Traders', and the now insolvent Lincoln joined the association in a body. Soon after that the Executive and Rate Committees, acting jointly, declared off the rates on the bulk of the fire-proof buildings. On Monday of this week an elaborate plan for the regulation of brokerage was adopted unanimously. On Thursday, however, all rates and commissions were declared suspended, except in the congested district and on some 600 outside risks. This suspension of rates, while intended to preserve the organization at all hazards, defeated the brokerage plan and caused the resignation of Hall & Henshaw.

Chairman Lockwood of the Executive Committee said last night that every expedient for prolonging the life of the association had been exhausted, and the only surprise was that the association had lasted so long.

Several of the more prominent brokerage firms last night said that they expected a large percentage of the insurance held in New York would be canceled and replaced within the next two weeks at rates which would prove ruinous to any but the strongest companies. Lines of $100,000 and $150,000 were accepted by several British companies yesterday, who are likely now to reinsure heavily in foreign companies to prevent a distribution of the business among their competitors.

The only rates now existent are the basic rates for the dry goods district and the storage warehouses, determined by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, which are advisory and have no binding force upon the companies.

E. G. Snow, Jr., manager of the Suburban Underwriters' Association, said yesterday that the effect of rate demoralization in New York upon the suburban field was problematical, but that it was hoped suburban rates could be preserved.

The only companies doing business in New York, outside of the association, were the Continental, Kings County, Associated Manufacturers, Norwood, Peter Cooper, and Northwestern Underwriters.

Stern Bros
direct attention to their
Exceptional facilities
For Storing
Furs and
Fur-lined Garments,
Fur Rugs, etc.
and insuring the same against damage by Moths and Fire at moderate charges
Remodelling
and
Repairing
done during the Spring and Summer at very low prices
West 23d St.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Vice President Eldridge of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, said yesterday that he believed the examination of the State Insurance Department into the condition of the association would be completed and the report filed within the next few days.

An attempt to hold a meeting yesterday of the fire insurance companies who have signed the agreement to reinsure their excess lines in tariff companies failed for the lack of a quorum. Much doubt is now expressed as to the binding force of the agreement, in view of the disruption of the Tariff Association.

The revenue bill recently introduced in the House at Washington proposes to place a tax of 2 cents for each $100 or fractional part thereof insured upon any policy of insurance covering life or lives, not including policies of insurance against accident only, and a tax of 25 cents upon each policy of insurance covering perils by sea or by fire, or other peril of any kind made by any insurance company transacting a marine, inland, or fire business.

RULINGS ON CUSTOMS LAW.

Withdrawals of Grain Bags—When Entries for Drawback Are Void—A Tobacco Question.

In response to letters of inquiry, Assistant Secretary Howell has made a ruling from the Treasury Department regarding the bonding and subsequent withdrawal for use on ocean steamers of certain grain bags which form part of the equipment of the steamers. It is held that the withdrawal of such bags for use on outward voyages of vessels does not constitute an exportation within the meaning of the law, but, on the other hand, constitutes "a withdrawal for consumption with liability to payment of the legal duties thereon."

The Treasury Department has officially informed the Collector of the Port of New York that entries for drawback on articles which, under decisions of the department, are not entitled to such privilege, will be treated as null and void. This ruling applies to claims filed at the New York Customs House for drawback on imported sugar alleged to have been used in the manufacture of hams, and on imported burlaps used as coverings for domestic goods.

The Messrs. A. & L. Weiss of New York applied to Collector Bidwell a short time ago for permission to furnish manufactured tobacco free of tax as supplies to American vessels otherwise than under the provisions of Section 16 of the act of July 24, 1897. The applicants represented that there are only three bonded manufacturing warehouses from which tobacco may be withdrawn for supplies under said act, and that none of these warehouses will sell in quantities less than 800 to 900 pounds, while ships never take more than 200 to 250 pounds. In order to obviate this difficulty the applicants asked that tobacco withdrawn under internal revenue laws for exportation without payment of tax be diverted for use as supplies.

This application was referred to the Treasury Department, and Assistant Secretary Spaulding said that there was no authority of law for such evasive substitution, nor for any other arrangement than withdrawal from a bonded warehouse or a manufacturing warehouse for supplies as provided in said Section 16.

In reply to an application for the establishment of a rate of drawback on imported lime used with domestic coke in the manufacture of "carbide of calcium," the Treasury Department rules that any allowance of drawback on such lime is barred by a proviso in Section 30 of the existing tariff act.

With regard to a recent seizure at Boston for violation of the trade mark law, Assistant Secretary Spaulding has just made the following ruling: "Section 11 of the act of July 24, 1897, prohibits the entry of articles copying or simulating the trade mark of domestic manufacturers, but no provision is made for seizure and forfeiture in such cases, and under the department's decision of Dec. 23, 1897, the seizure may be canceled, the exportation allowed under customs supervision and the duty refunded."

For the purpose of settling a delicate question of customs law, L. P. Mitchell, Acting Controller of the United States, has furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury an opinion that the provision in the act of March 3, 1891, that certain copyright fees shall "be paid * * * into the Treasury of the United States to defray the expenses of lists of copyrighted articles" does not authorize the withdrawal of those moneys from the Treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation thereof.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Special Instructions to Collector Bidwell Regarding the Classification of Modeling Clay.

Customs classification of "modeling clay" forms the subject of a special communication to Collector Bidwell of this port from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell. An importation of this character was recently the subject of a decision by the Board of Customs, in which the Treasury Department does not concur. The board held that "modeling clay" specially prepared for artists' use was classifiable as a wrought clay, under the Tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894.

The Naval Officer of the Port of New York reported that the so-called "modeling clay" was variously described in the invoices as "cirine" or as "plastilina." It is composed of fine clay and oil or glycerine, the latter being the component material of chief value, and it is used by sculptors for making models, the special processes employed in its preparation developing a continuous plasticity, which permits of its being repeatedly utilized for the same purpose. The local Appraiser reported that the foreign market value of "modeling clay" was approximately $250 per ton, whereas the cost of the most expensive wrought clay, commercially known as such, did not exceed $12 per ton.

Assistant Secretary Howell says that it is the opinion of the Treasury Department that this particular articled called "modeling clay" is properly dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, under Section 6 of the act of July 24, 1897, as an article manufactured in whole or in part, not specially provided for. It is held that this merchandise is not a clay wrought or manufactured as known to commerce within the meaning of Paragraph 93 of the existing Tariff act; furthermore, that it differs materially from the wrought clays of commerce in process of manufacture and in the uses to which it is applied, and, lastly, it has become a new and distinct article of commerce, being known under specific trade names, such as "cirine" and "plastilina." Collector Bidwell is instructed to classify modeling clay as dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury also directs the Collector of this port to file an application for review of the decision of the General Appraisers in the matter of Otto Gerdau's importation of reeds wrought from rattan. The department contends that such reeds are properly dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 206 of the present tariff. The Board of Customs recently ruled that certain hard reeds wrought from rattan by stripping the bark or enamel from the crude rattan were entitled to free entry, under Paragraph 700 of the free list.

Our young men's clothing fairly bristles with all those little wrinkles that so appeal to the young man's heart and fancy.

Dress, undress or negligee.

Underwear.

We want every slim and chunky man to look into this underwear of ours.

Glad to see the average size man, of course, but the average size man can get fitted at the average store—even though he can't get our variety.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

No Interference by Injunction.—Cecilia L. Nottbeck owns the very old two-story wooden structure 367 Grand Street, while the similar three-story building, 369, adjoining, is owned by Woodbury G. Langdon. The westerly wall of 369 is built well on and in some places even inside of the line of the lot belonging to Langdon. The building, 367, was apparently built without an easterly wall of its own, the builder having utilized the easterly wall adjoining by nailing laths thereon for plastering. None of the beams of 367 rest upon, or are supported by, the wall in question. Langdon, desiring to improve the property by erecting a modern structure, has begun to demolish the old building standing on the lot. He will, of course, destroy the westerly wall of the present house, depriving 367 of any easterly wall. The owner, Mrs. Nottbeck, makes no objection, but Abraham Kahn, her tenant, whose lease does not expire for a year, has brought an action against Nottbeck and Langdon to restrain the threatened demolition, claiming that the wall is a party wall, which has been used as such for more than twenty years. A preliminary injunction restraining the further tearing down of the wall between the two buildings was yesterday dissolved by Justice Scott, in Supreme Court, Special Term. The Court holds that easements by prescription are not to be presumed, and must be proved by clear evidence, and if it were necessary to scrutinise the plaintiff's proofs, it might not be easy to find that she had established the existence of such an easement. It was not necessary, however, the Court held, to examine that question, the familiar rule being that a court of equity will not interfere by injunction when the plaintiff has a clear, adequate, and certain remedy at law in an action for damages.

⁂

Collision With a City Lamppost.—While driving through a street in the City of Mount Vernon with his wife, Martin D. Van Wie, as he approached the corner of Third and Haight Streets observed a trolley car approaching, and as it came near and sounded its bell loudly the movements of the horse, a high-spirited animal, brought the hind wheel and the box of the buggy on either side of a lamppost standing upon the corner, which resulted in tearing the wheel from the buggy, throwing the occupants upon the street, and Mr. Van Wie sustained severe injuries. He recovered judgment in the Westchester Supreme Court in his suit against the City of Mount Vernon, for damages, but the Second Appellate Division directed a reversal. Justice Hatch, giving the unanimous opinion of the Court, held that contributory negligence of plaintiff could not be affirmed as matter of law, either in driving the horse or in concluding to meet and pass the car under the circumstances. Mr. Van Wie had the horse under control, and the Court held there was nothing to lead a person reasonably prudent and careful to think that he would not continue to be, or that he would not have been controlled, had he not come in contact with the lamppost. But upon the question of the city's negligence it was decided the judgment could not be upheld. The setting of the lamppost by the gas company having a contract for lighting the city streets was in the same relative position to the curb as all of the other posts, and stood six inches inside the curb line. The manner of setting the posts, in the prosecution of a public improvement, was committed to municipal discretion, and the municipality might not be punished for not giving more complete protection to the public than was determined upon when it acted in good faith and was not controlled by some express statutory mandate requiring it to do otherwise.

⁂

Boy Injured While Improperly Set to Work.—William L. Stimper, a boy fifteen years old, was employed about the machine shop of the Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company, under an agreement between the proprietor and the boy's father that the boy was to be employed only in cleaning the shop, running errands, and drilling holes, and was not to be placed at work upon any machine without the consent of his father. While assisting, under the direction of the company's foreman, without the consent of his father, in operating a hydraulic pump the boy was injured by the fall of some of the parts, which had become loosened, to the knowledge of the foreman, but which might have been secured by the use of a rope. A dismissal of the boy's suit against the company to recover for the injuries thus sustained was reversed by the Second Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Hatch, that the jury was authorized to find that the defendant was guilty of negligence in permitting or directing the boy to work about the machine, and also because of the foreman's neglect to properly secure the machine and protect the boy. The Court held that if there was any question of contributory negligence it was one to be decided by the jury.

Large Auction Sale of Carpet.

W. & J. Sloane will hold an auction sale at their warerooms, 37-41 East Eighteenth Street, beginning next Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M., of 55,000 rolls of carpet, averaging 45 yards to the piece, or about 2,500,000 yards all told. These goods, which were all manufactured in the United States, are the product of one mill, and the 2,500,000 yards of carpet do not represent two-thirds of W. & J. Sloane's sales for six months of each year.

Gansevoort Market a Playground.

James W. Boyle, one of the East River Bridge Commissioners, has obtained consent from the authorities to use Gansevoort Market place as a playground for the boys of the Seventh Assembly District each afternoon, beginning May 2. To show their appreciation of Mr. Boyle's efforts in their behalf, about 2,000 boys will parade through the district on Saturday, April 30.

Florence Sigsbee Dead.

Florence Sigsbee, the young woman who claimed to be a niece of Capt. Sigsbee, died yesterday of pleurisy and alcoholism in Bellevue Hospital, where she had been for two days. She said she lived at 65 West Fifty-first Street, and asked that Mrs. Hannah Smith of Albany be notified of her whereabouts, which was done.

O'Neill's,
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Such Clothing Bargains.

We're after the trade of every man and boy in New York. A host of other stores are equally ambitious, and it's nip and tuck as to which gets your dollars. You read the news of this clothing sale in last night's papers, and unless you know us you take for granted you'll have to allow some discount for exaggeration. But no! Things are just as they're represented. There isn't a word to change between what you think and we say.

There was an overwhelming audience in the clothing store yesterday, and the crowds'll be thicker to-day, even if the weather does fight hard.

No precedent exists for such clothing prices.

Saturday is clothing day, and if this special sale won't attract you, nothing will. The second instalment of these.

$15 TO $22 MEN'S SUITS, AT $10.75,

will be placed on sale this morning, and no man who anticipates getting a suit soon can afford to miss this opportunity.

You can buy cheap here without getting shoddy, and you can depend on a hearty welcome, no matter how little you buy.

EXTRA—We shall place on sale this morning

150 Men's Spring-weight Top Coats of fine covert cloth, at . . . $6.75, $7.75 and $9.75
These coats are special and ought to be grabbed up in short order.
100 pairs Men's Fine Worsted Trousers, in a lot of handsome patterns—value 4.50, 5.00 and 5.50 pair, at $3.75
Men's and Boys' Laundered Fine Muslin White Body Shirts, with colored Madras bosoms. On sale to-day . . . . 50c.
Boys' Woven Madras Laundered Shirts, detached cuffs to match. On sale . . . . 75c.
Men's Imported Fine Cotton Socks, black or tans, double heels and feet, superior quality. On sale . . 25c.
Men's Fine Cotton Socks, Roman plaids and stripes. On sale . . . 35c.
Ready with more $6.75 Suits for men. New and nobby patterns—value, well, we'll let you judge—To-day. $6.75
Fine Diagonal Coats and Vests—value $10—special $7.75

And Furnishings, too.

Men's Woven Madras Shirts, soft bodies, white neck and cuff bands, detached cuffs to match; also same quality with soft bodies, laundered collars and cuffs, attached. On sale. 98c.
Men's Fine Balbriggan Shirts, and Drawers, superior quality and finish. On sale to-day . . . 39c.
Men's Imported Natural and White Wool Shirts and Drawers, Spring weight, on sale . . . . . . 98c.
Abdominal Ribbed Fine Wool Bands, regular 50c. quality. On sale . . . . 25c.

Her Majesty's Corsets.

The special demonstrator of "Her Majesty's" Corset is kept busy taking measures and giving special fittings. Every corset of this brand is guaranteed to retain its shape and not to break. They're made in all styles, including the French short bust, the abrupt hip, new nursing and the new abdominal, and in every one the same general features are embodied which made "Her Majesty's" world renowned.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

MODEL HOME FOR WOMEN.

New Building at 49 West Ninth Street Opened by the Ladies' Christian Union.

A model home for self-supporting women, at 49 West Ninth Street, was opened with appropriate exercises yesterday afternoon by the Ladies' Christian Union of the City of New York. The home is a large building of Colonial design. It will accommodate forty-eight guests in single and double rooms and rooms with three beds. All the beds are single, iron frame, and where there is more than one occupant of a room each guest has her own washstand, rocking chair, and private clothes closet, to which she has a key. Screens are also provided to place around the beds and give absolute privacy. On each floor is a bathroom. Hardwood floors are used throughout the house, with pretty rugs in all the rooms, sash curtains at the windows, and muslin splashers back of the washstands.

The parlor, an attractive room, furnished by Mrs. Joseph Milbank, is on the second floor, where there is also a large open hall, utilized for a library and a sewing room. The Superintendent's room and other sleeping apartments are also on this floor. The dining room, kitchen, office, and reception room and a room for transient guests are on the main floor, and the laundry, trunk, furnace, and storeroom in the basement.

The cost of board, which includes everything save laundry work, is $4, $5, and $6 a week for regular guests, and $7 for transients.

The building has been erected by subscriptions from interested friends. It has a mortgage upon it of $16,000. Judge Henry C. Howland presided at the exercises yesterday, and addresses were made by the Rev. C. Cuthbert Hall and the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce. There was music, and tea was served.

The Cathedral Cadets.

The Cathedral Cadets, an organization comprising about fifty lads between eight and twelve years of age, from the slum district of the east side, held their last drill of the season at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Pro-cathedral, 130 Stanton Street, in the presence of Bishop Potter, members of the Pro-Cathedral clergy, and a number of parents and friends. Capt. William C. Casey put his charges through a series of drills and distributed medals to the deserving. The corps was organized four years ago, and yesterday Capt. Casey presented a medal to little Fred Wammersey, who had not missed a drill since the organization of the corps. Bishop Potter addressed the boys, and a flag, given by Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, was presented with suitable observances.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30. Daniel Frohman . . . . . . Manager. Matinée Thursday & Saturday, 2:15. "A brilliant success."—World. KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in the new play by Clyde Fitch, THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. The Biograph, with magnificent War Views, Johnstone Bennett, George W. Leslie, Four Cohans, Mark Murphy, Hayes and Lytton, Fred Valmore, Willett and Thorne. 30 others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, Admission 50c. MATINEE TO DAY. 4th week "Au Bain," introducing Adele Ritchie. And 10 New Foreign Vaudeville Acts. Sun. EVN'G, May 1st Benefit Maine Monument Fund. Big Vaudeville Bill! Gen. Adm., 50c.

EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX Hungarian Band Concerts. Last Days PASSION PLAY Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9. New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. MAT. LAST TIME, SORMA in "Sunken Bell." Pop. prices. Evg., Humperdinck's THE CHILDREN OF THE KING. SORMA AND CHRISTIANS.

OLYMPIA. Last W'k of Mat. To-day at 2. Primrose & West's Big Minstrel Jubilee.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evg. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2:15. Last W'k of MONTE CARLO. Well Perf. Souvenirs. To-night, 50th & farewell. May 23—A new comic opera, "KOREANS."

CASINO! Matinée To-day! THE LADY SLAVEY! THE BRILLIANT REVIVAL! Its Greatest Star Cast of Favorites!

Manhattan, B'way & 33d. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day. WAY DOWN EAST. TUESDAY, MAY 3D, 100TH TIME. SILVER LOVING-CUP SOUVENIRS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST DAY. THE WHITE HEATHER.

AMUSEMENTS.

HEALTH EXPOSITION All School Children Admitted Free To-day GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. Concerts, Patriotic Music, Afternoon and Evening, Army Field Hospital, Man of War Sick Bay, Bacteriological Station, Trained Nurses' Educational Exhibit, Herd of Live Cattle and Calves, Poultry House, 1,000 chickens to arrive to-day; Ice Making Plant, Knitting Machine, Cooking Lectures, Model Kitchen, W. C. T. U. Parlors, Elaborate Luncheon 1 P. M.

Daly's To-night, (Positively Last Time,) —LA POUPEE.— Comic Opera with impossible story, by Maurice Ordonneau and Arthur Sturgess. Music by Edmond Audran; Played at Prince of Wales Theatre, London. LAST MATINEE TO-DAY. Monday night, for first time, THE CIRCUS GIRL, with Virginia Earl, Irene Perry, Mabelle Gillman, James Powers, Cyril Scott, &c.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday, 2. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. CARMEN 150th Time Mon., May 2. Souvenirs. ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $3, $4, $5. Mat. To-day 25c., 50c. MAY 2—THE BEGGAR STUDENT.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY EVE., MAY 1st. "IN A PERSIAN GARDEN" Grand Orchestra (50) and the original cast. Charlotte Maconda, Mrs. Seabury Ford, Mackenzie Gordon, Theodore Van Yorx, Marguerite Hall, Dr. Carl Dufft. Prices $1.50, $1.00, 75 cts., 50 cts., 25 cts. General admission 50 cts. Victor Harris . . . . Conductor.

14TH ST. THEATRE, n'r 6th Av. Good seats, 50c. "REMEMBER THE MAINE." THOS. E. SHEA in the great naval play, THE MAN-O'-WAR'S MAN. War bulletins read from stage between acts.

5TH AVE. THEATRE, B'way and 28th St. MRS. FISKE, IN—"LOVE FINDS THE WAY," AND—"A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA."

BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Eves., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. MY FRIEND FROM INDIA. BIGGER HIT THAN EVER.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve., 8:15. Matinée To-day, 2. —LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.— War Bulletins read from the stage. Next Week—Henry Miller in "The Master."

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. Jennie Yeamans and New Features.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th st. WM. H. CRANE. His Honor THE MAYOR. EVGS AT 8:30. MATS. TO-DAY & WED. AT 2:15.

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2. THE BOSTONIANS. Last 2 Performances of Robin Hood! NEXT MONDAY, THE SERENADE.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. B'way. MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinée To-day & Wednesday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. To-day. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN THE FIRST VIOLIN.

KNICKERBOCKER. BROADWAY & 38TH. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2:15. SOUSA'S NEW OPERA BRIDE ELECT.

COLUMBUS Columbus Theatre Stock Company in ROSEDALE. PRICES ALWAYS, 25c. and 50c. Mat. To-day. Next Week—The Crust of Society.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Matinée To-day. Sol Smith Russell, "A Bachelor's Romance." Next Week—"Little Lord Fauntleroy."

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. To-day. RUSSELL—FOX—DE ANGELIS in THE WEDDING DAY. Regular Prices.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day. Columbia Univ. vs. Univ. of Penn.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB AQUEDUCT, L. I. Racing Every Week Day.

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art.

Copyrighted. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1898. *Sixteen Pages.*

Contents.

Editorial Articles.

Another "Footnote to History."
A Colossal Paul Krüger in a Silk Hat.
Borrowed Books.

Special Articles.

Outdoor Books—Seventy-five Good Ones. A Select and Classified List. With an Article by Ernest Ingersoll.
Madrid in 1889. Reminiscences by Mrs. SHERWOOD.
Irving and Kinderhook Again. Another Letter from Harold Van Santvoord.
Books on Music—The Largest Collection in the Country Now in the Public Library.
Exhibitions in Paris—Pastels in the Petit Gallery and Drawings by Vierge.
The Best Hundred Books—Lists Wanted—The One Lubbock Prepared.
Egyptian Kings: Amenophis II. Found at Thebes.
Gen. Hawkins as a Collector.
Spanish Rule in Cuba—An Account Written by an ex-Consul at Matanzas.

Reviews.

The Correspondence of Burns and Mrs. Dunlop.
Miss Sykes's "Through Persia in a Side Saddle."
Miss Smith's "Music: How It Came to be What It Is."
Brunietière's Manual.
Mlle. de Bury's "French Literature."
Burton's "The Jew, the Gipsy, and El Islam."
Churchill's "Story of the Malakand Field Force."
"Sabre and Bayonet."
Granger's "Washington vs. Jefferson."

London Literary Letter.

Written by WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

The Week in the Art World.

Some Revival of Art Interests—End of an Old House—Dessar's Pictures.

Comment and Query.

Women in Art—"The Violation of Hearthstones"—Laurence Oliphant Again—"Quo Vadis" and Other Topics—A Plea for Children's Books—"Questions Galore" Definitely Answered—Frank Moss's Book on New York—James Payn Again—"The Nature of Man: A Poem"—Reading That Is Worth While—A British Claimant—A Franklin Imprint—"The Average Reader"—Two Books on Spain—Barbara Grant—A Browning Book—Reads Miss Austen Every Year—The Formidable American Collector—Rising Prices for Americana.

Sales at Auction.

Prices for Books at the Hayes Sale—All the Shakespeare Folios.

Books and Authors.

Notes and News of Recent and Forthcoming Publications.

Books Received.

The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Another "Footnote to History."

Now that war has been actually undertaken, and "war news" is a reality, not an invention, and while the papers teem with matter which is of large inherent interest, we are likely to forget the strain of the past in our intense thought of the present. While the interest in preparations was yet keen, it was difficult to look beyond the news itself. To most readers it was as vital as is the news of to-day, which, with [illegible] [illegible], we [illegible] to be more important. Sense of proportion only grows [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In the [illegible] [illegible]

such high pitch, and even giving to it cumulative power, when the net result of all was to be so small? It may be confessed that the press has shown itself a very skillful chronicler, the public a most fascinating hero of historical romance and an absorbing subject for biography. The most widely selling story of the year has been the serial which began with an account of the Maine's destruction. And yet all this is thus far scarcely more than what Stevenson might have called (and did call in his book on the Samoan trouble) "A Footnote to History."

One can consider the newspaper record of those two months all the better from a literary standpoint, because of the large part which imagination played in it. Unconsciously, readers themselves adopted such a view. Here lay a secret of the public's patience with falsehood as uttered in the yellow papers. War, to many of their readers, was something archaic. When the anachronism of the central idea had been accepted, there was little disposition to hesitate at details. The credulity which in time of peace was prepared to believe that the United States was making ready to engage in foreign war, that friends, neighbors, and relatives would leave their counters, desks, and fields, don military garments, substitute guns for umbrellas, and set forth with intent to kill the romantic Spaniards—such credulity was not particular about unessential details. If a report, a rumor, even a false assertion, added to the picturesqueness of the account, it was accepted with a readiness that may be lacking now that military value is of more importance than literary. If that could be so to all readers, the way of truth would become the only one to journalistic profit.

What effect this exciting newspaper serial has had and is to have on the sale of books is an interesting subject. Booksellers say it has been already so engrossing that formal literature has seriously suffered. But perhaps ere long weary readers will turn to books for rest, unless, with their appetites sharply prepared for sensation, they cannot be satisfied with anything but war news. The publishers' statistics will have to tell the story, and for them let us wait yet a while.

A Colossal Paul Kruger in a Silk Hat.

Municipal art is an attractive subject. With a modesty that is very well justified, we feel that in America one deals in futures more than facts when one speaks of it, but of course that only gives to the dreamer the wider swing, to the theorist the better opportunity. It is a comfort to learn—such is humanity's selfishness—that there are places where it is of lower estate than with us. It is humiliating to find that such a place is Southern Africa. But let us hasten to see how much lower it has fallen there—or, rather, how feebly there it has yet begun to rise.

Sometimes with us wicked or mischievous boys adorn a statue with a plug hat. Our sculptors have seldom gone quite so far. But the colossal statue of President Paul Krüger, now in process of erection at Praetoria, will, it is said, have a stove-pipe hat perched on top of its head. Rumor says that this suggestion came from Mrs. Krüger. When one pictures the countenance of her wise and good, but homely, husband, and the country plainness of the well-known photograph in which they are shown seated side by side, one feels that the first lady of the Transvaal may in fact be better at loving than at art, a better wife than critic, and hence that rumor may for once be true.

But rumor, or her daughter gossip, goes further yet and says that Mrs. Krüger did not pause at the proud request that a high hat should surmount her Oom Paul's sculptured head. She asked that the crown of the hat should be made concave, so that it might catch and hold rain water for the refreshment of the little birds that chose to alight upon the statue. Art has to hang her head at such news, but woman lifts hers proudly at its revelation of a tender, loving heart.

Some educated and observing parents of children who read the conventional story books prepared for the youth [illegible] complain that the young folks in these books do not talk like real young folks, [illegible] is dignified [illegible]

Outdoor Books--75 Good Ones.

Best of the New Works and Some of the Older Classics.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Ernest Ingersoll,
Author of "Wild Neighbors," "Country Cousins," &c.

If the "nature books" or books of essays and descriptive information upon natural history and outdoor themes be a fad of the day, it is a most excellent one, and deserves to be and will be cultivated and enlarged. We come honestly by our growing taste for out-of-door sports and an acquaintance with the growing and living world. It is an inheritance from our Teutonic ancestry and English traditions. One reason why the British are sportsmen, in the best sense of the term, beyond all other nationalities, is because they more than any others are naturalists. That sounds like saying that they shot the animals who loved them best, but this paradox is only the result of incomplete logic, for it is their love of the open air, of ranging the wilderness, of companionship with animal life, of gathering knowledge and trophies of nature, which leads them toward sport with the gun, and has erected a code of ethics in that direction that no other than the Anglo-Saxon can understand, or, as a rule, even imitate.

This is the spirit that animates such books as those of Selous, Bryden, and Sir Henry Johnston, and makes them intensely attractive to readers who deprecate rather than sympathize with the shooting they portray. That Americans are treading in the same path is shown by such capital books of sporting adventure as have appeared from the hands of Chanler and Donaldson Smith. I wish the same could be said of Casper Whitney's melancholy waste of energy in search of a musk ox.

But many an Englishman who would willingly have gone to unpeopled lands could not get away, and so turned his attention to the scenes and creatures around him for his own joy and that of his neighbors. They were favored by a region of genial yet varied climate, general cultivation, and an interesting fauna and flora, but more by the fact that a large class of men of cultivation and leisure lived in the country. Where in America at the time Gilbert White was jotting down his delightful nature diary could have been found a man or conditions able to do anything like it? It was half a century later before even Barton's "Rambles" grew out of the little coterie of gentlemen with scientific tastes who used to gather in Bartram's Gardens in Philadelphia as the last century ended. To the same cultivated, not to say literary, atmosphere do we owe the grace of Alexander Wilson's "Ornithology." This quality of readableness was characteristic of all the earlier books of American natural history—even that with the formidable title of "Fauna Boreali Americana." Thomas Nuttall, botanist and bird lover, made of his "Ornithology" a series of bird biographies animated by a poet's instinct. This little 12mo work in two volumes long ago became scarce and valuable, and a few years ago a new edition was issued in Boston, edited by a naturalist, who gives us an idea of how much more we know than did the dear old botanist of Cambridge, but somehow the spruce new dress and learned footnotes jar upon us, and we prefer the faded old originals for an hour's reading under the apple trees.

Audubon's work was of the same kind—intended to interest the reader in the birds as objects of delightful contemplation and pleasing associations, educating mind and heart together in the beauty and beneficence of the world. It is very interesting and curious to compare the accounts of some familiar songster given by these three accomplished bird biographers of the old school—Wilson, Nuttall, and Audubon—and observe the different ways in which the bird in hand appealed to them, and it becomes doubly interesting as to the last named, in view of the light thrown upon his personality by the recent publication of Audubon's "Journals," edited by his niece. Surely there never was a more thorough outdoor man than Audubon, and his influence has been far-reaching and continuous in the stimulus it gave toward such studies apart from anything descriptive or didactic.

The same readableness and [illegible]

[illegible] by wonted neighborhood, and a picture of the impressions nature makes upon a sympathetic soul exposed under constantly varying seasons and circumstances. His later books, such as "Open Air [illegible]," exhibit, as is natural, an increasing tendency toward putting the poetic and moral suggestion and meaning of what goes on ahead of the facts themselves, as the writer himself gets nearer and nearer to nature's heart.

This has been the history of John Burroughs, whose earlier books were far more those of a naturalist than his later have been. The poet and preacher enlarge upon the knowledge of the student.

It would be a curious study to trace the growth of this branch of writing in the United States until it burst into sudden flower during the past three or four years, which have witnessed a surprising number of outdoor books thrown upon a public that has accepted them with increasing avidity. It is the effect not only of Thoreau, whose slow but penetrating influence can never probably be fully estimated, but of the older men I have mentioned, and of such essayists as Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Wilson Flagg, "Frank Forester," and other contributors to Putnam's and The Galaxy and the early volumes of The Atlantic Monthly, and also largely to the purely scientific work of a host of students of structure, geographical distribution, and classification, who have collected and set in orderly array the foundation of hard facts upon which all good literary treatment of the matter must rest. This dates primarily from the liberal encouragement of such students by the Government under the wise administration of Spencer F. Baird as Secretary of the Smithsonian during the era of Western surveys.

The study of birds has engaged the widest attention and greatest activity. The first modern work was Dr. Thomas M. Brewer's "North American Birds," published in Boston in 1874, valuable for its illustrations and the technical part, furnished by Baird and Ridgway, but so utterly stupid and dull in its descriptive pages as nearly to kill all nascent interest in the subject. Never was a greater opportunity wasted than was here presented. Nevertheless, ornithology made great strides, and Dr. Elliott Coues's "Key" was soon welcomed, followed a few years later by Robert Ridgway's "Manual." Both of these works have been revised in recent new editions. Each is a large, costly, unhandy volume, designed for the library or workroom table, and indispensable to the advanced student, but not intended to be carried about. Certain smaller local books, like Minot's "Land and Game Birds of New England"—a curious and interesting volume, mentioned because it has lately been revived in a new edition, edited by William Brewster—had been made as partial substitutes, but a want existed of a handy volume that might be carried into the fields and used to identify birds on the spot, until Frank M. Chapman brought out his "Handbook of American Birds" in 1896. This does for birds, by means of analytical tables in convenient form, what Gray's Manual and similar books have long done for plants—enables the student to name his dead specimens, or the bird he has seen alive, with sufficient distinctness, by means of a key and numerous instructive illustrations. It may be no better, perhaps is not so good from the specialist's point of view, as Coues's "Key" or Ridgway's "Manual," but it is far more handy and costs much less.

Another successful and in some respects more useful and popular attempt in the same direction is Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright's beautiful "Citizen Bird," which is really two books in one—the first a storified series of conversations about birds, after the manner of interesting the little ones, which Mrs. Wright has made her own in "Tommy-Anne" and "Bird-Craft," and the second, a classified and more technically descriptive list of the birds most likely to be encountered east of the Mississippi. With the numerous and vivid illustrations and these exact descriptions identification of all the commoner birds at least ought to be easy.

Next in similarity, perhaps, and yet very different, are the books by Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, but there seems rather the formal setting up of one bird at a time to be talked about—the literary utilization of specially acquired information—than the outcome of a really sympathetic acquaintance. Hence we like only those chapters that deal with birds that have been captives—no, but let us say guests—in her house long enough to permit an intimacy to grow up between them and the author. Less literary, but more thoroughly the product of a true naturalist, is the [illegible] of Miss Florence Merriam, whose first book, "Birds Through an Opera Glass," was followed by a second dealing charmingly with outdoor studies on the Pacific Slope, quaintly entitled "A-Birding on a Broncho," and has now given place to a third, "Birds of Village and Field."

This last book is intended as a satchel-companion in identifying birds, and comes into competition with Grant's "How to Know the Birds" and "Bird [illegible]." [illegible] colored pictures, which, though rarely true to life, are certainly very helpful to beginners. The text in neither is of much consequence, wherein both are excelled by Miss Merriam's last book, which I am inclined to regard as the most useful for everyday untechnical service of any yet published. A second and far more important book with illustrations in color is the new edition of Chapman's "Bird Life," where Thompson's admirable portraits have been magnificently reproduced.

A cordial reference to the elegant and valuable essays of Bradford Torrey, appearing latest under the title "The Foot-path Way," must finish this review of popular ornithological literature at the disposal of the rambler and student—nearly the whole of it, and much casual publication besides, the outcome of ten years.

The Macmillan Company has announced a book by Mrs. Wright called "Four-Footed Americans," which deals with American mammals after the conversational manner of "Citizen Bird," but has been richly illustrated by Ernest Thompson. It seems a pity that such fine and original drawings cannot accompany a more serious treatment of a subject which much needs it.

The insects are well covered scientifically by Comstock's technical handbook, and, popularly, but with equal accuracy, by Prof. Weed's capital "Life Histories of American Insects," which talks about them in a way never approached before in popular entomology, always excepting the pen and brush of William Hamilton Gibson. As for things of the sea and its shores and the small life of our ponds and ditches and within the ground, nothing within the reach of the ordinary reader is to be recommended, nor is there any book upon fishes which is not large and costly. The popular interest in all sorts of animal life is increasing so rapidly and intelligently, however, that it will not be long before these minor wants will be supplied.

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

Some Gardening Topics and Others.*

Eulogy of Mrs. C. W. Earle's book must come first in this article. Your usual "pot-pourri" is so often a hotch-potch, suggestive only of its culinary origin! You may plunge your fork into it, as did the Victor Hugo character in the Cour des Miracles, and fish out for your pains the toughest, the most indigestible morsel. But here, in this delectable volume, a blending of the happiest kind greets your mental senses. True to her origin, as becomes a well-bred English lady, there is no overexuberance. If the major part of the volume be given up to plants in a garden, or in her hothouse, or in her drawing room, there are no ecstatics, you are not expected to inhale the perfume of a flower as expressed in cold type. You, however, appreciate some of the fragrance, for the simple style of the writing works quickly on your imagination. Then Mrs. Earle abounds with good common sense. She does not annoy you with her botanical lore.

The author prepares you at once for what you may expect. "I am not going to write a gardening book, or a cookery book, or a book on furnishing or education. Plenty of these have been published lately. I merely wish to talk to you on paper about several subjects as they occur to me throughout one year, and if such desultory notes prove to be of any use to you or others, so much the better. One can only teach from personal knowledge; yet how exceedingly limited that is!" The matter the lady has most on her mind is gardening; cookery is subsidiary. The flower bedecking the table comes in then in the most natural way, the one being the corollary of the other.

From whence are derived the main sources of her scientific treatment of her plants and of her plats Mrs. Earle tells you about? The lady writes: "It seems as if everybody wrote books which nobody reads. This is probably what I am doing myself; but so far as gardening is concerned, at any rate, I have read and studied hard, and I began to learn quite late in life." Then the author makes an admirable suggestion, which the reader should follow out. Say you buy at your florist's a plant, or, if you are a fiancée, the adored one brings you one, or you purchase a packet of seed. You are to be accused of personal negligence if you do not refer to some good, practical book and find out precisely what is the nature, what the requirements of your plant or your seed.

Then you can give it the exact treatment it requires. You should understand your responsibility. If the plant fails, withers, and dies, nine times out of ten the disaster arises from your own ignorance. If you are the owner of a spacious garden and have a man to care for it, though you may neither dig nor weed it, [illegible] nomenclature [illegible]. How are you to expect your gardener to understand the flowery growth of something the origin of which he has no conception. "This plant was sent me from Patagonia, Mike. You understand, Mike?" and Mike is as ignorant about Patagonia as he is of Ultima Thule.

Take cookery. "How can a cook be expected to dress vegetables when she has never been taught how to do so?" The ordinary matter-of-fact British female cook is invariably represented as the most ignorant of her sex, and Mrs. Earle says so. "In England her one instruction has usually been to throw a large handful of coarse soda into the water with a view to making it soft and keeping color in the vegetables, whereas, in fact, she by so doing destroys their health-giving properties, and every housekeeper should see that it is not done." In the United States we have long been poisoned by the atrocious "soda biscuit." In England, apparently, they suffer from soda-soaked vegetables.

"My hope and wish is that my reader will take me by the hand, for I do not reap, and I do not sow." But, then, the object Mrs. Earle has in view is to make people think, particularly those of her own sex, so that there may be forthcoming a practical denial of what the cynical Swift asserted: "Mankind are as unfit for flying as thinking." So womankind must, when gardening, cooking, managing a house, or rearing children, exercise her best thinking powers.

Mrs. Earle draws a charming picture of her girlish days, the English country house, with its old-fashioned garden and the heaps of China roses, sweetbriar, honeysuckle, "and where the hawthorn tucked their toes into the soft mud and throve year after year." Alas! we are of a hedgeless country, and alack and well a day! horrid barbed wire trochas are driving out nature's leafy barriers. Sweet pasture lands, and verdant meads, you are being Weylerized. Ever so nicely told is the dictum of the old gardener who, when the children asked as to the possible weather, replied: "Well, Miss, it may be fine, and it may be wet, and if the sun comes out it will be warmer." There was correct meteorological prophecy, perfectly satisfactory to the little ones, and away they jumped seeking the "well-known haunts in the Hertfordshire woods to gather violets and primroses for our mother, who loved them," and so happily began the lady's delight in flowers and gardening.

The restriction a diary exacts Mrs. Earle does not follow. She rather takes month by month the flowers, the plants of the whole English year. The old garden she loves is sixteen miles from London. It is not difficult to visit it at any season, and so it is often visited. People ask, "What could you do in the garden in the Winter?" But no true gardener would make this remark, as there is much to be done at all seasons of the year. That constant overlooking of a garden might have its advantages in England, but not so in the northern part of our own country. Mrs. Earle, living in London during the six Winter months, describes her rooms as she has filled them with the plants she has reared in the country; those which would best stand the journey and would thrive in smoky, foggy London. In bright green olive jars coming from Spain are stuck large bunches of the white seed vessels of Honesty and some flowers of Everlasting, (Helichrysum bracteatum.) "On the side ledges of two large windows I have pots of the common ivy of the hedges." English hedge ivy "is practically unkillable, even in London." There are india-rubber plants, the two sorts, Ficus Elastica and Ficus Elastica Indica. The latter plant, with its more delicate leaves, we think has many advantages. Mrs. Earle calls particular attention to the sponging off of the leaves of these plants, and, in fact, of all broad-leaved ones. The reason why is readily understandable. Through these leaves the plants breathe. When the leaves are dust-covered or begrimed with the floating solid carbon coming from lamp or gas, you fill the fine pores, and your plant is choked. A lovely Winter plant for a room is Pandanus Veitchii—only water sparingly, for it drowns readily.

Mrs. Earle has much to say about the receptacles for plants. Eschew monotony in your vases, seek variety—but the mistake is to have an over-ornate pot. Then there is a great deal of judgment to be exercised in the support of your plants. The regulation green stick with the white tip is commonplace. Nothing is neater than a bit of our native cane, which, with the joints, adds to but does not mar the supple harmony of a plant. Mrs. Earle has made a study of the lasting powers of cut flowers, and their disposition. You must know before you send a gift of cut flowers whether they will [illegible] in the arranging of cut flowers that all shrubby plants and many perennials last much longer in water if the stalks are peeled. The reason is obvious: the thick bark prevents the absorption of enough water. In the case of succulent plants, splitting up the ends of the stalks is often sufficient."

A pretty and delicate Winter decoration for a table is wheat or canary seed grown in a shallow pan, in a bed of moss. Start it in a closet in the dark, and when it is two inches high then put it in the light. Acorns may be made to sprout, if hung from a wire or a bit of horsehair in a small glass vase. You start them in October and they are in full leaf in January. These are the little nothings which are the delights of the nursery and the beginning of the botanical kindergarten.

Mrs. Earle, for we are taking bits here and there from her chapter, starts on the cookery for the month. The lady vaunts the American cranberry, and tells how to cook it. But, oh, oh! why should she say "a pinch of powdered ginger brings out its flavor"? As the English eat apple sauce with goose, so in America the cranberry is the fast friend of the turkey, the French dinde, which dinde is the agglutination of the words "coq d'Inde," India being the name given to America for some time after its discovery. Mrs. Earle writes that the custom of eating sweets with meat seems to come to us from Germany and the North; "the French hate it." But for all that, the early Italians, who gave mediaeval fashion to the table, used sweets in all their courses.

Strange as it may seem, the Reformation in England was in a measure destructive. Before it English people were vegetable eaters, but after the Reformation those masters of gardening, those who led monastic lives, having been expelled, their lands confiscated, vegetable production in a measure ceased. The eating of fish was considered as "Popish." So to-day, among many classes in England, vegetables, save potatoes and turnips, are not often consumed, nor for that matter is fish. Then logically came about retrogression in cooking. Take the subject of salads. Mrs. Earle writes that in her childhood "the salad was rarely seen at any but the tables of the wealthy, who had foreign cooks, and then it was covered with a rich cream sauce, full of mustard, which was supposed to make it digestible:

> "The old gardens of the monasteries ran to ruin quicker than the fishponds. It became a point of national honor to disregard the methods of cooking vegetables, which had been brought by the monks, who were men of taste, from France and Italy."

To gardening and cooking the Reformation gave many a set-back in England and really stopped artistic development.

Coffee! Mrs. Earle does not say that the worst coffee in the world is to be found in England, but such we regretfully state to be the case. What the general housekeeper does not know is that water boiled too long will neither make good tea nor coffee. You may get a strong decoction with overboiled water, but the extracted fluid you obtain has a rank taste and no delicacy of flavor. "One of the mysterious reasons for the flat tastelessness of coffee one day and not another is the coffee grinder not being cleaned out; a tablespoon of stale ground coffee will spoil the whole."

Returning to her garden, Mrs. Earle tells of the Winter's delight, the evergreens, and she quotes Mme. de Staël's smart saying, "Le deuil de l'été et l'ornement de l'hiver." For cut flowers arranged in crosses, anchors, and other emblems the lady has no love, yet she sees a cross of simple moss, just dotted here and there with snowdrops, and cannot help but admire it:

> "The French have carried the abuse of this fashion of funeral wreaths and crosses to even a greater extent than we have here. I shall never forget once in Paris going to Père la Chaise Cemetery on a fine morning to visit the grave of a young and much-lamented woman. The wreaths were so numerous that they had to be taken up in a cart the day before. The night had been wet, and the surroundings of the grave were a mass of unapproachable corruption and decay."

This is a bit of practical advice worth considering when seeds or plants are purchased. As you look over the seedsman's list, do not hanker after those described as "giant," "large," "perfection," &c. The seedsman is not the least untruthful. By long selection he has produced certain fine varieties of seed for flowers or vegetables, but as often as not when your plant grows it is neither a "giant" non "large" nor "perfection." The fault is not with the seedsman, but arises from your own ignorance as to the necessary treatment. Your soil may be poor. You have planted too deep or too shallow, and too late or too early, or have drowned it or let it die of thirst. Then, again, some of the monster vegetables are not as nice to eat as are the smaller varieties. From personal expe-

---

*POT-POURRI FROM A SURREY GARDEN. By Mrs. C. W. Earle. With an appendix by Lady [illegible]. [illegible] Edition. New York: [illegible]

[illegible] we never saw a “[illegible] to” that could compare with the smaller or commoner varieties. The “mastodon” was immense with its bulk, pith, and its flatness of flavor.

Oh, the many revilings of seedsmen on account of sweet peas, when what are called “double and triple bloomers” have been purchased and the results have been nil! But the failures did not arise in the least from the quality of the seed, but from the amateur sweet pea planter's ignorance of how to manure the ground, and the many other details. The seedsman furnishes the dry pea, but not the brains, and that is all there is about it.

With a fine old conservatism Mrs. Earle does not like the modern system of bedding. The transition is too rapid. “A garden is left bare for eight months in the year that for the four hottest months there shall be a blaze of color.” Then when you visit other gardens, since the plants are always the same, the effect is monotonous. The true art sentiment, Mrs. Earle declares, is wanting. Your flower beds do not seem natural—they are the result of manufacture. Certainly the delight of the one who has cared for a tiny seedling plant, when the first little sprout shot forth from its mother, the earth, is now wanting. Your own fostering care has never been exercised. It is a process, this bedding out, which has a clap-trap, a theatrical air, a firework floral display.

There is no vestige of dilettantism in this volume. Even the erudition in it is concealed. If an English flora is described the general rules to be followed are the same in a Surrey garden as in a Westchester County one. The book, though it may be an old one, has our highest and most sincere commendation, for besides gardening it gives sound lessons in other and more difficult cultures.

Books on Big Game.

Theodore Roosevelt's Suggestions in a Recent Article.

For the April Fortnightly Review the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has written an article, the title of which is “Books on Big Game.”

Considering Mr. Roosevelt's stress of hard work and the many responsibilities of the office imposed on him to-day, it may be well to present what is the conclusion of his article:

“If sport is made an end instead of a means, it is better to avoid it altogether. The greatest stag hunter of the seventeenth century was the Elector of Saxony. During the Thirty Years' War he killed some eighty thousand deer and boar. Now, if there ever was a time when the ruler of a country needed to apply himself to serious matters it was during the Thirty Years' War in Germany, and if the Elector in question had eschewed hunting he might have compared more favorably with Gustavus Adolphus, Tilly, and Wallenstein. Wellington was fond of fox hunting, but he did very little of it during the period of the Peninsular War. Grant cared much for fine horses, but he devoted his attention to other matters when facing Lee before Richmond. Perhaps as good an illustration as could be wished of the effects of the opposite course is prescribed by poor Louis XVI. He took his sport more sensibly than he did his position as a ruler. In the day when the revolutionary mob came to Versailles he merely recorded in his diary that he had ‘gone out shooting, and had killed eighty-one head when he was interrupted by the events.’ The particular event to which this ‘interruption’ led was the guillotine. Not many sportsmen have to face such a possibility, but they do run the risk of becoming a curse to themselves and to every one else if they once get into the frame of mind that can look on the business of life as merely an interruption to sport.”

These old chroniclers, as far as the Elector of Saxony is concerned, must have drawn a very long bow indeed when attributing to him the killing of 80,000 head of deer or boar. Deducting bad weather, or close season, if the account is to be believed, the Elector must have never found a blank day, which is a hunting impossibility.

Mr. Roosevelt knows that exaggeration was not a monopoly in the past. He writes that there are:

“A goodly number of books which are not merely filled with [illegible] information of experience, but which are absorbingly interesting, and if a book is both truthful and interesting, it is surely entitled to a place somewhere in general literature. Unfortunately the first requisite bars out a great many hunting books. There are not a few mighty hunters who have left long records of their achievements and who did undoubtedly achieve a great deal, but who contrive to leave in the mind of the reader the uncomfortable suspicion that [illegible]

[illegible] any chance of combining with it the rôle of sportsman.”

With the present century came the change of locality.

“The Dutch settlers at the Cape of Good Hope and the English settlers on the Atlantic Coast of North America found themselves thrown back into a stage of life where hunting was one of the main means of livelihood, as well as the most exciting and adventurous of pastimes. These men knew the chase as no men of their race had known it since the days before history dawned; and until the closing decades of the present century the American and the Afrikander of the frontier largely led the lives of professional hunters. Oom Paul and Buffalo Bill have led very different careers since they reached middle age; but in their youth warfare against wild beasts and wild men was the most serious part of the life work of both. They and their fellows did the rough pioneer work of civilisation under conditions which have now vanished forever, and their type will perish with the passing of the forces that called it into being. But the big game hunter whose campaigns against big game are not simple incidents in his career as a pioneer settler, will remain with us for some time longer, and it is of him and his writings I wish to treat.”

The hunter of big game as he appeared at the close of the last century and the beginning of this recorded his adventures. Le Vaillant's book is good, but Bruce's is better. Mr. Roosevelt calls Bruce “the Burton of his days.” If formerly certain stories of Bruce's were discredited, we believe them now. A volume which merits particular attention is “Williams on Oriental Field Sports.” It is a highly satisfactory book, “especially to sporting parents” with inquisitive children. A colored, illustrated copy is most vivid—“the foliage is so very green, the tigers so very red, the boars so very black.”

The great writer on big game, we think with Mr. Roosevelt, is Sir Charles Baker. Baker had handled his rifle in India, Africa, and America, and, above all, he is a truthful man. In the Badminton Library, “Big Game Shooting,” edited by Mr. Phillipps Walley, is an excellent compendium.

To-day there are still three great hunting grounds. “Africa from the equator to the southernmost point, India, both farther and hither, and North America west of the Mississippi from the Rio Grande to the arctic circle. But the true hunter's paradise is in South Africa, on account of the abundance of game and its variety.” What has been done there by the hunters of to-day is to be found in “Cornwallis Harris's Wild Sports of South Africa,” Gordon Cumming's “Hunter Life in South Africa,” Baldwin's “African Hunting,” Drummond's “Large Game,” and “Natural History of South Africa,” and best of all in Selous's two books—“A Hunter's Wanderings in South Africa” and “Travels and Adventures in Southeast Africa.”

Harris is invaluable, for he possessed artistic skill, as did J. G. Millais, in whose “Breath from the Veldt” there are remarkable sketches of antelopes. Then Livingstone and du Chaillu are not to be overlooked, for they played the same part as did Catlin in North America.

It happens that men may be fine hunters, but are not literary, and so when they try to write they give a dry catalogue of dead game. “No great enthusiasm,” writes Mr. Roosevelt, “can be raised by such a statement as: ‘This day walked twenty-three miles; shot one giraffe and two zebras; porter deserted with the load containing the spare boots.’” You don't want fine writing, but you ought to have some natural color. Selous, of the modern authors on the hunting of big game, Mr. Roosevelt thinks, contains the best descriptive writing, but he does not admire Mr. Drummond's style, which “would compare not unfavorably with those of a Populist Senator discussing bimetallism.” Tracking through Africa, with “its teeming wealth of strange and uncouth beasts,” is indeed a novel experience for a civilised man, for he goes back at once “a few hundred thousand years” to a hunting trip “in the Pliocene or Pleistocene age,” and here the author of this interesting article pays a merited compliment to [illegible] and his book, “Through Jungle and Desert.”

For [illegible] hunting, and there is a new book on it which comes out every year, preference is given to Forsyth's “Highlands of Central India,” Sanderson's “Thirteen Years Among the Wild Beasts of India,” Shakespeare's “Wild Sports of India,” and [illegible]'s “Large Game Shooting.” Mr. [illegible]'s “Two Years in the Jungle” is most valuable, for here you have the naturalist, the taxidermist, and the hunter combined.

For America, the books on hunting are many and generally excellent. You may begin with [illegible] and read the [illegible] which bear his name, issued by the [illegible] Government, and refresh your [illegible]

[illegible] in want of money. Out, then, on the man who sums up in his notebook that he has shot this year a hundred deer or bagged 800 quail. The latter's business is a distasteful one, even though carried out by Englishmen, for, as Mr. Roosevelt has it, “The man whose chief title to glory is that during his industrious career of destruction he has slaughtered 200,000 head of deer and partridges stands unpleasantly near those Continental Kings and nobles who during the centuries before the French Revolution deified the chase of the stag and made it into a highly artificial cult, which they followed to the exclusion of statecraft and warcraft and everything else.”

Seventy-five Good Out-door Books—A Selected and Classified List.

Below will be found the titles and brief descriptions of the most recent publications of Summer outdoor books. Nearly every subject is touched on, from walks in one's own rose garden to mountain climbing, from the culture of a window jardinière to the arrangement and growing of trees in the orchard, and from golf to cycling and camping. In short, a suggestion that may not be thrown away is that the hackneyed question: “What shall we do this Summer?” may be answered by a careful perusal of the following list. It may almost be regarded as a seasonable medicine chest of seventy-five prescriptions, which may be taken separately or in any variety of combinations, and always with beneficial results:

Garden, Field, and Forest.

The Rose. By H. B. Ellwanger. New edition and new plates. Introduction by George H. Ellwanger. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Idealists of the Countryside. By George H. Ellwanger. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Under the Trees and Elsewhere. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Success with Small Fruits. By the late Rev. E. P. Roe. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Landscape Gardening. By Samuel Parsons, Jr. Notes and suggestions on lawns and lawn planting. Large quarto, 200 illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

The Trees of Northeastern America. By Charles S. Newhall. Introductory note by Prof. Nathan L. Britton of Columbia University. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $[illegible].50.

The Leaf Collectors' Handbook and Herbarium. By Charles S. Newhall. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Highways and Byways. By the late William Hamilton Gibson. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Pastoral Days. By the late William Hamilton Gibson. New York: Harper & Brothers. $7.50.

Window and Parlor Gardening. Illustrated. By N. Jonson-Rose. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

My Farm of Edgewood. A Country Book. By Donald G. Mitchell, (Ik. Marvel.) 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Out of Town Places. By Donald G. Mitchell, (Ik. Marvel.) 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

How to Know Wild Flowers. By Mrs. William S. Dana. Illustrated by Marian Satterlee. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

According to the Seasons. A Talk About Wild Flowers. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Eye Spy. Afield with Nature Among Flowers and Animate Things. By William Hamilton Gibson. Illustrated by the author. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Familiar Features of the Roadside. By F. Schuyler Mathews. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Familiar Flowers of the Field and Garden. By F. Schuyler Mathews. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. [illegible]

On the Farm. By F. W. Parker and Nellie L. Helm. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Flowers and Their Pedigrees. By Grant Allen. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Wonders of Plant Life. By Mrs. S. P. Herrick. Beautifully illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Fern Collectors' Handbook and Herbarium. By S. F. Price. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.25.

Plant Life. By Edward Step. 145 illustrations. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

Inmates of My House and Garden. By Mrs. Brightwen. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Fur, Fin, and Feather.

[illegible] Bird. By M. O. Wright and Elliott [illegible]. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Common Birds. By Frank M. Chapman. With numerous [illegible] drawings by Ernest Seton Thompson. [illegible] New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

Story of the Birds. By James Newton Baskett. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 65 cents.

News of the Birds. By L. S. Keyser. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 60 cents.

The Structure of Animal Life. Six Lectures delivered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in 1863. By Louis Agassiz. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Our Common Birds and How to Know Them. By John B. Grant. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The American Salmon Fishing. By Henry P. Wells. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

American Game Birds. Names and Portraits of Birds Which Interest Gunners. By Gurdon Trumbull. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

How to Name Birds. By H. E. Parkhurst. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Song Birds and Water Fowl. By H. E. Parkhurst. 12mo. Illustrated. By Louis Agassiz Fuertes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Sports and Pastimes.

Cycling for Health and Pleasure. By Luther H. Porter. With illustrations. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

Golf in America. By James P. Lee. With illustrations. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

Walton's Compleat Angler. By Izaak Walton. Fac simile reprint of the first edition. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

Golf. By G. T. Smith. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

On Horseback: In the School and On the Road. By Edward L. Anderson. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Golf in Theory and Practice. By Everard. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Rules of Golf. By J. Norman Lockyer and W. Rutherford. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

Cycles and Cycling, (in All England Series.) 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 40 cents.

Camp Life in the Woods. By William Hamilton Gibson. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

American Football. By Walter Camp. With 32 portraits. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Poems of Gun and Rod. By Ernest McGaffey. Illustrated by Herbert E. Butler. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

American Boys' Book of Sport. By Daniel C. Beard. With more than 300 illustrations by the author. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

The Boat Sailors' Manual. By E. F. Qualtrough, United States Navy. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Getting Out the Fly Books. By Leroy Milton Yale, M. D., (in Out of Door Library.) 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Episodes of Mountaineering by a Casual Amateur. By Edwin Lord Weeks. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes. Edited by Alfred E. T. Watson. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Miscellaneous.

Nature Study for Common Schools. By W. S. Jackman. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.20.

Buzz, or the Life and Adventures of a Honey Bee. By Morris Noel. 12mo. Henry Holt & Co. $1.

Young Folks' Story of Natural History. By Charles Frederick Holder. Fully illustrated. 4to. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Wild Neighbors. By Ernest Ingersoll. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Our Edible Toadstools and Mushrooms. By William Hamilton Gibson. Illustrated by the author. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The American Home Garden. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. [illegible]

City Boys in the Woods; Or, A [illegible] Adventure in Maine. By H. P. Wells. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

Art Out of Doors; Hints on Good Taste in Gardening. By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Nature for Its Own Sake. By John C. Van Dyke, L. H. D. [illegible] New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. [illegible]

The North Shore of [illegible]. By Robert Grant. Illustrated by W. T. Smedley. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Newport. By W. C. Brownell. With illustrations by [illegible]. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Agriculture, and Some of Its Relations with Chemistry. By F. H. Storer, Professor in Harvard University. In three volumes. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Net, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. William Wallace has [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] letters written during [illegible] years between Robert Burns and Mrs. Dunlop. In Dr. Currie's "Poems and Letters of Burns" of 1800, there are thirty-nine of these letters, and Cromek, Scott-Douglas, and Locker-Lampson have added others. It is to the Lochryan manuscript, now in the possession of Mr. R. B. Adam of Buffalo, N. Y., that Mr. Wallace expresses his greatest indebtedness, for in that priceless collection there are thirty-eight more original holograph letters and parts of letters, together with manuscripts of several of the poems, and ninety-seven letters from Mrs. Dunlop to Burns. With infinite pains Mr. Wallace has studied the entire series of letters. This Lochryan manuscript is now published for the first time. These letters are "in beautiful preservation and include at least as fine specimens of the poet's handwriting as any that have seen the light in the original or in reproductions."

Think, too, of the treasures of this collection, containing the holograph manuscript of "Tam o' Shanter," the first draft of "Passion's Cry," "The Chevalier's Lament," "Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn," "On Reading in a Newspaper the Death of J. McLeod, Esq.," "On Scaring Some Water Fowl on Lochturit," and "O Love Will Venture in Where It Daurna Well Be Seen."

Much, then, about Burns has been skillfully woven into former and older material; the lacunae or rents or gaps have now been pretty nearly all closed up. This correspondence clears up, too, some doubtful points, and presents at the same time some new features. It was not known before that Burns had some idea of entering military service, or that he looked to the chance of becoming a professor of agriculture, or that Adam Smith was interested in him. It was a question also whether Burns was or was not indebted to Mrs. Dunlop for pecuniary aid. It is evident from the correspondence that Mrs. Dunlop did occasionally send the needy poet a five-pound note as a gift, but the total amount could not have been large. Mrs. Dunlop was far from possessing ample means. The poet was always sending the lady books, and there was an exchange, and the money is by no means to be considered as a dole.

Frances Anna Wallace, the daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, was born in 1730. When she was eighteen, (in 1748,) she became the wife of John Dunlop of Dunlop. She was the mother of a numerous family, seven sons and six daughters. The lady's husband died in 1785, and the loss was followed on her part by a long and severe illness. It was at this time that her attention was first called to Burns's "The Cotter's Saturday Night." The effect of the reading of this memorable poem seems to have assuaged her grief and to have calmed her restlessness of spirit. The heavy burden of her distress was lifted away from her. "Then she resolved on making the acquaintance of the author."

Burns was born in 1759 and died in 1796. Mrs. Dunlop was then twenty-nine years older than the poet. Her acquaintance with Burns's poems dates from the Kilmarnock edition of 1786.

Mrs. Dunlop was an educated woman. She must have read a great deal. She was fairly familiar with French, having tried versification in that language. For all that, she was not a bluestocking. As may be seen in the correspondence, her spelling was somewhat slipshod, but in her day, as Thackeray said, "People as soon thought of doing their own washing as their own spelling." If her knowledge of Continental literature was "superficial," when she did quote it, she generally showed a proper appreciation, her selections being to the point. The tone, the quality, of her correspondence are excellent. If she wrote verses which are not very good, she did not vaunt her own performances, at least when she compared her lines with those of that master poet, Robert Burns. She wrote to him: "I wonder at the ease (impudence anybody else would call it) with which I scribble all my nonsense to you as a child would scratch mathematical science to Sir Isaac Newton."

Mrs. Dunlop was no Mme. de Warens or a Charlotte von Stein. She held the point of honor high. She was an honest woman above all. She was but little afflicted with sentimentalism. Her troubles, her sorrows had been many. She had constructed in her imagination an ideal poet, and his verses and the man himself she would have endowed with the purity of an angel. So it came about that she often suffered [illegible] reading a line of Burns's which was broad or [illegible] and she showed the poet her trouble. She [illegible] [illegible] to have been his censor. Though her [illegible] [illegible] Burns was without bounds, she never [illegible] [illegible] him when he transgressed the laws of [illegible] [illegible] been [illegible] Voltaire read all his man- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] printed nothing but what [illegible] [illegible] you [illegible] name me to her office," [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and sometimes [illegible] critic. Her morals in a loose period [illegible] [illegible] conservative, and she had a horror [illegible] [illegible] in phraseology. She was not [illegible] [illegible] as an [illegible] [illegible] Burns [illegible] this. He might have taken in good part her strictures about his [illegible] and careless diction, his inability to [illegible] [illegible] temptation, but he did not brook her dabbling with his choice of words or form of metre. That was uncalled for and meddlesome on her part. May she not be forgiven, enamored as she was with the genius of the man? Gilbert Burns says:

"Of all the friendships which Robert acquired in Ayrshire and elsewhere, none seemed more agreeable to him than that of Mrs. Dunlop of Dunlop, nor any which has been more uniformly and constantly exerted in behalf of him and his family, of which were it proper I could give many instances. About the time of my brother's publishing in Kilmarnock she had been afflicted with a long and severe illness, which had reduced her mind to the most distressing state of depression. In this situation a copy of the printed Poems was laid on her table by a friend, and happening to open on 'The Cotter's Saturday Night,' she read it over with the greatest pleasure and surprise, the poet's description of the simple cottagers operating on her mind like the charm of a powerful exorcist, expelling the demon ennui and restoring her to her wonted inward harmony and satisfaction. Mrs. Dunlop sent off a person express to Mossgiel, distance fifteen or sixteen miles, with a very obliging letter to my brother, desiring him to send her half a dozen copies of his poems if he had them to spare, and begging he would do her the pleasure of calling at Dunlop House as soon as convenient. This was the beginning of a correspondence which ended only with the poet's life."

This is a part of the first letter of Burns to Mrs. Dunlop, and the date is Nov. 15, 1786. Of course he was pleased. He writes:

"Madam: I am truly sorry I was not at home yesterday when I was honored with your order for my copies, and incomparably more so by the handsome compliments you are pleased to pay my poetic abilities. I am fully persuaded that there is no class of mankind so feelingly alive to the titillation of applause as the Sons of Parnassus, nor is it easy to conceive how the heart of the poor Bard dances with rapture when those whose character in life gives them a right to be polite judges honor him with their approbation. * * * I have only been able to find you five copies; they are all I can command. I am thinking to go to Edinburgh in a week or two at furthest to throw off a second impression of my book, but on my return I shall certainly do myself the honor to wait on you, and thank you in person for the obliging notice you have been pleased to take of, Madam, your much indebted and very humble, obliging servt., ROBERT BURNS."

Burns's visit to Edinburgh took place about the close of the month of November. What was Mrs. Dunlop's answer has not been discovered. On the 30th of December, however, Mrs. Dunlop writes to Burns. She wants to know why he writes "unhappy" as qualifying "Wallace." She would have liked better the "Patriot Hero" or the "Patriot Bard." The line occurs in "The Cotter's Saturday Night," first edition:

"That stream'd thro' great unhappy Wallace heart."

In the edition of 1793 he did alter it, and it read, "Wallace's undaunted heart." In a letter of Burns to Mrs. Dunlop of 15th January, 1787, he expresses his surprise at his popularity:

"* * * To be dragged forth to the full glare of learned and polite observation, with all my imperfections of awkward rusticity and crude, unpolished ideas on my head, I assure you, Madam, I do not dissemble when I tell you I tremble at the consequences. The novelty of a poet in my obscure situation, without any of those advantages which are reckoned necessary for that character, at least at this time of day, has raised a partial tide of public notice, which has borne me to a height where I am absolutely, feelingly certain my abilities are inadequate to support me; and too surely do I see that time when the same tide will leave me and recede perhaps as far below the mark of truth. I do not say this in the ridiculous affectation of self-abasement and modesty."

Mrs. Dunlop, pleased that her objections to Wallace's being "unhappy," had been received in a kindly way by Burns, now becomes further emboldened and begins to find fault with the impropriety of his text.

"Forgive my saying," she writes, "that every indecency is below you, and sinks the voice of your fame by putting to silence your female admirers. You will one day think so yourself, and curse every allusion which forbids a modest, lovely girl receiving as the most acceptable present a young lover could make her—Burns's poems."

In the postscript of a letter of the poet to Mrs. Dunlop of March 22, 1787, we find the first hint that he had some idea of entering military life. Mrs. Dunlop had suggested it. The poems have brought him in some little ready money. In the postscript of the letter he writes in regard to a third edition, which will be of 3,000 copies. He says: "Would the profits of that afford it, with rapture I would take your hint of a military life as the most congenial to my feelings and situation of any other, but what is wanting cannot be numbered." Mrs. Dunlop had been poetical about this soldiering, writing him: "I suspect a military one, (career,) though without any reason but the red berries you add to the beautiful garland of the Tenth Muse." She was quoting from Coila in "The Vision."

In Mrs. Dunlop's letter of March 20, 1787, she incloses a note "to Mr. Smith," and she says of this Mr. Smith, the author of "The Wealth of Nations," how she found him "one of the most agreeable men in the world." Burns wanted to have something to do with [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of Burns's [illegible] [illegible], and Mrs. Dunlop was afraid that his lady readers would be offended. As it is, Mrs. Dunlop has her feelings hurt. "You have rejected my friendly advice," she writes. In May she returns again to her theme:

"You severely mortified me, nor did I ever in my life feel more degraded in my own eye than by the utter contempt you have shown of those hints which it cost me a great deal to give, and which I now heartily wish I had left alone. Friendly advice, when wholly overlooked, makes one feel themselves mean, officious, and in the present case indelicate, and I fretted at you because I was discontented with myself. Then I have another reason. I pleased my Scotch pride with thinking that I could hold up your volume to an English, nay, the most polite Frenchman, and defied his nation to teach their best instructed, most polished noblemen, to equal a Scot peasant in genius, sentiment, purity, and expression. * * * Was it perversion of taste or a corruption of heart made you stick so fast to what was so unjustifiable?"

Mrs. Dunlop must have been in a measure irritating, for she finds fault with the typography, and wants to know why "Supreme power has not the dignity of capital letters?" She intimates that it is degrading to read them in "mean italicks."

Burns must have seen Mrs. Dunlop for the first time in June of 1787, and the lady writes on this occasion a poem of exceeding length "To Robert Burns," and this may be found in the poem:

"Good sense and manly spirit mark the air,
And mirth and obstinacy, too, were there,
A peering glance, sarcastic wit confest,
The milk of kindness fill'd the breast.

* * * * * *

So the green nut's sweet, milky juice comprest
In a hard shell and acid husk is drest."

Mrs. Dunlop is voluminous in her correspondence, and it is by no means impossible that she must have written ten letters, say, to one by Burns. Whenever he replied she is happy, and she writes: "I am afraid you might have been of the opinion of some people that private letters exhaust an author's genius." In 1788 Burns was in low spirits. He was suffering from an accident, an upset in a coach, or maybe Mrs. Maclehose had made him miserable, or it might be a case of too much whisky. He writes that he is "unfit to read, write, or think."

"I have a hundred times wished that one could resign life, as an officer resigns a commission, for I would not take in any poor, ignorant wretch by selling out. Lately I was a sixpenny private, and God knows a miserable soldier enough; now I march to the campaign a starving cadet, a little more conspicuously wretched. I am ashamed of all this, for, though I do not want bravery for the warfare of life, I could wish, like some other soldiers, to have as much fortitude or cunning to dissemble or conceal my cowardice."

Mrs. Dunlop rallies him, and in a proper spirit, and tells him the truth, that his misery he has brought on himself. Did she know Burns's failings; had he confessed to her? "Above all," she writes, "don't let the devil drive, as it is alleged you do sometimes." Later on she sends him a copy of some French verses she has made, and they are very bad. She is afraid her long letters trouble him, and that her poetry is tedious, so she writes: "I have done of my water gruel lays to you till I doubt you are sick of both them and I."

Seventeen hundred and eighty-eight was a momentous one in Robert Burns's life, for then he tells Mrs. Dunlop of Jean Armour and his marriage, and he describes her as a woman having "the most placid good nature and sweetness of disposition, a warm heart, gratefully devoted with all its powers to love me, vigorous health and sprightly cheerfulness, set off to the best advantage by a more than handsome figure."

In Burns's letter of July 1, 1788, appears that line often quoted for the better illustration of him, "To jealousy or infidelity I am an equal stranger." His telling of how he married Jean is a trifle hard, even unfeeling. He might have gone to jail had he not taken her to be his wife for there was a child to be born.

In THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 12 of this year may be read an article entitled "Letters of Burns and Beethoven," which is a notice of the volume, "George Thomson, the Friend of Burns." In the letters before us there are reference to Thomson and his book, and also to Johnson's "Musical Museum." Burns writes:

"In course of conversation, Johnson's 'Musical Museum,' a collection of Scots songs with the music, was talked of. We got a song on the harpsichord beginning 'Roving winds around her blowing.' The air was much admired. The lady of the house asked me whose were the words? 'Mine, Madam; they are, indeed, my very best verses.' Sacré Dieu, she took not the smallest notice of them! The old Scottish proverb says well, 'King's caff (chaff) is better than ither folks' corn.'"

That lovely song, "The Blue-Eyed Lassie," Burns copies and sends Mrs. Dunlop. Mr. Wallace in a note tells how it was published in Johnson's and in Thomson's volumes, and in the latter to the tune of "The blathrie o't," and the editor says that the subject "of the song, Jean Jaffray, daughter of the minister of Lochmaben, married a Mr. Renwick of New York, and died in 1850."

Burns was highly pleased—and poets are but mortals—when at a dinner his works were praised by the ladies present. He writes Mrs. Dunlop that "they so intoxicated me with their sly insinuations and delicate innuendoes of compliment that if it had not been for a

---

[illegible] BURNS AND MRS. DUNLOP. Correspondence now [illegible] in English for the first time. With elucidations by [illegible] Wallace. 2 volumes. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, [illegible] lucky recollection how much additional weight and lustre your good opinion and friendship must give me in that circle, I had certainly looked on myself as a person of no small consequence."

The letter of December, 1788, is a remarkable one, since it contains the ever-memorable "Auld Lang Syne," a song to be sung as long as there ever is a Scotchman on this earth. Burns writes this introduction: "Apropos, is not the Scotch phrase 'auld lang syne' exceedingly impressive? There is an old song and tune which has often thrilled through my soul. You know I am an enthusiast on old Scotch songs. I shall give you the verses on the other sheet." In the fourth line of the chorus, Burns has written "sye" for syne, having unintentionally, of course, omitted the letter "n." In the same letter he sends her also "My Bonie Mary," and in this last poem the sentiment in the final lines will be perhaps repeated with the tears of many a brave fellow:

> "Nor shouts o' war that's heard afar—
> It's leaving thee, my bonie Mary."

Mr. Wallace adds that Burns deliberately misled Mrs. Dunlop about the authorship of both "Auld Lang Syne" and "My Bonie Mary," telling her that he picked them up from some old men's singing of them. If not wholly original as to "motif," they bear the stamp of Burns's genius. Mrs. Dunlop did not appreciate "Tam o' Shanter," and it probably offended her. Its reception and her opinion about it annoyed Burns. The correspondence, however, kept on all the same. In the Summer of 1795—and Burns had only a year or more of life—he sent Mrs. Dunlop "The Dumfries Volunteers." With slight alteration the first four lines of this song might be sung to-day:

> "Does haughty Gaul invasion threat,
> Then let the louns beware, Sir;
> There's wooden walls upon our seas,
> And Volunteers on shore, Sir."

Burns was a member of the volunteer force. There had, however, occurred some breach between the two. There was diminution of letters in 1789. Burns lost his temper, and Mrs. Dunlop resented what she thought was his neglect. Burns saw Mrs. Dunlop in 1792, but in 1795 the correspondence had almost ceased. Nevertheless, there were courtesies interchanged. "What sin of ignorance I have committed against so highly valued a friend I am utterly at loss to guess." (January, 1796.) In July, 1796, he writes: "With what pleasure did I use to break up the seal. The remembrance yet adds one pulse more to my poor palpitating heart! Farewell!" This is believed to be the last letter Burns ever wrote to Mrs. Dunlop.

The value of this correspondence is inexpressible. To the many admirers of Burns in the United States it will clear up many doubtful points. In a historical, bibliographical, or biographical sense, this work covers the entire ground.

Talks with a Literary Aunt.

The Academy is blessed with "an aunt," and this dear old lady talks charmingly, for she is a blessed innocent and has reverence for the past. We take here and there bits of her conversation with her nephew:

"I don't think you want any new poetry when you are growing old. I haven't really liked anything since 'Crossing the Bar,' and I think I shall stick to Tennyson. One doesn't quite realize how beautiful 'In Memoriam' is until one begins to grow old. And I am growing old."

She looked thoughtfully into the fire a few moments, and then continued more cheerfully:

"Tell me, who is this foreign person people are writing about—Omar something or other?"

"Omar Khayyam. Well, he was a Persian and he is dead, and he has been much translated. He is very pessimistic and very soothing."

"A black man," said my aunt. "I don't want to be soothed in my old age by a black man."

"Not black," I said. "A Persian, a member of the Aryan—"

"It's the same thing," said my aunt.

Then this is her matter-of-fact judgment about "The War of the Worlds," with her remembrance of Dickens:

"Oh, it's too absurd. I can't think what people see in that Mr. Wells. I know I'm getting an old woman, and I dare say I'm behind the times; but fancy people coming here from another planet. Fancy! It's too ridiculous. Why, it's not possible."

My aunt leaned back in her chair and set her feet upon the fender, looking at me with some severity through her glasses.

"There never has been and there never will be a novelist like Dickens," she said. "How well I remember him putting up at the inn opposite our house—you know the place. It must have been some time in the sixties. Ah, well, I don't suppose there will ever be a novelist like Dickens again. 'David Copperfield' and 'Little Dorrit'—ah! but I am an old woman now. Let me see, what was the name of the new man you said I must read? George Gissing? Well, put the book in my bag."

The dear old lady is thoroughly English and entirely American in her conception that plays are to be seen and not read. The dutiful nephew intimates that his aunt should read Ibsen:

"I shouldn't dream of reading a play," said my aunt, [illegible] "I can't [illegible] Shakespeare. You might just as well" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

London Literary Letter.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

William L. Alden,

Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, April 15.—The death of Mr. James Payn is universally regretted. He had not an enemy in the world. Doubtless during his long occupancy of the editorial chair of The Cornhill he incurred the temporary resentment of some of those whose manuscripts he was compelled to refuse, but no one who knew him ever had the slightest reason to complain of him. He had suffered tortures for years from rheumatic gout, but he never lost his unvarying cheerfulness. Stevenson said that Payn deserved the Victoria Cross for his heroism in facing pain with unfaltering courage and without a breath of complaint. He was the kindliest of critics, especially to beginners, and there are scores of men and women who have been encouraged and helped by the kind appreciation which they received from Mr. Payn. He may not have been a great novelist, though his stories were always readable and his wit never flagged, but he was certainly one of the noblest and best of men. I remember that his articles in Chambers's Journal gave me my first impulse toward literary work, and the first magazine article I wrote was a close, though unintentional, imitation of the so-called "Melibaeus" sketches by which Payn first attracted attention. His loss will be keenly felt by hundreds of persons who never met him, but who have, each one, felt his or her recollection of kindness shown to them by the veteran editor.

It turns out, after all, that the "Ballad of Reading Gaol" was written by a convict. Just as most people had decided that the author was a well-known minor poet, he published in The Daily Chronicle a letter on English prisons, which left no doubt as to the fact that he knew the interior, not only of Reading Jail, but of several other institutions of the same kind. Whoever he may be, he is certainly a clever writer. His letter to The Chronicle was strong and direct in style, and, if it is strictly true, which no one seems to doubt, it shows that there is great room for reform in English prisons. It is certainly a great pity that he did not discover his aptitude for authorship long ago. Had he done so, it might have saved him from his peculiar and sad experience.

The celebration of Ibsen's birthday by certain of his English admirers has not been altogether successful. In accordance with the custom which selects silver as the only possible expression of regard, Ibsen was presented with a piece of plate and an address signed by a number of men and women, who claim to be his special English worshippers. But the list of names did not include those of certain persons who have perhaps the best right to pose as Ibsenites. Notably the name of Miss Janet A'Church, the Ibsenite actress, was missing, and Miss A'Church has since written a letter in which she disapproves of the whole proceeding, and points out that the signers of the birthday address made a mistake in the date of the poet's birthday. All of which goes to show that there is nothing of which faddists are so jealous as their fads. It is at present a sort of distinction to be an Ibsenite, but the moment Ibsen becomes popular that distinction will vanish. Hence, the true Ibsenite is jealous of every other Ibsenite, and desires to enjoy the monopoly of pretending to understand and admire the Scandinavian Shakespeare.

Mr. Robert Buchanan's new novel, "The Rev. Annabel Lee," is rather a surprise to his friends. He has never been supposed to be friendly to any sort of religion, and a year or two ago he and Mr. Le Gallienne wrote letters in one of the daily papers, in which Mr. Buchanan attacked and M. Le Gallienne defended Christianity. As neither of them seemed to have any knowledge of the subject, it is difficult to say whether the true believers in Christianity resented Mr. Buchanan's attacks more than they resented Mr. Le Gallienne's defense. However, in "Annabel Lee" Mr. Buchanan draws a picture of a world in the twenty-first century wholly without religion, and gives us a heroine who, perceiving the emptiness of life without a belief in a future state of existence, undertakes to convert men from a belief in science alone to a belief in her own particular brand of religion. It is not a particularly interesting or convincing book, but it shows Mr. Buchanan in an entirely new light. It would not surprise me if that eccentric and undeniably clever poet, novelist, and essayist were to end his days as a devout believer in the Roman Catholic Church.

Miss Yonge, as well as Ibsen, is to be publicly honored by her admirers. They are now taking up a subscription to found a university scholarship at Winchester High School, to be called the Charlotte Yonge Scholarship. Miss Yonge certainly gained thousands of warm admirers by her religious novels, and they do well to express their admiration in an enduring and useful way. "The Heir of Redclyffe" can hardly be called literature, but it certainly ranks far above the absurdities of Ouida and the inanities of Miss Corelli.

The position of a Times correspondent in a European capital ranks second only to that of British Ambassador. The correspondents of other papers may be [illegible] spondent at Rome has been an American, Mr. W. J. Stillman. Advancing age has compelled him to resign his position, and he will take up his residence in England. Mr. Stillman is now seventy years of age, but he is as vigorous mentally as ever, and has on hand literary work enough to occupy an ordinary man for the next twenty years. In addition to his autobiography, which, in view of the wide political knowledge and rare critical ability of Mr. Stillman, ought to be a most interesting work, he is engaged upon a History of Italy from 1812 to the present day, and on some half dozen other books. The Times will not find it easy to replace Mr. Stillman, and the cause of good government in Italy will also miss the steady and powerful support which he gave to it. His departure from Rome will be grateful to the Radicals and Socialists, and in the interests of Italy, as well as of those of the readers of The Times, it is to be hoped that his successor will have something of Mr. Stillman's keen perceptions and fearless independence.

Mr. Oswald Crawfurd, the present editor of Chapman's Magazine, is about to take charge of a new weekly literary paper, to be called The London Review. The name is not a particularly happy one, for, if I mistake not, a London Review was launched and wrecked not many years ago in London. The selection of Mr. Crawfurd as the editor is, however, all that could be desired. For some time he has been the real head of the publishing house of Chapman & Co., as well as the editor of the magazine. It is understood that he will retain the control of the magazine, although he will sever his connection with the publishing house.

If any man can make a new literary weekly successful Mr. Crawfurd is precisely that man. There certainly ought to be room for it, now that the Saturday Review has become a ridiculous parody of the old Saturday. Still, London has never seemed to be able to support more than two or three weeklies of the kind, and the new venture will have to contend not only with The Spectator, but with Literature, The Athenaeum, and The Academy. The latter steadily improves under the management of Mrs. Craigie, and has latterly become one of the brightest and most readable of London publications.

Mrs. Craigie's "School for Saints" has been very well received, and is on its way to a third edition. It is rather less epigrammatic than Mrs. Craigie's first book, but it is altogether a better piece of work. Mrs. Craigie has not yet, I imagine, done her best work. She grows steadily and does not trifle with her popularity by flooding the market.

Mr. George B. Burgin's "Cattleman," is meeting with a deserved success. Mr. Burgin is another writer who shows in each of his successive novels the beneficial results of hard and conscientious work. He has made a position for himself, and his books are among those which are sure of a good sale. Mr. Burgin has charge of the publishing business of C. Arthur Pearson, which busy firm has during the last year added the publication of books to its other business. The "Cattleman" is decidedly the best thing Mr. Burgin has yet done, and to some extent it covers entirely new ground. Mr. Morley Roberts has written some capital short stories dealing with the life of cattlemen, but Mr. Burgin is, so far as I know, the first man to write a novel in which the hero is an Atlantic cattleman. I understand that Mr. Burgin is on the eve of making a visit to the United States, doubtless in the interests of Pearson's. He already looks on himself as a partial American, having spent many years in Canada, but if he meets with the welcome he deserves in "the States," he will be more of an American than ever.

Mr. Robert Barr, who is well known in America, both by his novels and from his connection with The Detroit Free Press, has also gone on a visit to America. Mr. Barr is very popular in London, and is without exception the wittiest man in conversation that I have ever met. He has been very successful with his recent books, and has, I fancy, given up journalism to a great extent. He lives in a beautiful country house on the very highest spot of land in Surrey, and, although he is but a few miles from London, he can see from his veranda the hills just behind Brighton, and the greater part of Surrey and Sussex. The only possible objection to the magnificent site which he selected when he built his house is that it is altogether too perpendicular for cycling, and, as Mr. Barr is an ardent cyclist, his consumption of vinegar and brown paper is naturally rather large.

Mr. George Moore's new novel is ready for the press, but the date of publication is not yet fixed. He has, moreover, a sequel to it, which he will publish as soon as the proper time arrives. It is a rather odd idea to write a sequel to an unpublished book, but Mr. Moore is addicted to odd things. Probably his reason for issuing the book and its sequel at different dates, instead of rolling the two into one book, is that in the latter case the volume would be too large to be sold for six shillings. This is another evidence that the three-volume novel is a thing of the past. It will not be many years before the six-shilling books also vanishes, for the public is gradually awakening to the fact that English people pay more than double the price that French people pay for novels, and even the most patriotic Englishman will hardly claim that the English article is superior to that manufactured across the Channel.

W. L. ALDEN.

[illegible]

[illegible] have [illegible] anything in his previous volumes. In the "Études Critiques," "Les Époques du Théâtre Français," "L'Évolution de la Poésie Lyrique en France au XIXe Siècle," "Questions de Critique," "Essais sur la Littérature Contemporaine," "Le Roman Naturaliste," and his other works he has given us brilliant and philosophical studies of various periods and various forms of French literature, but never before have we had from his pen any attempts at a comprehensive history of French literature from its commencement up to our own times.

This manual is, as M. Brunetière states in the preface, "I do not dare to say the promise, but at least the 'programme' of a larger and more detailed history." We may, then, consider it as more or less of an introduction to the larger work, which will be awaited with pleasurable anticipation by every reader of the present volume. But it is far from being a mere introduction; it is a work complete in itself, an epitome or "aide-mémoire," as the author calls it, of the whole range of French literature. The book fills a long-felt want and occupies an almost unique position, for, with the exception of Gustave Lanson's "Histoire de la Littérature Française," (Paris, 1894,) there is no short handbook on French literature which is even moderately complete. But Lanson's book does not and could not hold the place which the "Manuel" will hold, for, although Lanson is accurate and scholarly, he is often pedantic, and always lacks the brilliancy and philosophical insight, as well as the authority, which we have learned to expect in everything written by M. Brunetière. In some respects Lanson's "Histoire" is a better book for a school or college text-book, for, owing to its greater length, there is space for a more elementary exposition of the facts of the literary history, a more minute study of the separate works of individual authors, and a far larger quantity of biographical detail. Moreover, Larson follows the plan sanctified by long usage, of the chronological division by centuries, which is perhaps clearer and easier for young students to grasp than the broader and more rational method followed in the "Manuel," which is here presented in M. Brunetière's own words:

"For the usual division by centuries, and in each century by genres—on one side poetry and on the other prose; comedy in one compartment, the novel in a second, eloquence in a third—I have first substituted the division by literary epochs. * * * In truth, these literary epochs must not be dated from what are called 'literary events'; the appearance of the 'Lettres Provinciales' or the publication of the 'Génie du Christianisme'—and not only does this conform to reality, but, moreover, it is the only means there is to impress upon the history of literature that continuity of movement and of life without which, in my opinion, there is no history.

"Secondly—and so as better to perceive this continuity—I have not neglected noting the other influences, those which people usually take satisfaction in bringing to light, the influence of race, or the influence of environment; but, considering the history of all the influences which have been exercised in the history of a literature, the most important is that of works upon works; it is this that I have above all attempted to follow out. Lastly, I have given more attention than is usually given to the epochs of transition. Such are the two or three points which I have tried not to lose from sight in the sort of discourse which forms nearly one-half of this manual."

The book is really divided into two distinctly separate portions, running side by side—one, on the top half of each page, is a brilliant sketch of the progress of French literature, outlining broadly the important periods and following out the lines of development indicated above. The lower half of each page is devoted to a continuous biographical and bibliographical consideration of the different great authors representing the period described in the "Discourse." This arrangement is the most novel and one of the very best of the features of the book, for it avoids distracting the attention from the consideration of general principles, and the underlying causes of the changes in literary theory and practice to a mass of comparatively unimportant detail, which is, however, necessary for a complete understanding of these phenomena, and which can best be obtained by reading it by itself.

The amount of information contained in this short book is wonderful. Every page is full of suggestion and interest, not alone to the general student, but to the scholar widely read in a particular period. Even when M. Brunetière presents no new facts his point of view is always interesting and his conclusions, if not always absolutely convincing, are still worthy of deep consideration and respect. Although written in an easy and lively style far more sparkling than that which the author usually employs, there [illegible] morality [illegible] not quite very widely in France and in the United States comparison [illegible] along with class, religious with religious, free-thinker with free-thinker, author with author, "society" the rich and the poor, with their like, but the theory and the criticism of morals in the two republics are separated by an interval as wide as their political systems, and for that reason a book which, like Mlle. Yetta Blaze de Bury's "French Literature of To-day," impresses this difference upon the reader is exceedingly valuable.

French criticism, presupposing readers capable of criticism, can concern itself with the author's intention, a matter which the American critic writing for readers of all ages must almost entirely neglect, concerning himself with the author's achievement and its probable effect upon the average American mind and moral sense. The French critic virtually says, "As art, as morality, this piece of work is thus and so," and concerns himself no further; his reasons are grounded upon what he conceives to be eternal principles, and if they wished to be ignorant of those principles that is their affair; why should they be reading things beyond their comprehension? Those acquainted with French criticism are familiar with this attitude, but those who know French fiction only in translation and French criticism not at all, suppose the former to be judged in France by the same standards to which Americans submit their own literature, and fancy that French readers deliberately enjoy the contemplation of immorality.

Mlle. de Bury's papers on Pierre Loti, Guy de Maupassant, Zola, Edmond de Goncourt, Paul Bourget, Mme. Blanc Bentzon, and Paul Verlaine will place those authors before such readers in an entirely new light, and will give them if not a new standard, at least the consciousness of another standard. Verlaine, for instance, appears with a curious likeness to Eugene Field, earnestly desirous to be loved by his readers, tenderly regarded in spite of the wildest practical jokes and the most troublesome freaks of irresponsibility. The enormous difference in the lives of the two men—a difference in making the comparison seem monstrous—is a matter not to be considered. Verlaine as a "big child," whose unexceptionable sentiments are held as excusing his very faulty practices; Verlaine, with whom "love was the last movement and the first impulse of the heart," will be a novel figure to most Americans. They are not required to regard him thus, but while judging him in their own way, they may find it wholesome to remember that to a Frenchman this rather grim and repulsive figure may seem as lovable as the gentle Field appears to those who forget his rougher work, and remember only his verses for children.

It is in her criticism of MM. Brunetière and Lemaitre, criticism of critics, and in her analysis of M. Vogüé that Mme. de Bury is most valuable to an American, revealing new views of her subject with almost every page. He is not obliged to admit her scientific and impersonal criticism as the best, but until he understands that French literature is molded by such criticism, its most wholesome productions will be almost poisonous for him, and doubly poisonous in translation. The book is published to-day by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., with a preface in which the author says that she has sought to make the essence of the French literary genius felt by Americans. She will certainly accomplish her object.

Animal Life.*

One serious objection that may be urged in regard to the otherwise delightful presentation of animal life that Dr. Howe has given us for young folks lies in the stilted language used. It suggests the conversation once reported from Boston wherein a mother says to her little daughter who has climbed a tree, "Come down from that Aesculus hippocastanum, Elsie; you will fall and hurt yourself." Elsie replies, "Why, Mamma, this isn't an Aesculus hippocastanum! It's an Acer saccharinum."

The education of to-day, so far as young folks are concerned, is no doubt advanced, especially along scientific lines, but it would seem that the use of such words as molten, aquatic, marine, whirl, authentically, tentacles, carnivorous, and many other could have been simplified if not altogether avoided, or at the very least defined in a glossary. Knowledge of animal life, to be gained from this book, will be of lasting benefit to young folks, but the best results must always arise from a simple language medium.

There are chapters on fishes, reptiles, birds, and animals, and in spite of the defects noted, the book will foster and encourage latent fondness for zoology where it exists, and stimulate an interest in it where no previous knowledge of it has been developed.

[illegible] the collection of books on music in the New York Public Library will be under one roof, the Lenox Library Branch, and this combined collection will then be the largest library on music in this country. It will contain, roughly speaking, about 7,000 volumes, treating on every phase of ancient and modern music, biographies of prominent musicians, a large number of musical scores, some manuscripts, and many engravings and autographs—altogether a collection in which the musical student will find much that will charm and instruct him.

The fact that New York possesses the most complete musical library in the United States is a matter of pride in itself, but it is to be feared that many students of music and its literature have faint idea of the value and magnitude of this collection. Were it more widely known it would undoubtedly commend itself more generally to the use of the large number of persons, old and young, who are studying music and its literature in our city.

The superiority of the collection is by no means its most interesting fact, and in a paper recently read by Mr. Victor Hugo Paltsits of the Lenox Library before the City Library Club he mentioned some very instructive things about this collection. After the death of Joseph Wilhelm Drexel in 1888 the legacy of his fine musical library to the Lenox Library attracted considerable attention, but it is one of the things which has since been almost forgotten. Previous to that time the Lenox Library had almost nothing in musical works, and very little has been added since, so that the Drexel Musical Library, as the legacy is known, is not only the foundation but the larger part of the New York Public Library collection. At the time of Mr. Drexel's death his musical library was one of the best, not only in this country, but in the world. He selected his books with great care, and purchased, whenever possible, many rare and curious works. Being a man of strong musical tastes himself, he was well qualified to choose books having a real and permanent value. He was for many years President of the New York Philharmonic Society and a patron and Director of the Metropolitan Opera House.

He practically started the formation of his musical library in 1858, when he purchased the very rich collection of works, autographs, and prints belonging to H. F. Albrecht, an able musician and a member of the Musikgesellschaft Germania, organized in Berlin in 1848. This society consisted of twenty-four musicians, Mr. Albrecht being one, and made many successful concert tours. The society gave its first public concert in London at the Princess Theatre, May 18, 1848. Later in the year it came to this country, giving its first concert in this city Oct. 5, in the old Astor Place Opera House. The society continued its successful career up to 1858, and it was estimated that while in the United States, over 1,000,000 persons attended its concerts.

To this collection, purchased from Mr. Albrecht, Mr. Drexel made many additions before his death. From the Brinley library sale he secured some rare works of early American hymnology and church psalmody. One of the prizes obtained at that sale was a copy of the first book printed in America with musical notes and bars. This is a work by Thomas Walter on "The Grounds and Rules of Musick Explained." It was printed in Boston and bears the imprint "J. Franklin, for S. Gerrish, 1721."

In 1877 the valuable musical library of Dr. Edward Francis Rimbault was sold at Sotheby's, in London, and Mr. Drexel purchased about 150 items, getting what was considered the cream of the collection. Dr. Rimbault was a well-known organist and composer. He was born in 1816, and died in 1876. His musical catalogue contained 2,859 items, and brought a trifle over £1,977, a large sum for a library of musical works. One of the fine old works which Mr. Drexel secured from this sale was a manuscript collection, bound in six volumes, of "Anthems, Motets, and Madrigals of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," which cost £20. Another rare work which was bought for 18 guineas was a book called "John Gamble, His Book," printed in 1659, being a collection of over 300 songs by various composers of the seventeenth century, and still another was a folio volume of virginal music of the sixteenth century, at a cost of 10 guineas.

The library of Dr. R. La Roche was also purchased by Mr. Drexel. This contained many works in the English and French languages, and some rare volumes in Latin and Greek. These different collections and purchases gave Mr. Drexel, when he died ten years ago, a library of musical material containing 5,542 volumes and 786 pamphlets. The most valuable autograph specimen is an autograph symphony of Mozart, and in sheet music and scores there are the original folios of Handel's oratorios and the works of Bach, Beethoven, Gounod, Rossini, Verdi, Wagner, &c.

The library has been divided with considerable care into half a dozen different subjects of music. For instance, among the works on ancient music the earliest printed book bears the date 1492, being "Theorica Musica," by Gafurius, and following this, in 1496, comes the "Practica Musica," by the same author. One more book in this century has the date 1480. In the next century are six queer old books and four of the seventeenth century. Other [illegible] [illegible] Albrecht [illegible] and Vasconcellos on Portugal. [illegible] may thus be judged of the completeness of the collection.

It was Mr. Drexel's intention to issue a complete catalogue of his musical library, in four parts, each part dealing with one distinct division of music. Only the first part, however, was ever issued, and this was published in 1869, and covers all the volumes under the head of musical writings.

In connection with the Albrecht collection, which Mr. Drexel purchased in 1858, it should be mentioned that one of the most interesting volumes is a manuscript work by Mr. Albrecht on the history of his Germania Society. This was dedicated to Mr. Drexel, but has never been published.

What the Drexel collection lacks in more modern works is readily supplemented by the volumes in the Astor Library, and now that the two are going to be brought together for greater convenience in their use, the collection will form a wonderfully complete and valuable library. This is following out the plan recently proposed by the Trustees of the New York Public Library to place all books on certain subjects in either the Lenox or Astor branches. The musical collection will be placed on special shelves in that room of the Lenox Library to the left of the main entrance, which has been used as the exhibition room for rare books and manuscripts. These cases are now being removed to the upper floor of the Lenox Library, and the room thus vacated will become another reading room, with tables, chairs, and book shelves. This new reading room, besides being the headquarters of the musical library, will also be the repository for all local histories and genealogies.

Miss Smith's New Volume.*

This little book, with Mr. Henderson's "What Is Good Music?" should have a place upon the shelves of all who desire to listen to music intelligently. It consists of a lucid explanation of "Musical Acoustics," followed by a clear and compact history of music in the more important musical centuries and countries, and by an account of the various forms of musical composition and instruments. The illustrations add interest to the text, especially those of the rare old instruments in the collection of Mr. Morris Steinert, New Haven, Conn.

Herbert Spencer says that "the utmost pride of science is humble compared with the pride of ignorance." From this "pride of ignorance" the greatest sufferers have always been religion and music. A comprehension of the intricacies of musical composition is something not to be taught even by such admirable instructors as Mr. Henderson and Miss Smith. Such a comprehension requires not only strenuous training, but the heavenly gift of a sixth sense. It is a great gain, however, to have the ordinary amateur penetrated with the consciousness of his own ignorance, and awakened to some conception of the tremendous genius and toil which, triumphing over almost incredible obstacles, have brought music and musical instruments to their present approximation to perfection. So only will he be prepared to listen humbly and reverently, with his finger laid upon the lip of foolish criticism, to noble music nobly rendered. By such listening and by careful study of Miss Smith's and Mr. Henderson's luminous volumes, the amateur may at least touch the hem of the garments of the great masters of composition, and will look for more than virtuosity in their interpreters. He will learn, too, to respect the sincere and accurate work, "true, true, true to a hair," of the least important members of an orchestra, and more and more he will come to see that "the creation of a great orchestral work is an achievement of the highest intellect combined with the greatest genius."

It is interesting to gain from the pages of "Music" a masculine view of more than three centuries and a half ago concerning "ineffectual tinklings." About the year 1529 Pietro Bembo, a poet and a man of letters, thus wrote to his daughter: "Touching thy desire to play upon the monochord * * * thou would'st have but little pleasure or renown if thou played'st badly, and to play well it would be necessary for thee to spend ten or twelve years in practice, without being able to think of anything else. Consider for thyself if that would be proper for thee. If now thy friends and companions desire thee to learn to play in order to give them pleasure, so say to them that thou wishest not to make thyself ridiculous before them, and content thyself with learning and handiwork." As the author remarks, "Bembo's opinions have been shared by many sensible fathers in later times."

This admirable and concise volume will not fail to fulfill the modest wish of the preface, that it "shall aid any lovers of good music toward a more intelligent hearing, which is sure to bring an increased love for the art." It is a book not for cursory reading, but for such a careful study as shall result in the mastery of its contents.

---

*MANUEL DE L'HISTOIRE DE LA LITTÉRATURE FRANÇAISE. Par Ferdinand Brunetière, de l'Académie Française. Paris: Ch. Delagrave.

*CONVERSATIONS ON ANIMAL LIFE, FOR YOUNG FOLKS. (Semi-Scientific.) By Andrew Jackson Howe, A. M., M. D. Decorated cover. 12mo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

*MUSIC: HOW IT CAME TO BE WHAT IT IS. By Hannah Smith. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. [illegible]

Across Persia in Saddle

An Englishwoman's Account of Her Own Experience.*

A plucky Englishwoman and one endowed with endurance is Miss Ella C. Sykes, who, accompanying her brother, Capt. Molesworth Sykes, rode all through remote Persia and Persian Beloochistan. With a commission from the British Foreign Office, Capt. Sykes's business was to establish Consular offices in various parts of Persia, and hence the long journey into the dominion of the Shah. We think Mme. de Morgan accompanied her husband in his journey through Persia, and, as far as we can remember, the route was covered by the lady, who traveled on a litter or cart. But Miss Sykes disdained any such methods of procedure and went on the road on horseback.

Miss Sykes thus describes her mounts:

"At first I preferred to ride my Arab Nawab, with his perfect manners and beautiful mouth, but being a young horse he soon got tired, and my great stand-by was Charters, a sturdy little gray. His faults were a hard mouth and a tendency to put his head down and bolt off with me at every opportunity; but his springy, tireless walk would have made ample amends for much greater failings. During the longest march he was always keen and on the alert, ever ready for a canter; and in going up hills and steep places he was unsurpassed. He would pause to consider the obstacle before him, brace every muscle, and then rush to the attack. When I add that he was remarkably sure-footed, a capital jumper, and that his pluck never failed him, the reader will understand that I had almost an ideal horse for my needs."

In such long rides there soon comes close intimacy between the rider and the horse, and the lady tells of this:

"Camp after camp is pitched and then struck, inducing a constant eagerness to press on and reach the next stage of the march. And yet there is no hurry about it all. The caravan halts at the pleasure of its master and stops as long as he chooses, the tent life making the journey one delightful picnic. And the charm of the life is increased tenfold to those who love horses, and who travel, as we did, with their own animals. In the East the horse becomes a friend. It will often follow its master like a dog, will wander about camp unpicketed, strolling up to beg for a bit of bread or sugar, and is, in short, such a comrade that the traveler gets into the habit of spending all odds and ends of time in the congenial occupation of 'looking at the horses.' Usually his last thought at night is to see if they are all comfortably wrapped in their thick felts, and his step is the signal for a low neighing from his equine friends, those lying down not attempting to get up, so confident are they of his good intentions."

There is great solitude in many parts of Persia:

"Days may pass without coming across a village or meeting an inhabitant. Man seems indeed a small thing, as the caravan slowly crawls over some vast plain, always encircled by peaks, flushed with many a shade of madder or mauve, standing up, sharply silhouetted against the intense blue of the great cloudless vault above them."

Two months after leaving Teheran, Kerman being the goal, at Mizrah, the Kuh-i-Chnas, a mountain 7,000 feet high, had to be crossed. Arriving at Kerman in March, the Captain and his sister set up housekeeping. The experience of the travelers was that the Persian traders were much given to "lying and cheating." It was deemed infra-dig. that Europeans should do their own buying in the open market or bazaar, and therefore brokers had to be employed. Living was, however, very cheap in Kerman, although of course the lady was always being cheated:

"Certainly living in Kerman was by no means expensive, as meat and bread were under a penny a pound, eggs ten a penny, chickens twopence, a minute lamb fourpence half-penny, and all the ordinary articles of food in the same proportion. Our bill of fare, however, had a sameness about it; the 'eternal mutton and everlasting fowl,' being only occasionally varied by pigeons, quails, partridges, and a rare ahu, or gazelle, while we never tasted beef until December, when the weather was cool enough to keep meat for a considerable time; no Persians at Kerman, or, indeed, elsewhere, indulging in that food, which they look upon as low class. We paid a penny daily for our vegetables to the old gardener, who rented the garden from our landlord, advancing to twopence in the fruit season, when we consumed any quantities of mulberries, apricots, peaches, melons, figs, and grapes."

Kerman itself is described as a ruinous city, though once it was a place which was second in importance to Ispahan. It was impossible for Miss Sykes to make any explorations in the city because she might have been mobbed. A civilized woman on her travels always takes a proper interest in the condition of her sex. The Persian wife, her lord and master, are thus described:

"When the couple settle down to a humdrum married existence the Persian theory is that a man has linked himself to a being inferior to him in every way, who must submit to his sovereign will in all things. From his extreme youth he has been taught by the priests to pay no attention to the counsels of his wife, and they have strongly impressed upon him that if a woman [illegible] him to any course of action he had better do the exact contrary.

"I remember on one occasion talking to a lady when her husband was present, and the latter at once asked me whether I [illegible] there are occasionally henpecked husbands even in Persia."

These are Persian traits:

"During our stay at Kerman we were thrown much upon the society of the gentry of the neighborhood, and found them easy to get on with, being very sociable, quick-witted, and intelligent, although we speedily discovered them to be somewhat lacking in such qualities as truthfulness, honesty, and honor. It is, however, unfair to attempt to criticise Orientals by European standards, as one soon perceives that their 'point of view' is widely divergent from that of the West.

"My brother, after some years in India, where friendly intercourse with the high-class natives seemed an impossibility, was glad to be living with a race who would eat, drink, and smoke with the infidel Feringhees without demur.

"For my part, I found them exceedingly courteous and attentive to me—a matter for wonder, considering the low position held by women in Persia, which fact made me stand very much upon my dignity. The most educated among them were weary of their Government and its doings, and again and again I was asked, with that strange lack of patriotism so noticeable in Persia, as to when the English were coming, by interlocutors seeming to imagine that a British army was already disembarking on the coast, and was about to march inland from the Persian Gulf."

After quite a long stay at Kerman Miss Sykes struck out for Beloochistan by the way of Kalat to Quettah. Sterile Beloochistan is thus told of:

"Baluchistan, viewed as a whole, is one of the most sterile countries imaginable, the greater part of it covered with stones the boulders, the débris from the countless ranges of hills which cut up the land. In fact, it is an uninhabited desert, except where the traveler comes upon the oases of date palms. The moment the small stream by which he has camped is left behind him he is on a Sahara, which may be sandy or stony, but which is always destitute of vegetation, until the presence of water again brings him to dates and cultivation. Everything here seems to be in extremes. The traveler is either enjoying the grateful shade of the palms, the murmur of running water, and the fresh green of the young barley, or he is in the midst of a barren region, where he cannot understand how his camels support life on the scanty, dried-up scrub, and where the water, if he is lucky enough to get any, is bitter, brackish, and foul."

Now and then an oasis was reached, and one of these was Suran:

"To reach it we struck across the alluvial plain of Magas, and got into a tangle of low hills and long, narrow, desolate valleys. When free of these we emerged on to a plain which gleamed white, being incrusted with a glittering efflorescence of salt. Exquisite groves of palms shot up from the dazzling ground, and beyond them the snowy cone of Kuh-i-Taftan, that great volcano, rose magnificently above the umber and mauve mountain ranges bounding the horizon. Here the tamarisks grew tall and slim as Lombardy poplars, and the young date palms were planted in pits, for purposes of irrigation, and most carefully swathed up in pieces of palmleaf matting, to protect their tender fronds from the animals."

Finally Quettah was struck, and Miss Sykes had made the long journey from the Caspian Sea to British India. The volume is happily written, giving many new and curious facts regarding Persian life. The photogravures are excellent.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Bookman's Literary Year Book. 1898. Edited by James Macarthur. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

The Royal Navy. By William Laird Clowes. Large octavo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Vol. II.

The Eugene Field I Knew. By Francis Wilson. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

In Old Narragansett. By Alice Morse Earle. 18mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Robert Burns and Mrs. Dunlop. With elucidations by William Wallace. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Two vols. $5.

The Life and Times of Niccolo Machiavelli. By Prof. Pasquale Villari. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

History Ornament. By James Ward. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Vol. 2. $3.

The Autobiography of Charles H. Spurgeon. Compiled by His Wife and Private Secretary. Quarto. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Companions of the Sorrowful Way. By John Watson. 18mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

The Pruning Book. By L. H. Bailey. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Paul and His Friends. A Series of Revival Sermons. By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.

POETRY.

A Lowden Sabbath Morn. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

Ireland. With Other Poems. By Lionel Johnson. 12mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $4.50.

Shakespeare's Sonnets. 12mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $2.50.

TRAVEL.

Across the Sub-Arctics of Canada. By J. W. Tyrrell. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Through the Gold Fields of Alaska to Bering Straits. By Harry De Windt. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

FICTION.

The [illegible] of Life. By Charles Kennett Burrow. 16mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Señorita Montenar. By Archer P. Crouch. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Four for a Fortune. By Albert Lee. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

The [illegible] Quartette. By Willis Boyd Allen. 16mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

The Making of a Prig. By Evelyn Sharp. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

An American Citizen. By Madeleine Lucette Ryley. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

With Crown of Gold. By [illegible] and [illegible]. New York: [illegible]

[illegible]

Yetta Segal. By Horace J. Rolin. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

A Member of Congress. By William Wentworth. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Paper. 50 cents.

Folks from Dixie. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

The Golficide. By W. G. Van T. Sutphen. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

The Water Babies. By Charles Kingsley. 16mo. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co. 24 cents.

Priscilla's Love Story. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. 12mo. Herbert S. Stone & Co.

A Bride of Japan. By Carlton Dawe. 12mo. Herbert S. Stone & Co.

La Santa Yerba. By William L. Shoemaker. 16mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.

The Dull Miss Archinard. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Vanity Fair. By William Makepeace Thackeray. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Current Questions for Thinking Men. By Robert Stuart MacArthur. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1.50.

Yoga, or Transformation. By William J. Flagg. 8vo. New York: J. W. Bouton.

Matthew Arnold and the Spirit of the Age. Papers of the English Club of Sewanee. Edited by its President, the Rev. Greenough White, A. M., B. D. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

The Head of the Family

By ALPHONSE DAUDET. Translated by Levin Carnac. With a Biographical Sketch by Adolphe Cohn, LL. B., Professor in Columbia University. With 29 Illustrations by Marchetti. 12mo, $1.50.

"Alphonse Daudet's last book, 'Le Soutien de Famille,' (published in the United States under the title of 'The Head of the Family,') will certainly rank among his very best productions. Daudet was never better inspired than when describing the family life of the French metropolis, and in his latter years he managed to combine with the soft, Dickens-like humor of his earlier style an imaginative wit and a crisp sarcasm, of which the first evidence was made visible in 'L'Immortel.' The characters of his last volume are drawn with all the subtle delineation and are colored with all the light and shadow, the pathos, and the humor of which Daudet's genius, at its very best, was capable. * * * Certainly one of his very greatest works."—Paris Correspondent of The New York Times.

Rome

Of To-day and Yesterday. The Pagan City. By JOHN DENNIE. With 58 Illustrations and 5 Maps and Plans. Tourist's edition, (the fourth,) full flexible morocco, $4.50.

"No better popular introduction to Roman antiquities could be named."—The Nation.

"Rarely is so much excellent and instructive archaeological matter presented in a style so lucid and so instructive."—American Magazine of History.

"The style is clear, direct, compact, and the matter is just what one needs to prepare himself to view the Eternal City with a seeing eye."—Independent.

Benjamin Franklin

Printer, Statesman, Philosopher, and Practical Citizen, 1706-1790. By EDWARD ROBINS, author of "Echoes of the Playhouse." With 22 illustrations. Large 12mo, $1.50.

***American Men of Energy, No. I.

Biographies of Americans whose lives and work helped to shape the destinies of their generation.

G. P. Putnam's Sons,
27 and 29 West 23d Street, New York.

Fine Water Colors
at Moderate Prices
May 2d to June 4th:
SPECIAL EXHIBITION
of over two hundred original water-colors by well-known artists, including numerous examples by
Madeleine Lemaire, Percy Moran,
Francis Day, Maud Humphrey,
J. L. Jerome Ferris, J. M. Barnsley,
Francis Brundage, Eugene Grivaz,
Paul de Longpre, Frederick J. Boston
AND OTHERS.
Frederick Keppel & Co
20 East 16th Street, New York.

THE MAY CENTURY

Now ready everywhere. A very full number, with special cover in gold and colors, by Lungren.

THE ASCENT OF THE ENCHANTED MESA.

By F. W. Hodge, of the Ethnological Bureau. A striking account of the Great Mesa, on the top of which the author claims to have discovered traces of Pueblo habitations. With many beautiful illustrations by **Fernand Lungren,** who writes an interesting supplemental paper on "Old Mesa Life."

SUBMARINE PHOTOGRAPHY.

By Prof. Louis Boutan, of the Sorbonne. A description of the author's recent important experiments, accompanied by reproductions of photographs taken under the sea at various depths, including one taken by artificial light.

RAILWAY CROSSINGS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

By Franklin B. Locke. Showing what has been done toward the abolition of grade-crossings, and giving a comparison of railway casualties on the two continents. With beautiful illustrations by **Potthast, Pape, Fraser,** and others.

A STRIKING STORY-SKETCH BY THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

"His Grace, the Duke," a characteristic paper, full of quaint humor and imaginative touches, on a most unusual subject.

A STATESMAN OF RUSSIA, BY AMBASSADOR WHITE.

A charming character sketch of the most influential personage in Russia, Constantine Pobedonosteff, Procurator of the Holy Synod, who is called the "Torquemada of the Nineteenth Century," and of Father Ivan, the miracle worker. With portraits.

"Gallops: His First Race," another piquant story by THE CENTURY'S new writer, **David Gray.**

"The Seven Wonders of the World," described by **Prof. Benj. Ide Wheeler,** and strikingly pictured by **Andre Castaigne.**

"An Outline of Japanese Art," by **Prof. E. F. Fenollosa,** with unique and unpublished examples.

"The Secret Language of Childhood," a paper on an entirely novel subject, by **Oscar Chrisman,** with whimsical examples.

"The Beethoven Museum at Bonn," by **H. E. Krehbiel,** with many exquisite illustrations by **Louis Loeb.**

"Club and Salon," a paper on club-life for women by **Amelia Gere Mason,** author of "Women of the French Salons."

After-dinner Oratory, by Brander Matthews; The Mother City of Greater New York, by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer; The Scramble for the Upper Nile, by H. Dorsey Mohun; What are the X-Rays, by Professor John Trowbridge; An Effort to Rescue Jefferson Davis, by Gen. Joseph Wheeler, etc., etc.

Also short stories by **Julia Schayer** and **Walter Juan Davis,** and **Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's** new serial,

"The Adventures of Francois."

35 cents a number, $4.00 a year. Sold by booksellers and newsdealers everywhere.

THE CENTURY CO., N. Y.

Musical Record

FOR MAY CONTAINS:

Anton Seidl	H. T. Finck
Parry and Parryism	J. F. Runciman
The Passionate Amateur	W. F. Apthorp
The San Carlo Audience	H. M. Ticknor
New York Letter	W. J. Henderson
Sarcasm	W. F. Apthorp
Lamoureux Again	Vernon Blackburn
Paris Letter	Maurice Martel
Shakespeare's "Art of Singing"	F. H. Tubbs
Articles by	Philip Hale

MUSIC BY RACHMANINOFF AND OTHERS.

Portrait of MARIE DELNA, the reigning Paris favorite.

Edited by PHILIP HALE.

PRICE, 15 CENTS.

On sale at all News Stands and Music Stores. Yearly subscriptions at $1 received by C. H. Ditson & Co., 867 Broadway, (18th St.,) New York.

LOVERS OF HUMOR

Will find an interesting and instructive picture of life among Negroes in the South before the war in Paul Lawrence Dunbar's book of original sketches, "Folks from Dixie." Illustrated by E. W. Kemble.

PUBLISHED BY

DODD, MEAD & CO.,

[illegible]

[illegible] a passage that mentioned a certain hundred and fifty books, which Abbé Faria (one of the characters) [illegible] of human knowledge.

I would like to know if there is such a collection of books. If so, I should be very much obliged if you would please give a list of them in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM P. SUTHERLAND.

New York, April [illegible]

[Many lists of the world's best hundred books have been prepared and published in this country, as well as in England. But they appeared in daily and weekly papers to which access cannot be readily had, except in files preserved in libraries. And of course no two were alike. Nothing to be called authority was behind them—save the authority of individuals. THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW would be glad to receive from its readers lists of such books—the best hundred books chosen from all literatures.

One of the most notable of the lists printed in late years was prepared by Sir John Lubbock in 1886. There were certain limitations, however, in its scope. Lubbock gave only those books "which seemed on the whole to be oftenest referred to by reading Englishmen as the most worthy to be read, excluding the books of living authors, and, with few exceptions, also excluding books on modern history." The list he prepared is as follows, the classification being his own:

Morality and Religion—"The Meditations of Marcus Aurelius, the "Analects" of Confucius, the "Ethics" of Aristotle, the Koran, Wake's edition of St. Augustine, "The Imitation of Christ," Pascal's "Pensées," Spinoza's "Tractatus Theologico-Politicus," Butler's "Analogy," Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying," Keble's "Christian Year," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and the Bible.

Philosophic Works—Aristotle's "Politics," Plato's "Republic" and "Phaedo," Bacon's "Novum Organon," Descartes on "Method," Locke's "Human Understanding," Mill's "Logic," Mill's "Political Economy," Lewes's "History of Philosophy," Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and Darwin's "Origin of Species."

Classics—Aeschylus's "Prometheus" and his trilogy on the murder of Agamemnon, the "Oedipus" of Sophocles, the "Medea" of Euripides, the "Knights" of Aristophanes, Herodotus, the "Anabasis" of Xenophon, Thucydides, Tacitus's "Germania," Aesop's "Fables," Demosthenes's "De Coronâ," Plutarch's "Lives," Horace, Cicero's "De Officiis," "De Amicitia, and "De Senectute," Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey," Hesiod's "Works and Days," and Virgil.

Older Poetry—"Nibelungen Lied," Sir T. Malory's "Morte d'Arthur," the "Manâbhârata," the "Râmâyana," the Persian "Shah Nameh," and the Chinese "Shieking."

Modern Poets—Shakespeare, Milton, Dante, Spenser, Molière, Goethe's "Faust," Scott, Wordsworth, (in Matthew Arnold's selection,) Pope, Southey, and Longfellow.

Histories—Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," Hume's "History of England," Voltaire's "Charles XII.," and Grote's "History of Greece."

Voyages—"Cook's Voyages" and Darwin's "Naturalist in the 'Beagle.'"

Miscellaneous Works—Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," "The Arabian Nights," Boswell's "Life of Johnson," Burke's Select Works, Addison's Essays, Montaigne's Essays, Hume's Essays, Macaulay's Essays, Sheridan's Plays, Carlyle's "French Revolution" and "Past and Present," and Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister."

Novels—Marivaux's "Vil de Marianne," (thought by Macaulay the best novel he had ever read,) and selections from the novels of Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, Kingsley, and Bulwer.

[The editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW hopes his readers will find in this list suggestions for lists of their own. Of course there are certain world-great books, such as Homer, Dante, Virgil, and Shakespeare, which no list could omit and keep its character; but there are many others in Sir John's list for which readers will find they can make substitutes that seem to them better entitled to places in such restricted company.

One very inviting point of attack is the omission of American books. Not one author except Longfellow appears; neither Hawthorne nor Emerson, neither Prescott nor Parkman. The author of "The Caxtons" has a place, but the author of "The Scarlet Letter" has none. Voltaire's "Charles XII." is admitted, but hospitality is denied to those superb books in which Francis Parkman told the moving story of the century-long struggle between Latin and Anglo-Saxon forces for political supremacy in the New World.—Ed.]

The London papers mention that the upper part of a house in St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, London, bears a placard on which is printed "To Let," a sign of which many are to be read in London, but the upper part of this house is, or ought to be, famous, for it was here than Newton lived. Before Newton occupied the house the Danish Minister lived there, and after Newton the tenant was Dr. Martin Burney of musical fame, who was the father of Mme. D'Arblay. Some great people paid visits to that house and among them Halley, Arbuthnot, Sloane, Wren, Bentley, Gregory, Swift, Addison, and Chesterfield.

[illegible] more of incident and interest to and in New York art circles than its recent predecessors. A one-man exhibition of more than usual interest—that of Louis Paul Dessar—at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, the closing sale and passing out of existence of the prominent art auction house of Ortgies & Co., and finally the press and private view of the third exhibition of the National Sculpture Society to-day have given and give New York art lovers and students new topics of interest and discussion. For this week we have little announced beyond the annual Spring exhibition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art to-morrow, with a private view and reception. The view will be held this morning.

The recent signing by Gov. Black of the bill entitled "An act to encourage the development of art in the cities of the State," and which provides that the officers or bodies of such cities who have charge of the appropriation of public funds shall when they come to purchase works of art—and these are to include mural paintings and decorations—purchase only those which are the production of professional artists who are citizens of the United States. Cities of the first class are permitted to expend under this act amounts not exceeding $50,000 annually for the purchase of works of art, and cities of the second class amounts not exceeding $10,000 annually. The act further provides that where no provision is now made by law for an Art Commission in any city the Mayors of such cities, as soon as the city shall decide to expend any moneys under this act, shall appoint Art Commissions for such cities, that such commissions may include women, and shall be composed of persons who are experts in art matters. It will readily be seen that this new law should be of great benefit to American artists and to the public. It will save the latter from any amount of poor paintings and worse sculptures in public parks and buildings, and it will encourage native talent and prevent the employment of inferior artists through political influences. Every artist and sculptor of standing in the country approves of the new law, and congratulations from all parts of the country are being showered upon the energetic New York artists and art lovers who first agitated the passage of such a law, and have worked unremittingly for its adoption.

The passing out of existence of so well-known and prominent an art auction house as that known as the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, or Ortgies & Co., is worthy of more than passing comment. It is now several years since the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries were established on the lower floor of the handsome little building which stands between the Manhattan and New York Clubs on the slope of Murray Hill and on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets. The galleries from the beginning had the confidence and support of the better element of New York picture buyers and art lovers, largely due to the confidence in and respect for the manager, Mr. Ortgies, and the auctioneer, Robert Somerville. Numerous and important have been the sales and exhibitions in the galleries, and which have been managed by Messrs. Ortgies & Somerville, and the passing of the house has caused widespread regret. It has not yet been decided as to what disposition will be made of the galleries. It was reported last week that they had been secured by the well-known house of Sedelmeyer & Co. of Paris, who proposed to continue them as auction rooms, but Eugene Fischoff, the American representative of Sedelmeyer & Co., sailed on Thursday for Paris without having concluded any definite arrangement. Two or three well-known art dealers, it is understood, are negotiating for the galleries, and it is hardly probable that they will be closed or diverted to other than art purposes next season. Mr. Ortgies enters the service of the American Art Association, with which he was formerly connected, and to which he will bring the benefit of years of experience and acquaintance, and Mr. Somerville will doubtless be seen in the auctioneer's chair, which he has so well filled for so many years, next Winter. The clearance sale of paintings, engravings, drawings, carpets, cases and fixtures, and catalogues and books which was held in the galleries, on Wednesday and Thursday mornings and on Wednesday evening, was unexpectedly successful. There were many buyers, most of whom seemed to be anxious to secure some souvenir of the popular house.

Further study of the life-size standing portrait of Richard Croker, by Louis Paul Dessar, now at the Kraushaar Gallery on upper Broadway, and which was mentioned in this column last week, confirms the impression gained at the first view that it is an unusually successful work. The artist has caught the characteristic attitude and expression of the Tammany chieftain, who stands with hands in pocket and coat slightly thrown back, to perfection. There is fine movement in the figure, which is admirably drawn, while the likeness is excellent. The color scheme of grays and blues is well handled, and the painting is broad and solid. It is by far the most virile and satisfactory portrait that Mr. Dessar has yet shown. Mr. Dessar's present exhibition of his recent pictures at the Durand-[illegible] painted in Brittany and Normandy and on the French coast near [illegible] and Tropied. Among these landscapes and figures the most important are the "Departure of the Fishermen," the "Return of the Fishermen," "Mending the Nets," and "Le Soir." All are painted in a low color key, are well composed and strongly drawn. The "Departure of the Fishermen" tells the best story, and is a strong piece of work. The large canvas "Le Soir" is a little dry in color and not overinteresting. Of the single-figure pictures, the best is the one entitled "Elizabeth," a full-length canvas of a maiden in a simple white dress standing before a window, the light from which is softened by delicate lace curtains. The picture is simple and strong, and the high lights on face and figure and on the auburn hair are well handled. Perhaps the picture is painted a little too much in high light, but the general effect is good, and it has charming refinement. The portrait of Mrs. Tompkins is noticeable for its movement and the rendering of the texture of the black velvet gown. Of the landscapes, the mysterious "Moonlight in the Village," the crisp, cool, and clear-aired "Flock," and "La Lessive," the gray, soft-toned "Dunes at Tropied," and "Sheep in the Dunes," the impressionistic "Summer Sunlight," and the sunny and bright "November Sunlight" are the best. There is very tender and lovely color in the sketch (No. 40) and rich color and delightful feeling in the "Sheep at Pasture."

Theobald Chartran, the French portrait painter whose charming personality, apart from his clever brush, has won him so wide a circle of friends in New York, will sail for Paris with Mme. Chartran on May 14, to return to New York next Autumn. The artist is finishing some late pictures, among others a portrait of a young Mr. Ely of Chicago.

We noted last week that the publishers were complaining of the effect of the war upon the book trade. The retailers now make the same lament. Evidently the newspaper with its war headlines offers more attraction even for the serious minded than the novel. It is all very serious business, and it takes one with quite a purse and unlimited time at disposal to keep up with the numerous editions of the press that are howled all day long on the streets. As one indication of the failing interest in books, it will be noticed in glancing at the columns on the last page that several works which were announced for this Spring have had their publication postponed until the Fall.

Books may be called heavy when the qualifying term is not applied to their writers, but to the papermakers. It is falsifications in the paper that give it weight. Sulphate of baryta, the well-known adulterate of white lead, does the work. A correspondent, writing to The London Saturday Review, gives the weight of certain books as: Miss Kingsley's "Travels in Africa," 3 pounds 5 ounces; "Tragedy of the Caesars," 3 pounds; Mahan's "Nelson," (1 vol.,) 2 pounds 10 ounces; Tennyson," (1 vol.,) 2 pounds 6 ounces; "Life and Letters of Jowett," (1 vol.,) 2 pounds 1 ounce. To handle these dumb-bell books. The Saturday Review advises that readers take lessons in athletics.

The accusation of plagiarism is often unjust. A London weekly, having charged Mrs. Steel with appropriating in her "On the Second Story" Mr. Kipling's "Without Benefit of Clergy," the lady prints in a double-column the synopsis of them:

"Without Benefit."	"On the Second Story."
A Mussulman maiden marries, without clergy, an Englishman. She has a child, it dies. Finally, being deserted by the Englishman she dies, too, of a broken heart.	A Hindu widow meets a Hindu schoolmaster at a shrine. He proposes elopement, but the priests overhear and cut off the widow's head in order to appease the goddess.
N. B.—She lives on the roof.	N. B.—She lives in the basement.

Mrs. Steel asks for a rope and expresses her willingness to hang if any plagiarism is discoverable.

The Emperor William has given private funds for the erection of a museum at Saalburg, near Bad-Homburg. It is to be called "The Limes Museum of the Empire," and it is to be the receptacle for all valuable relics of Roman origin found near the old Roman lines. Herr Jacobi is to be the architect of the museum.

Pierre Loti Retired.

Pierre Loti has been put on the retired list. The Journal Official of last month gives the names of fifteen Lieutenants de vaisseau, and in the list is Pierre Loti. Interviewed by the Figaro, Pierre Loti treats the matter in rather a nonchalant manner:

"I accept the situation without a murmur," he said, "first, from a spirit of discipline, and even if I had not this spirit, of which I am proud, I think that I should still be resigned, even if only from coquetterie. I don't say that I approve the decree; I merely do not presume to judge it; that is all. It is the work of a very small number, and to impute it to our chiefs in general would be quite unjust. I recognize that I have been loafing a good deal during the last few years with my visits to the East and my sojourns on the Bidassoa. Yet if I had wished to be proposed for advancement it would not have been difficult for me to obtain it. But it seemed to me better to leave the advancement to those of my comrades who intended to pass their lives on the sea. I staid on in the navy from love of the profession, and because I hold that a man should carry a sword and have a post of combat in war time. But in time of peace I confess that the navy was for me a pastime, I might say almost a sport were this not blasphemy."

Burton.

His Posthumous Volume on "The Jew, the Gypsy, and El Islam."*

There are three topics discussed by the late Sir Richard Burton in the recently published volume of his posthumous essays, the title being "The Jew, the Gypsy, and El Islam." Looking over the list of Burton's works, original and translated, they number some forty-four. Of these his "Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Meccah" is the most notable, and will remain as lasting evidence of Burton's courage and indomitable will. His book of "The Thousand Nights and a Night," or the "Arabian Nights," is a wonderful production, in which the author's knowledge of Orientalism is shown at its best. The crudeness and coarseness of the original text he presents, and for that no fault is to be found.

In "The Jew, the Gypsy, and El Islam," paying first attention to the gypsy, Burton advances nothing in regard to that nomad race which had not been fully established before he wrote about it. Supposably the gypsy came from Hindustan, and the cradle of his race was among the Jats. Philological was Burton, and in this respect he is very much stronger than was Borrow or Leland, and even better grounded than was M. Bataillard. What is particularly interesting is the resemblance Burton shows as existing between the gypsy in India and in other countries. Unquestionably Burton is correct when he writes that the language of the gypsy "is a sister, and, it may be, the elder sister, of the seven principal new Indian dialects." What we all await with impatience is Max Müller's opinion on this subject, and perhaps he might modify the assertion that the gypsy's language is the "elder sister." Anyhow, his contact with the gypsy in his place of origin will make Burton an authority on this difficult topic. Nevertheless, it is only the philological generalizer who will at some future date clear away what is still doubtful. As to Burton's knowledge of the living tongue of the followers of the Prophet, there was in his time but one man in Europe who was his equal, and that was Prof. Palmer, who was murdered by the Arabs some sixteen years ago. Of the three essays, then, that on "El Islam" is by far the most important. Without Burton's absolute acquaintance with the Oriental he never could have reached Mecca. Remember that even a gesture on the part of the adventurous traveler which recalled the European would have brought about Burton's death. He had to adapt himself in every way to the customs, habits, even methods of thought, so peculiar to El Islam.

So far as concerns the Jew, had Burton been a Parisian of the most libré pensée stripe, and officiating at the Dreyfus trial, his hatred of the Jews would have surpassed in expression that of any of the members of that military court. Burton, no one denies, had his own individuality, and had a great liking in whatever he engaged to impose his own personal traits. He was, as has been written of him, "a very troublesome man, never made friends, was always inclined to show bad temper, and forgot when he was among Europeans that he was no longer in India or Arabia, where he could pose as a satrap. One unfortunate quality of Burton was a tendency to be over-assertive. Learned as he was about certain subjects, he showed complete ignorance about other matters, and the less he knew the more defiant he was. He always got into ugly rows with English officials, and was utterly intractable, going out of his way to express his contempt for the home Government, its policy, its method of procedure, though he was often its sole accredited representative."

That horrible story, which has been over and over confuted, that wretched lie of the darkest age, which was that the Jews still carried on human sacrifice, Burton implicitly believed in. So determined was he when in Damascus to fasten this charge on the Jews there that he was recalled. Such was his spleen, his hatred of the Jew, that he winked at the massacres perpetrated there.

There is some wonder as to what was Burton's own belief. [illegible] compares it with other beliefs, and it is the general feeling that Burton agreed neither with the followers of the Prophet nor of Christ.

Read, then, of Burton's books only the one, "Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Meccah," (1855,) and all the rest that he has written may be safely passed over.

Gen. Hawkins as a Collector.

Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, who for judgment, knowledge, and industry occupies a special place among book collectors, not only at home but abroad, has been accorded a place of honor by Mr. Bernard Quaritch in his "Contributions Toward a Dictionary of English Book Collectors." Gen. Hawkins's first purchase of a book was made when he was eleven years old, and it was "A Life of Sir William Wallace." Then came "The Scottish Chiefs" and, in natural order, "Robinson Crusoe." The romantic, the heroic, the marvelous excited his attention. Books shape somewhat man's destiny, and so before he was eighteen he became a soldier in our war with Mexico. When he was twenty-one he was "the happy possessor of about 100 volumes."

It was in 1852 that Gen. Hawkins made a first appearance in a New York auction room, and he adds that from that time on "he has continued to expend considerable amounts of money for good, bad, and indifferent literature." His early taste ran in the direction of that most fascinating line, the collecting of works and quartos of the English dramatic poets. His purchases were many, when in 1861 the civil war broke out, in which strife Gen. Hawkins bore a conspicuous part. Then his bookish taste ran in the direction of works treating of the rebellion. In 1884 his rebellion books showed 1,500 titles, with many rare pamphlets, and particularly those publications coming from the Southern press, which, issued during the rebellion, are invaluable to-day.

Then there was another departure, in the securing of works relating to the Popes and Jesuits. Bibliographical volumes having a bearing on early printing and wood engraving next attracted Gen. Hawkins, and, taking these various groups, he has now some 4,000 volumes.

His first venture in the field of early printing was his purchase of a copy of the "Regule Cancellarie S. Inno. P. VIII.," printed by Stephen Plannck at Rome in 1484 (?). Gen. Hawkins writes "that between the years 1855 and 1861 but a small number of fifteenth century editions were purchased by him," but that in 1868 "a well-defined plan was commenced in earnest." In 1870 "his first European bibliographical expedition was undertaken, and they have been continued with more or less regularity ever since."

Gen. Hawkins's first publication was a list of fifteenth century printers, in which were enumerated "236 places in which printing presses were set up before the year 1501." Subsequent research has added only three more, making a total of 239. There never was a collector nor an archi-millionaire who did not suffer from impecuniosity. The biggest purse buys the tallest volume. But the seductions are many.

Gen. Hawkins tells of that great sale, the Seyton Park one of 1884. At this sale there was a Gutenberg Bible and Psalter of 1459. Perhaps Gen. Hawkins had hopes of purchasing one or the other of these rare volumes, and money "was put up," a good deal of it, and it was believed that one or the other of them should come to the United States, but here was that "Czar of the old book trade," Mr. Bernard Quaritch, who "took in" the Bible for £3,900 and the Psalter for £4,950! Forty-four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars is ever so much money for "Incunabula," and so Gen. Hawkins remarks "the amounts demanded by dealers for fifteenth century books are absurd and out of all proportion to real value." It is, then, much easier to corner certain old books than diamonds.

The most valuable collection made by Gen. Hawkins is that representative of "the progress of printing with movable type through the last half of the fifteenth century." Progress in wood cutting has too many examples. There are of these rare books [illegible] titles, with some of exceptional distinction, as the first book with Greek letters, the first with musical annotation, [illegible]

[illegible]

Egyptian Kings.

The Latest Important Discovery the Tomb of Amenophis II. at Thebes.

The British Museum has just rearranged its collection of Egyptian mummies. In 1880 these objects were classified and arranged by Dr. Birch, and a few years ago were further classified by Sir Edward Maude Thompson.

As shown to-day in the First and Second Egyptian rooms there are forty-four mummies and about eighty coffins, covers and various fragments not included. Taken all together, these present a period covering about 4,000 years. The doyen of the mummies, or what remains of him, is that of Mycerinus. He was from all indications the builder of the third pyramid of Gizeh, and he carried on the work about B. C. 3640. A woman with her little ones, for there are three children, are nearer to us, for they were mummified as late as A. D. 400.

A study of the Mycerinus coffin shows on its cover these words, "Living for ever." Then there is positive proof that 5,538 years ago the belief in a future life was entertained. We are lost, however, in our speculations as to how much older was this belief in the immortality of the soul.

There is one coffin, that of Amamu, deserving of particular mention, because on it has been inscribed the most ancient of texts, that taken from the Egyptian "Book of the Dead." We have not yet solved a somewhat difficult problem—the depriving of the body of its flesh and the leaving of the skeleton. In certain coffins, as those retaining the mortal remains of Heni and Khati, we find only the bones. In the skeleton of Heni there has been articulation. Khati is minus a lower jaw. Khati's skull has, too, something peculiar about it, the indentations. When the bones of the senior mummy are studied it looks as though Mycerinus had suffered when alive from gout and rheumatism.

The period embraced between 900 and 600 B. C. was the period of pompous mummies and fine coffins. Bodies were then swathed in the finest cloth. This was the time when cartonnage (we may call it pasteboard) was in use.

It was in the first and second centuries of the Christian era that a bastard Greek art prevailed. The portrait of the deceased was painted in colors upon wood, and this was fastened on the face of the dead. Later on in the third and fourth centuries models of the head, neck, and hands were made in plaster, painted, and placed on the bodies.

The latest discovery made, as has been before noted by us, was that of the tomb of King Thotmes III., at Thebes. This remarkable find has just been followed by another, that of the tomb of Amenophis II., at Thebes. Amenophis was a King of the eighteenth dynasty, and he reigned 1,500 years before the Christian era. Ninety-nine [illegible] in the hundred the tombs of these [illegible] Kings are found to have been rifled, [illegible] so there were explorers long before M. Loret, Director General of the Antiquities Department.

The Amenophis tomb is entered by a steep inclined gallery, terminating in a well some twenty-six feet in depth. Before arriving at the King's tomb there was found the body of a man tied to a richly decorated boat. The arms and the legs were bound. A gag was stuffed in his mouth, and there were what looked to be wounds on his head and breast. Then there followed the bodies of another man, a woman, and a boy. The bodies were not embalmed, but the dryness of the air had preserved them from corruption. What was remarkable was the luxuriance of their hair. Were they human sacrifices? The features bore a close resemblance to the fellaheen of to-day.

The chamber tomb of King Amenophis was splendid. The roof, supported by massive square columns, is painted blue, studded with golden stars. The sarcophagus is placed on a massive block of alabaster. [illegible]

[illegible] servants for the King in the land of the Shades? That vexed question future Egyptologists will have to decide.

A Book on Slavery in the South.*

This book points out that Washington held the same Constitutional theory in his age as that which was subsequently prevalent on the part of the National or Union Party during the period covered by our civil war, while Jefferson, with concealed authorship, wrote the secession or Confederate theory as it afterward was expounded. In 1787 a Constitutional Convention was called to frame a new Government that should be National in character in the place of the Confederation hitherto existent. This convention significantly omitted to place in the Constitution which it adopted the words, "Each State retains its sovereignty," with which Article II. of the Articles of Confederation opened. The moving power was also ascribed to "the people of the United States" and not to specified and confederated States. A wide difference appears at once between the two documents which was recognized at the time and caused the withdrawal from the convention of Yates and Lansing, well-equipped lawyers and delegates from New York, on the ground that the commissions held by them provided authority only for them to revise and amend the Articles of Confederation, but not to produce an instrument National in character.

Slavery was the bone of contention, and had been so from 1787 if not before. Endless compromises were made, but still the evil grew, and the North strove to limit the extension of the slaveholding territory, while the South struggled to extend it. It is singular how elastic a carefully drawn instrument may become in the hands of two opposing parties whose interests are arrayed one against the other. The convention felt sure that slavery would be eventually eradicated and the members were in consequence unwilling to admit the word itself into the great instrument, which they intended should remain for countless generations a memorial of their statesmanship.

As early as 1787 George Mason, a Virginian of prominence, had recognized the evils of slavery, and thus summed up a few of the tendencies of it: "Slavery discourages arts and manufactures. The poor despise labor when performed by slaves. They prevent the emigration of whites, who really enrich and strengthen a country. They produce the most pernicious effects on manners. Every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant. They bring the judgments of Heaven on a country. I hold it essential in every point of view that the General Government shall have the power to prevent the increase of slavery." But for the decision in the Dred Scott case Jefferson Davis might have died a United States Senator from Mississippi after more years of service in that body than Benton of Missouri, Sherman of Ohio, or Morrill of Vermont could count.

Secession depended for its consummation on the result of the election of Nov. 6, 1860, and we may believe that had either Breckinridge, Douglas, or Bell been chosen instead of Lincoln there would not have been such action taken. The schemers, while skillful politicians, had not reckoned upon the action of the "plain people," but when the sound of the firing on Sumter was heard the hearts of the dominant "plain people" were stirred, their patriotic wrath burst into a blaze that burned up party feeling and roused the slumbering love of country, and thus in April, 1861, the seceders beheld a Nation, aroused and awakened, rushing to arms to defend the Constitution, to preserve the Union, and to execute its laws.

A civil war severs social and family ties. Ours was no exception to this rule, and it was no easy task for the Southern officers who remained faithful to the Constitution of the Union. Yet almost one-third the number did so. They were called upon to fight, in some cases, a son against a father, brother was opposed to brother, but [illegible] out of [illegible] of the officers originating in the eleven seceding States saw their duty clear and braved abuse and reproach from kinsfolk, from boyhood friends, and from all those in authority in their native States. Theirs was a quiet heroism that has little applause and recognition, and is not supported by the stimulus of battle and action, but requires a sublime courage that cannot be understood or measured by those who have not experienced it.

[illegible]

[illegible] and has also inquired if there were any branch of art in which women take equal rank with men.

The first woman designer was probably one of the early Greeks, but if the term design is used in the restricted sense of a drawing made for use in manufacture Felicie de Faveau's work is the first we have found recorded as undertaken in a business spirit as a means of support. She was born in Tuscany, and was taken in infancy to Paris in the early part of the nineteenth century. Left in poverty at her father's death, she determined to support the family, and did so with great success. She had a strong preference for mediaeval forms, and "wished to revive those famous days when sculpture lent its aid to the gold and silver smith, the jeweler, the clockmaker, and the armorer." One of her productions was a bronze lamp in Anglo-Saxon style representing a bivouac of archangels armed as knights. Possibly our correspondent would find something to interest her in Mrs. Ellet's little book, "Women Artists in All Ages and Countries," from which the above information is taken.

As for the question of equality between the art of men and that of women, it is hardly debatable. Within our limited range of knowledge no woman has ever attained the highest point that has been reached by men in art, although in certain crafts that are closely allied to art men and women have shown equal talent. In the present age and the present country women certainly take the lead in embroidery, which may properly be called "a branch of art," as it is practiced by certain people.

"The Violation of Hearthstones."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following excerpt from the "Autobiography of Sir Henry Taylor," giving Alfred Tennyson's estimate of Jane Austen's works and his opinion of what one of the correspondents of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW so aptly calls "The Violation of Hearthstones" will doubtless interest many of your readers. Sir Henry quotes it from one of a series of charming letters written him by a friend. The language is extremely strong and by no means poetic, as was apt to be the case with Tennyson when greatly aroused.

"Alfred talked very pleasantly that evening to Annie Thackeray and L. S. He spoke of Jane Austen as James Spedding does—as next to Shakespeare! * * * Alfred has grown, he says, very much fonder of you since your last two visits here. He says he feels now he is beginning to know you and not feel afraid of you, and that he is beginning to get over your extreme insolence to him when he was young and you were in your meridian splendor and glory. He was very violent with the girls on the subject of the rage for autographs. He said he believed every crime and every vice in the world was connected with the passion for autographs and anecdotes and records; that the desiring of anecdotes and acquaintance with the lives of great men was treating them like pigs, to be ripped open for the benefit of the public; that he knew he himself should be ripped open like a pig; that he thanked God Almighty that he knew nothing of Jane Austen, and that there were no letters preserved, either of Shakespeare or of Jane Austen; that they had not been ripped open like pigs. Then he said that the post for two days had brought him no letters, and he thought there was a sort of syncope in the world as to him and to his fame."

JOHANNES.

Brooklyn, April 25, 1898.

Laurence Oliphant Again.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "Phaedo," in correcting one of Mrs. Sherwood's errors, has fallen into another of his own. Laurence Oliphant did not write "Sympneumata" after the death of his first wife, nor does he state in the preface to that book that it was "dictated to him by her 'spirit.'" What he does say is that its pages were "dictated by one who, never having appeared in print before, shrinks from the publicity attaching to it, and desires, for the present, at all events, to remain unnamed." This was in 1882, when Alice Oliphant was still living.

A subsequent book by Oliphant, the singular volume entitled "Scientific Religion," appeared in 1888, after Mrs. Oliphant's death, and in it Oliphant explicitly claimed to know himself inspired for its production by her "spirit." On Page 52 of this work he gives a detailed account of the manner in which "Sympneumata" was produced, saying that in the Summer of 1882 he became conscious that "a book was forming" in his brain, though he "could obtain no clear idea of its nature." After this formative process had gone on for some months, he took up a pen one morning, with the idea of putting the results on paper. He had not finished the first sentence when his ideas suddenly left him and his mind became as blank as his paper. His wife was sitting in the same room, and he read her what he had written, asking if she could complete the sentence, which she did without a moment's hesitation. The [illegible] urging her lack of literary skill and her incapacity for treating so profound a subject. Yet she yielded to his persuasion, and the next morning, as he had other literary work on hand, she attempted to write the book herself. Hereupon ensued a slightly altered duplicate of the first morning's work, for, having retired to her own room with the manuscript, her ideas vanished as Oliphant's had done, and no way remained out of the difficulty but that of his acting as her amanuensis for what both of them seem to have considered a work of inspiration. I may add that the contents of the book, though certainly not unintelligible, are curious enough to suggest a dual or triple authorship as their most appropriate explanation.

Argemone Lavington does not belong to George Meredith, but to Charles Kingsley. May Mackintosh will probably find her in "Yeast."

ELIZABETH GILBERT MARTIN.

New York, April 23, 1898.

"Quo Vadis" and Other Topics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to express my appreciation of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. I act, to a certain extent, as librarian of a village library, and to me falls the task of selecting new books. If I am in any degree fit to do this, it is greatly because of my faithful study of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. I prefer it to The Bookman, for the good and world-old reason that its opinions are, as a rule, more nearly in accord with my own.

A school boy was asking the other day for a history of Poland. Will you kindly recommend a good one for him?

Perhaps ten years ago I read a paper-covered novel. Title and author I have forgotten. There were two heroines, Augusta and Delia. The first narrow-minded and selfish, the second lovely and loving. I think that the hero was Pihlip, and his brother John had married Delia's mother, a silly woman, much older than he. Augusta manages Philip into marrying her, through pity, and because he imagines she loves him, with the most exasperating blindness to Delia's genuine affection. Delia is very bright and brave, and only soliloquizes once something in this way: "Two men, either of whom I might have loved. One married my mother and the other my best friend!" Philip has a nervous disease which drives him to drink, and the interest of the story is greatly in the different manifestations of character by Delia and Augusta in the attitude of each toward this fact. Augusta joins temperance societies, and when she comes home and finds poor Philip lying dead drunk on the floor, she turns away in disgust and self-pity and goes away, leaving him uncared for.

I have told enough to identify the book, if any one can tell me what its name is. And was it really a remarkable book, as it seems to me? I remember the scenes as I do those of Thackeray and George Eliot. The one where the mother perches on a stool, dressed in white muslin and cherry ribbons, and shows her girlish airs, to the silent mortification of the daughter, and of the husband, who is not much older; and the one where the two girls are painting by the riverside, and Augusta is trying to find out whether Delia is in love with Philip or not, while Delia puts her off by asking how she is going to paint the sparkles on the water; and the droop of Augusta's "little golden head" as she weeps her woes and succeeds in inducing Philip to propose. I am not sure of the names of the men, but I know I have those of the girls right.

Please let me say that it seems to me that the last word about "Quo Vadis" has been said by Mr. George D. Burton in THE REVIEW for April 9: "As a novel, it is morally unhealthful; * * * as a sociological study * * * it is invaluable." I would like to thank him personally for expressing so clearly my own keenly felt but undefined conviction. For myself, I do not know that it would ever occur to me, (to be perfectly honest,) to ask if the book had helped me or harmed me. I am one of those hardened readers, who read, as one may say, impersonally, and almost always dispassionately. I confess that Nordau's "Degeneration" was too much for my philosophical calm, as evidenced by the discovery that I was examining the formation of my own ears with an expression of the deepest anxiety, and, to give another instance, very different, of loss of mental balance effected by reading. It is true that in reading the last chapter of "The Gadfly" I happened to drop the book accidentally, and before picking it up I glanced at my fingers to see if they were not slippery with blood. But these are instances that stand out in my memory as exceptions, and I know that reading "Quo Vadis" has done me no harm at all. But what about the boy who carried it away from the library last week? The minister and I had just had a most edifying discussion of the book, but, nevertheless, when I saw it carried away under that boy's arm I heartily wished that we had never put it on our shelves. And all this I had not found words to express until Mr. Burton found them for me. The minister and I read it as a sociological study, the boy will read it as a novel. And I am afraid it will do him harm. That fearless, hungry young mind will seize with a marvelous quickness on the real meaning of allusions to things entirely, perhaps, outside of his own experience, and may be given a bias toward evil which it would never have received if I had

A Plea for Children's Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the frequent articles and lists of children's books the past season in your truly valuable SATURDAY REVIEW, I have been led to look back a little, and, referring to that caption in Poole's Index, I have some titles to which I have given a second reading, and perhaps you may find it of interest to your readers to refer them to them. Among many articles on this always interesting topic, two I recollect worth looking over—a paper by W. A. Jones in The Democratic Review for December, 1844, (fifty-four years, nearly!) Vol. XV., and a previous excellent discussion in The London Quarterly Review for 1844, Vol. LXXIV. The general essay matter of the two articles is judicious and sensible, and both are readable, but the list in the American lucubration is much briefer and more select. The British critic, like most of the later writers, makes a copious and not always discriminating list of very modern and contemporary books, not comparable to the old standards.

In the lists of your correspondents I find this error conspicuous: many of the classics for children of the last century, English and translated from French and German, and other great favorites of the first third or half of the present century are ignored, while much inferior juvenile novelties take their place. The best children's books give good reading for all ages, while many modern children's books are simply puerile. Very few children's books of the past half century compare with the classics, from Bunyan and Defoe to Hawthorne, Hans Andersen, and Grimm. One hundred volumes, read and reread, (some of them many times,) from the age of five to thirteen, or thereabout, will form a better character so far as books can, and certainly cultivate a higher and purer taste than twice or thrice that number of books selected (?) at random.

The old children's books, like the old poets, have stood the test of time, and are to be read first, and to the neglect perhaps of some really good new books. A child or a man can only read with profit a certain quantity, and that ought to be of the choicest. The great cosmopolitan classics in all departments are centuries old, and many of the best works of fiction—Aesop, the Arabian Nights, "The Vicar of Wakefield"—an old man reads with delight. Juveniles, (so-called,) school books, religious tracts, are the best-paying books to the publisher; many of them crude compilations and hastily manufactured for the trade.

The old are generally the best, and if the new must be read for the sake of mere novelty the old man loses in his reminiscences the pleasure derived from reading masterpieces in his childhood and youth. Books for the teens—thirteen to twenty—must be of a different order, requiring study and reflection, yet admirable writers for men in history and philosophy may fail in writing books for children, which require genius and sympathy, not learning and logical discussion.

But the two articles I refer to are better worth reading than anything of my own writing at present. So I sign myself, truly by the title of a favorite child's book for at least three generations, now forgotten, "The Looking Glass," from Berquin's.

L'AMI DES ENFANS.

New York, April 21, 1898.

"Questions Galore" Definitely Answered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your comments upon the "questions galore" of "A Reader," published in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW, deserve prompt responses from a host of sympathizing friends. Permit one of them to suggest the following answer to your correspondent. It is taken for granted that she refers to the latter-day novel. That renders the task of replying comparatively easy. For brevity, the questions are repeated:

1. How can I distinguish between purpose novels and problem novels?

Every novel has the purpose either to add to the income of the author or to gratify a passion, which is quite expensive for persons who are compelled to meet all the costs of a publication. The problem in a novel is for the author to write as many salable pages as possible, for the reader to be able to remember enough to meet the demands of conversation at an afternoon tea, and for the publisher to express ideas that may cause the reader to think, or to permit a skimming sufficient to divert attention from the real questions that persist in obtruding upon actual life.

2. What are the distinguished characteristics of the purpose novel and the problem novel? Give examples of purpose novels and problem novels, and why.

The same in both, principally lack of originality, profundity of mediocrity in dealing with theology or economics, and a dreary waste of words. Read Conan Doyle and you find a glimmer of the strength of Gaboriau. Visit one kailyard and you have the scents of all. Agonize through one dialect perpetration and you find it different from every other—in dialect. Why? Ask the publishers.

3. What do we mean by a problem when speaking of a novel?

Answered under the first question.

4. What is a subject, and what is a theme, in the case of a novel?

Like the purpose and the problem the subject and the theme are mutually interdependent, inextricably confused, and eternally joined together, as it were.

5. The difference between history and a historical novel?

[illegible] a novel or anything else [illegible] cannot illustrate.

7. In composing a novel, what rules should be observed?

To save time and to insure a regular procession of books from the publishers use the printed slip accompanying each book.

8. How should we determine the hero, the heroine, the plot, the catastrophe, &c.?

Find the parasite or the prig and you have the hero. Find the hysterics and you have the heroine. Read their love story and you have the plot. Unite them in the holy bonds of matrimony, and there is the catastrophe, &c.

9. What is the best definition of a novel?

Modesty precludes the answer.

10. What are the different kinds of romanticism? Give examples.

The palaeozoic, "Ivanhoe"; the mesozoic, "The Pathfinder"; the cainozoic, "The Fatal Marriage"; the post-tertiary, "Opening of a Chestnut Burr."

Hoping these brief answers may be satisfactory, I am, sincerely yours,

PETER PECHIN.

Baltimore, Md., April 20, 1898.

Frank Moss's Book on New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be regretted that your estimable correspondent Mr. Garmo thought it necessary in his reminiscences of the Five Points, printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of last week, to criticise the new book of Frank Moss ("The American Metropolis," &c.,) and its accomplished author.

It is surprising and refreshing to read Mr. Garmo's defense of the Five Points, and from the pen of so intelligent a witness, to learn that there have been worse spots in New York, (although Mr. Moss makes the same assertion in his book with special reference to the Fourth Ward,) and we who are deeply interested in New York history thank both author and critic for the facts which each has collected, though from personal observation and the police reports it would seem that the descriptions of Mr. Moss are not overdrawn.

But I am especially desirous that the able work of Mr. Moss should not be slurred without an answer. That he is well fitted to write about New York all know who have watched his course for the past ten years, and to those who have expected good things from him the book is not a disappointment. The first edition of any writer's first literary work will contain some crudities, but in "The American Metropolis" these are insignificant, and there is a unique arrangement of the interesting, instructive, and inspiring matter which makes it a literary novelty of a high order. As shown by the preface, the book has a distinct purpose—the interesting of the people in the history and historic localities of the city and the awakening in them of civic pride and affection.

That purpose is steadily followed by a healthy, rational, and impedantic method, and one having read the book through, (which he is sure to do if he begins it,) rises with a civic stimulus refreshing to himself and valuable to the community.

It is one of the most valuable contributions that has been made to the cause of good government, and for one I am glad that if Mr. Garmo is right Mr. Moss "thought himself due to speak" on this subject.

C. E. BRUCE, M. D.

New York, April 27, 1898.

James Payn Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For many years I have read THE TIMES with pleasure and profit, and, though sometimes differing with it, have always esteemed it the best of daily papers. For the first time in the SATURDAY REVIEW I have found an unsigned article so narrow that even a denominational paper of any standing would have rejected it. My opinion of James Payn's novels is as to their value much the same as your writer's. But Payn gave us the best there was in him, and I see no reason to believe that he would have done better had he been a Christian.

Novels, poems, plays written by men who were no more Christian than he live and will live. If he lacked power, it was the brain God gave him that was at fault. "James Payn deliberately turned away from the life and light of Christianity." Christian charity would not have written so. It is not well to reproach a man, whom your writer admits to have been good, kind, a helper, with not being a Christian. If he turned from Christianity it is more likely that, like his companions in misfortune, it was regretfully, not deliberately. The praise of a good man like J. M. Barrie should have been enough to keep your exhorter silent.

The article closes with persistent astigmatism in a comparison of Abraham Lincoln and James Payn—the giant and an ordinary mortal. Plutarch did that sort of thing better, but Fluellen is amusing.

C. F. LAURIE.

Erie, Penn., April 24, 1898.

James Payn Was Misinformed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your notice of the life and character of the late James Payn, printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of April 23, Payn is credited with having liked President Lincoln because, when he, the President, was beset by placehunters, he expressed himself as being glad he had the smallpox, "because it was something he could give to everybody." You were quite right in saying that it was unjust to the great liberator to make such a remark typical. But, as a matter of fact, Lincoln never had the smallpox, and the remark, if he ever made it, applied to a harmless disorder. Mr.

Lincoln had a mild attack of the varioloid in 1864. It first manifested itself in a low fever, which laid him up for a day or two. Next came a slight eruption, which appeared on his right hand, giving color to the report that he had contracted the disease from some casual visitor. If Lincoln said, as he may have said, that he had something that he could give everybody, the grimness of his remark loses the brutality which Mr. Payn appears to have relished so much. The world is full of "Lincoln stories" which are either mere inventions or wild distortions. The smallpox yarn is one of these. AN OLD FRIEND OF LINCOLN.

New York, April 23, 1898.

"The Nature of Man: a Poem."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The author of "The Nature of Man" is Sir Richard Blackmore, who died Oct. 9, 1729, aged seventy-nine. He is also the author of the following sterling sentiments: "It is not true that the poet's chief business is to please. His chief business is to instruct, to make mankind wiser and better; and in order to do this, his care should be to please and entertain the audience with all the wit and art he is master of."

During the twenty-eight years between 1695 and 1723 he published seven massive and lengthy poems containing an aggregate of sixty books. Many of his contemporaries and of the succeeding generation criticised, abused, praised, or commented on him, among them Garth, Swift, Dennis, Sedley, Steele, Addison, Dryden, and Locke. The best account of him and his writings is probably that included by Dr. Johnson in his "Lives of the British Poets." The unmistakable verdict of posterity seems to have been, not only that he does not please, but also that he is not master of sufficient wit and art to keep his memory green.

"The Nature of Man," 1711, in three books, attracted no especial attention. "The Creation," ten books, published the next year, secured the highest praise of any of his productions. "Prince Arthur," 1695, ten books, his first work, was favorably received, and "A Satyr on Wit," 1700, "if not witty itself, has been the cause of much wit in others."

Sir Richard was knighted by William III. in 1697, and at the same time appointed physician in ordinary, a position he retained under William's successor, Queen Anne. Moore's well-known epigram refers to his dual vocations:

> "'Twas in his carriage the sublime
> Sir Richard Blackmore used to rhyme,
> And—if the wits don't do him wrong—
> 'Twixt death and epics pass'd his time,
> Scribbling and killing all day long."

We cannot better conclude than with the characteristically sanctimonious encomium of the late Mr. Allibone:

"In addition to his other titles to respect, Sir Richard had that ornament without which all other advantages are of little account—he was a man of humble and devoted piety." SOUTHAMPTON.

New York, April 23, 1898.

Reading That Is Worth While.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To "Student," asking suggestions for reading, I would say: You have read enough of novels; they unfit the mind for the realities of life and give a distaste for solid reading.

> "Fiction entices and deceives,
> And sprinkled o'er her fragrant leaves
> Lies poisonous dew."

In the "Lives and Letters" of great men you will find an unfailing well of pleasure; begin with Longfellow and Washington Irving. Read history; not indiscriminately, but carefully, chronologically, and you will find it more enchanting than any fiction. Begin, for instance, with Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"; then take up "Hallam's Middle Ages," "Ranke's History of the Popes"; next Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella"; next Robertson's "Charles the Fifth," when you turn to Prescott again in "Philip the Second." Then read Schiller's "Wallenstein," Motley's "Dutch Republic," Strickland's "Lives of the Princesses of the House of Stuart," and Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times." Here you have a sequence of books which will give you a bird's-eye view of the history of Europe. Have an English history at hand and read the portions of it contemporaneous with the several periods of which the above-mentioned books treat. Among English historians I prefer Hume, taking up Macaulay as a sequel; but, alas, notwithstanding his elegance of style, Macaulay is not true to history; he warps facts and colors his pages with his private opinions. In reading all [illegible] histories we have to use our own judgment and [illegible] the truth, keeping ourselves [illegible] by the opinions of the writer. And now you may find a [illegible] [illegible]

to depth profoundest." Do not, then, waste an hour on the heterogeneous mass of absurdity and vice which passes for literature to-day; cling to the old and tried, have always one special book in which to recreate your mind, such as Dante or Shakespeare, and they will help you over the rough places of the Parnassian Mount. E. M. A.

New York, April 20, 1898.

A British Claimant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the recent discussion of George P. Morris's song, "Woodman, Spare That Tree," in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, let me call attention to a truly British exhibition of "cheek" in the April number of The Pall Mall Magazine. In an article on Rufford Abbey, the writer, Lord Lavile, says: "George IV., when Prince of Wales, paid a visit to Rufford. During this visit Charles Dibdin, the poet, who had accompanied his Royal Highness as Master of the Ceremonies, wrote his celebrated song, 'Woodman, Spare That Tree,' after having witnessed the felling of an oak in the park."

It is true that Charles Dibdin was contemporary with George, when that Prince was Regent, during the insanity of George III., but this is the first time, so far as I know, that an Englishman, who was a writer of sea songs, has been set up as the author of one of George P. Morris's lyrics. BALLADIST.

New York, April 24, 1898.

Reads Miss Austen Every Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is really refreshing to read the article headed "Knows Jane Austen by Heart" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of April 23. I subscribe heartily to anything "A Reader of the New York Times" says. Not only do I find unending pleasure in Jane Austen's enchanting novels, (for I reread them almost every year,) but I also find Mark Twain depressing and that Rider Haggard and Marie Corelli bore me to death.

I should like to recommend to novel lovers a rereading of the oldtime favorites, "Charles O'Malley," "Harry Lorrequer," and "Jack Hinton," by Lever. Also two delightful stories (out of print, I believe, but probably to be found in libraries,) called "The Semi-Attached Couple" and "The Semi-Detached House." They will repay the trouble of a search if found.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC READER OF THE REVIEW.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1898.

A Franklin Imprint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a greatly interested reader of your REVIEW I want to ask your opinion of the value of a book in my library, viz.:

Elementa Philosophica; Containing Chiefly Noetica, or Things Relating to the Mind or Understanding; and Ethica, or Things Relating to the Moral Behavior. Philadelphia: Printed by B. Franklin and D. Hall, at the New Printing Office, near the Market. 1752.

It being the only copy I remember having seen, I wish to know if it is valued by collectors of Americana. E. L. E.

Tremont, N. Y., April 15, 1898.

[This is one of several works of Dr. Johnson, which Franklin reprinted, and, though no copy has been sold recently at auction, should be worth from $5 to $10. Brinley had two copies, bound together. Ten dollars was paid for the two. It is undoubtedly quite rare, but only the very earliest issues of Franklin's press and the more important of the books written or translated by him, have any auction value. His other imprints are interesting rather than valuable.—ED.]

A Definition of "The Average Reader" Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of Joel Benton's appreciative criticism of Marie Corelli, I should like to ask him or any one else to define "The Average Reader." Does he (or she) exist? T. S. Arthur and Sylvanus Cobb wrote for readers who would have found "Margaret" intolerably dull reading, for readers with brains not like aeolian harps, quick to respond to impulses of spiritual beauty from the soul of such a writer as Judd, or capable of it, but who needed rather something akin to the strongest action of a piano [illegible] under the fingers of a Paderewski to be moved at all. One might make a composite photograph of a "baby" and of, say, Richard Watson Gilder, the poet, but would it represent anything? Would a composite photograph of a [illegible] and [illegible] represent the [illegible] [illegible], for example?

[illegible]

Italian Literature.

By RICHARD GARNETT, C. B., LL. D. A new volume in the Literatures of the World Series, edited by EDMUND GOSSE. Uniform with Ancient Greek, Modern English, and French Literature. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

"Excellent as have been the 'Short Histories of the Literatures of the World' in the series edited by Mr. Edmund Gosse, none is better than 'The History of Italian Literature,' by Dr. Richard Garnett. Every new book produced by this modest scholar fills us with wonder at the extent of his information. . . . This volume is one that could have been written by no one except a man familiar with all the great Italian authors, with the chief histories of the subject, and with a multitude of special books. . . . Many readers will rather welcome his tempered protest against the modern tendency to attribute all the virtues and all the sciences to Dante, and at least the reader will be grateful to Dr. Garnett for showing him that Dante, though the first and greatest of the Italians, is but the beginning of a long line of great men. Dr. Garnett is particularly well worth reading when he writes of Petrarch and his 'vast influence,' of Guicciardini, of Tasso, of the men of the dark ages, the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, of the new Renaissance, such as it was, which began with Metastasio, Alfieri, and Goldoni, and of the very remarkable modern writers from Leopardi onward. . . . A word should be added about the poetic translations which abound in the book, and most of which are very good."—London Times.

For sale by all booksellers: or will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,

72 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Them," by Frances A. Walker. I fully agree with Mrs. Walker's conclusions, and would call her attention and the attention of your readers to "The Honor of a Princess," by F. Kimball Scribner. This is Mr. Scribner's first novel, and is remarkable in many respects. It is pure, clean, sympathetic, and tells a good story in a good way, and ends well, as all novels should. I think it will be found to be free from all of the faults of the modern novel as depicted by Mrs. Walker in the notes referred to above.

Chicago, Ill., April 19, 1898. S. H. W.

Barbara Grant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the question of May Mackintosh in the last TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, I would like to say that Barbara Grant is a character in Robert Louis Stevenson's "David Balfour." C. B.

New York, April 25, 1898.

A Browning Book to be Found.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the communication signed "G.," and asking for "Browning's Women," by Mary E. Burt, will you kindly inform "G." that Mr. Kerr, the publisher, probably has copies enough of the book she wants to supply a small class. I do not know his address, but she can reach him by addressing a letter to him in care of The New Unity, 185 and 187 Dearborn Street, Chicago. If she fails to get any that way, perhaps I can collect two or three copies for her. MARY E. BURT.

New York, April 24, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think the book "Browning's Women," by Mary E. Burt, which was inquired about by "G." in the April 23 TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, can be obtained of Charles H. Kerr & Co., whose present address is 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CARL BURELL.

East Pembroke, N. H., April 25, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to "G.'s" communication as to Messrs. Charles H. Kerr & Co.'s address, would say they can be found at 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill. G. L. S.

New York, April 25, 1898.

The Formidable American Collector.

From The London Academy, April 16.

That America is draining the old country of her books is a commonplace of bookselling. One wonders how long it will be before English collectors will have to send to New York for treasures which are becoming every year fewer in their own country. Doubtless such a day is still far off. But how formidable the American collector has become may be gathered from a long and elaborate list of prices fetched by books in New York since 1856, which THE NEW YORK TIMES [in THE SATURDAY REVIEW] has just published. The year 1856 was selected as the starting point of the list because in that year for the first time a book was sold in New York for $200 (about £40). The list includes the most significant prices obtained on all the important sales held in New York since that date. As showing, therefore, the growth of book-collecting in America, it has historical interest. We cannot print an eighth part of it; but we have thought it interesting to give a list of prices (in English money) paid in New York during the last seven years for English standard works in rare editions. We reproduce, also, THE NEW YORK TIMES'S bibliographical notes.

[Readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW [illegible] have referred to by The Academy will be interested to know that THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for several weeks has had in preparation a history of book auctions in Boston, with bibliographical lists of all books, which in that city [illegible] [illegible]—ED.]

[illegible]

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

PUBLISH TO-DAY:

THE CROOK OF THE BOUGH

By MÉNIE MURIEL DOWIE, author of "A Girl in the Karpathians." 12mo, $1.25.

A NEW EDITION OF THE WORKS OF GEORGE MEREDITH

Containing the author's final revision. To be in 16 volumes, very handsomely bound, with photogravure frontispieces by Bernard Partridge, Harrison Miller, etc. Each volume, crown 8vo, $1.50. Now ready:

The Ordeal of Richard Feverel.
Diana of the Crossways.

ARS ET VITA

By T. R. SULLIVAN. With illustrations by Albert E. Sterner. 12mo, $1.25.

CONTENTS.—Ars et Vita—The Phantom Government—The Madonna that Is Childless—An Undiscovered Murder—The Whirligig of Fortune—Signor Lanzi—"Corraterie."

ODYSSEUS, THE HERO OF ITHACA

Adapted from the Greek by MARY E. BURT and ZENAÏDE A. RAGOZIN. (Scribner Series of School Reading.) 12mo, 60 cents, net.

⁂ Sold by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, by

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

153-157 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ANY READER

would be interested in that volume of original negro sketches,

FOLKS FROM DIXIE,

by the Negro Poet, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, who writes of his own people most entertainingly. The book is illustrated by colored plates from the drawings of E. W. Kemble, and is published by

DODD, MEAD & CO.,

149 5th Ave., New York.

PRICE $1.25.

ures of the original text. This tract has, so far as is known, never been translated into any modern language, although it is one of the volumes most frequently perused by students of the Talmud. There are still fifteen more volumes of the Talmud edition to follow. The next volume is promised within the next three months.

Additional University Bequests.

The article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW published April 16 last containing a list of the gifts to libraries, colleges, and museums for 1897 noted only one to the University of Pennsylvania, that of $100,000 from Mr. McKean. The aggregate of donations for the academic year to the University of Pennsylvania was [illegible].

Here is a list of some additional gifts of $10,000 or more: Alfred C. Harrison, [illegible] to the Dental Building Fund; W. W. F[illegible], [illegible], and Thomas McKean, [illegible] to the Dormitory Building Fund; W. H. [illegible], [illegible]; Thomas McKean, [illegible] to General Fund; Charles C. Harrison, [illegible] to the George L. Harrison Foundation, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the palace of Cardinal Ximenes, and the balcony looking to the Calle del Sacramento is still pointed out as the spot on which the great warlike Cardinal stood as he received a deputation of the irritated nobles who wished him to show the "letters patent," which gave him authority over them, and his answer was haughtily to point to the troops and cannon on the plain below. "There are the powers by which I govern the kingdom, and I shall continue to do so until the King, my master and yours, comes to relieve me," said the fine old fellow. It was a ringing answer—one that Spain has always needed, for the power to govern wisely and well seems to have been denied that highly gifted race. They hark back to old Ximenes as we did to the memories of Andrew Jackson in the early days of our civil war, when James Buchanan temporised, and I remember hearing old President King of Columbia College quote Andrew Jackson and say: "By the eternal! Oh, for one-half hour of old Jackson!"

I first entered Madrid in May, 1889, after a most satisfactory journey all around Spain, going in at Barcelona and thence to Tarragona, Valencia, Cordova, and Grenada, and thence coming up to fascinating Seville, which is twenty-two hours from Madrid. It was a most unbecoming way of approaching the capital, which is not a Spanish-looking city at all. There are no vestiges of what makes Spain proper so entrancing; no vestiges of Moorish, mediæval, or characteristic periods of Spanish art. It looks at first like a fourth-rate French town.

It certainly has had much to contend with, a great elevation, a dry river, on arid, sandy soil, a treeless and wind-blown plain. It was formerly the hunting ground of the Kings of Castile, and the arms of the city are still a bear climbing a tree. It must, however, have been of some importance in the eleventh century, for we read of a convocation of the Cortes and the coronation of Kings, but it was reserved to Charles V. to make it of importance. The cool climate suited his heated, gouty members, and although wonderful and beautiful Toledo was the seat of his Court and his capital, he loved better his shooting box at Madrid. Here he imprisoned his most illustrious captive, Francis I., who listened, poor boy, to the guitars outside twanged by the Señoritas, whom he vainly tried to see.

Philip II. carried out his father's intention, and still made Madrid the capital. It was a most wise and politic measure, and achieved the unification of the monarchy and the centralization of power. It had no local traditions, and thus no province was preferred over any other province. It was like the "dark horse" that has been so useful to us in many Presidential elections. Thus came about the distinction of Madrid, with the worst climate in Spain; but, as Charles V. styled it "Imperial y coronada, muy noble y muy leal," to which Ferdinand VII. in 1814 added "y muy heroica," no one minded the climate.

Its titles are many—as Metropolis de las España and Captaincy General of Castile. It is also a Bishop's See, and all the railroads of Spain converge there. It is crowned, it is noble, and it is loyal. It was very hot when we reached Madrid. I had no chance to test that icy northern wind which sweeps down from the glaciers of the Guadarama, piercing the lungs as with a steel blade, and in the early March filling the otherwise dry river, the Manzanares, with a torrent of melted snow.

We got good rooms—indeed very splendid rooms—in the Puerta del Sol, at the Hotel de la Paix, where there was, however, nothing decent to eat. Starvation was very dear, but I must say that Madrid is a handsome and a pompous city. Its situation as the axis of a wheel, by which admirable railroads (built with French capital) diverge like the spokes of a wheel, puts it in direct communication with the Mediterranean, the Atlantic Ocean, Portugal, and its own internal provinces. Madrid commands every necessity and luxury of living, and telegraph wires ceaselessly tell the Queen of what is going on in every province of her renowned realm.

I do not know much about politics or the recent history of Spain, but I was told that Madrid was on the path of progress upward in 1889, the suppression of the convents, the law of Desamortizacion, the sale of Church and secular property, as well as the reform of the municipal corporation, the introduction of fresh water from the Losoya twelve leagues off (about forty-two miles) in the Guadarama, that made Madrid by far the healthiest city in Spain. There seemed to be public works of great utility and improvement going on.

And the Queen, simple, plain, unattended by outriders or guards, would drive at all hours in a plain [illegible] with two horses, a coachman, and a footman, alone with her children through the streets. The little King was made to ride backward and give the place of [illegible] to his sister. When the Spanish people objected to [illegible] she said: "He shall learn to respect and [illegible]." He was a very interesting child of four years [illegible] and a bullfighter hat—that distinctive [illegible]—on his head, a rather too large head, which I [illegible] grown up to, poor boy. That was the [illegible] in Spain—the Queen and her children.

We found the Puerta del Sol very [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible] of sol," and in the afternoon we would drive to the Prado, an extensive park near the Retiro, in whose palace the Court of Philip IV. almost always resided. The Prado is the more plebeian pleasure ground of the lower classes, and to me more interesting because full of local color than the more fashionable Fuente Castellana, a magnificent paseo, with broad avenues and splendid trees, where we saw the fine equipages with English horses—everything handsome and costly and more like Hyde Park than like Spain.

In the Prado we would hear the little girls and boys crying out through their noses, "[illegible] y [illegible]!" "Agua fresca como la nieve, quien la pide [illegible] naranjas!" This fresh water was generally carried in a pigskin, but it was remarkably good. The Madrileños, though also Castellanos, are full of liveliness and gayety. They call themselves "Gatos de Madrid," and in their love of pleasure, fondness for show, and their furia for spectacle and pageants, are more French and Italian than Spanish. Some one said of them: "God worked six days and created heaven and earth. He rested the seventh, but the Madrileños rest six days and on the seventh they go to a bullfight."

"A los toros!" They would rather lose their puchero than not see the bull tortured. Next to that they love to attend the procession on Good Friday, for they are very religious, and after that they enjoy the horrors of seeing their friend's spinal column snapped by "el garote" at the Campo de Guardias. The fifteen theatres are always crowded, and much do they enjoy La Zarzuela or comic opera. The companies at the theatres are first-rate.

I was told that in the carnival the populace turned out freely "mascara," to intrigue, laugh, and chaff, and all was decency and good order, for it is a characteristic of these people that they pay great respect to authority and present a dignified demeanor in their amusements. I believe the young Parisians and Londoners consider Madrid a "slow place." But the Madrid gilded youth spend all their time in Paris if they can afford to do so. If not, they have the opera, the theatre occasionally, a Court ball, a soirée dansante at the Foreign Ministers', one or two mascaras, or masked balls; a daily round of tertulias, which we should call "little dinners"; an occasional hunt across a very denuded ugly country, the casino after the theatre, every Sunday the bullfight, and alas! the trente et quarante, and they are all, so I heard, great gamblers.

However, somebody works in Madrid. It is not all idleness and dissipation. It is a busy, prosperous, clean city, with many vigorous and busy men, doing, I should say, "a good business." The tetulias show the Spanish home life to the best advantage. However, "el estrangero," those natural foes to all Eastern nations, are rarely invited; the Moorish habit of shutting in their women and shutting out all who are outsiders prevails here. In this intimate coterie the men appear without the white choker; there is no great form; the guests say what they like and think aloud. The dinner, cooked by French artists, is excellent. They all smoke, men and women, and expectorate. It is an easy, courteous, open-handed hospitality, but one must speak Spanish, have a very good Spanish introduction, and then not laugh at Spanish peculiarities, to be allowed to enter it at all. As for the high society of the Dukes and Duchesses and the princely circle, it is exactly like London, Paris, and New York.

But I saw one "tertulia," and I would gladly have seen many more. I had one charming friend, Mme. Roberts, who, as the beautiful Angela Terry, had been my dear friend and intimate neighbor in New York, who gave me these inside particulars. I was not "estrangero" to her, so I learned much of this apparent want of hospitality, which every one notices and complains of in Spain.

"Indeed," said Mrs. Roberts, "no one gives dinners in Madrid as people do in New York. In the first place, most of us are too poor, and even the very rich prefer to give two or three balls in the Winter and then live unmolested the rest of the year. It is not a lack of hospitable feeling, but it is a part of that Moorish idea of the seclusion of women. And in the second place, too many Spanish people have seen foreigners laugh at their habits, that of smoking at table and expectorating between the courses."

With Mrs. Roberts, who was of that very rich Terry family, one of whose members has recently married Sybil Sanderson, the loss of her fortune by injudicious investments had much to do with her lack of hospitality, as she frankly said; but with the rank and file of the Spanish people, I believe that it is to be referred to the native temperament, partly lazy, partly proud, partly shy. They are nowhere easy of approach, and one feels in traveling through Spain how very true is the old definition in our geographies of the Spaniards as "proud, haughty, and revengeful." Still, I know and like many courteous, open-handed, and well-bred Spaniards, but they live in London and in Paris and in this country and not in Madrid. The best time to see the populace of Madrid is in the evening on the Prado. There [illegible] chairs and tables are spread about [illegible] They smoke in your face. The women are beautiful, going to church with their veils over their heads, or to the opera in full dress, or driving at the hour of all, I regret to say, mostly in French bonnets and not in the supremely becoming mantilla except at the bullfight. When they wear the mantilla they are most attractive everywhere.

The bullfight I have described so much and so often that I hesitate to touch the revolting subject here. The beginning of it, the gay crowd, the splendidly decorated circus, the brilliant cortège which enters, all that is superb. The blare of the trumpets is inspiring. I think enough has been said of the note of the trumpet. It is like a flash of lightning. It is electrical. I have no words to describe the soul-thrilling effect, as the trumpets sound for the entrance of the banderilleros, the toreros, the matadors, the picadors, with their poor horses. The presence of 19,000 spectators, all in their best clothes, is inspiring, and one can pay 300 reals for a "palcos de sombra," (a box in the shade.) They can generally stand seeing one bull killed, as the matador is the most beautiful thing in Spain, in his glittering costume; but American women generally faint as the cruelty to the poor horses begins and the horses have to be dragged out. Some of the richest people have private bullfights, to which you are asked as to a dinner party. The Duchess de Medina-Celi had one of her own, and her brother-in-law, the Marquis of Villasca, was a distinguished torero.

Philip V. tried to do away with this bloody spectacle, but he could not succeed. He regained his lost popularity by building the Puerta de Alcala, which is effective, with its Moorish forms, where the best corridas can be seen. I lived through one attendance, seeing one bull killed and six horses disemboweled, and then I thought I would leave. The sound of the trumpets ceased to be inspiring, and dreadful thoughts of unfair play filled my heart. My sympathies were entirely with the bull. Ferdinand VII. said that the great political maxim for government in Spain was "pan y toros," (bread and bulls,) an echo perhaps of the "panem et circenses." I cannot think it can have improved Spanish humanity! Poor little Alfonso XII. could not stand these bullfights, nor do they take the little King to see them. The Queen never goes, but the Princess Royal, Isabella's daughter, is devoted to them.

However, it is the national amusement, and after that comes the opera. The house is very elegant and commodious, the prices are low, and your entertainers always sent you a box. The impresarios generally ruin themselves, but as they like it, apparently, nobody cares.

Philip V. built the Royal Palace, which is splendid as palaces go. It was designed by Italian architects and cost a great deal of money. It is built of the beautiful white stone of Colmenar. It is built round a patio, as are all the Spanish grand houses, in which are fine statues of Roman Emperors, who were natives of Spain—Trajan, Adrian, Honorius, and Theodosius. The grand staircase within is magnificent, and Napoleon admired its interior so much that he said to his ungrateful brother Joseph, whom he had made King of Spain: "You are better lodged than I am." The most amusing detail to a foreigner is the collection of clocks scattered through the thirty salons, which are all furnished on the usual princely scale of Spanish magnificence. They were a mania of Ferdinand VII., who consequently never knew the right time, which defect has been transmitted to his people, mañana, or to-morrow, being the fatal cachet of the Spaniard.

Let us dismiss the palace with the words magnificent, sumptuous, cold, and uninteresting, and pass on to the most glorious of all picture galleries. The Real Museo de Pinturas in the Prado is considered by all connoisseurs as the finest collection of pictures in the world. It contains 52 Rubens, 53 Teniers, 10 Raphaels, 46 Murillos, 54 Velasquezs, 22 Van Dycks, 43 Titians, 34 Tintorettos, 25 Veroneses, 54 Breughels, and 19 Poussins! Oh! let us take breath, for there are ever so many more. Not one bad picture! Gems every one of them. If we should be obliged to attack Madrid in our coming war, nations should preserve this gallery.

But we have not taken Madrid yet. These greatest of all pictures were bought for the palaces of Madrid—the Escorial, El Prado, and La Groupa—for which most of them were painted expressly. There is royal patronage for you! There are upward of 2,000 of them, and they are the property of the Crown. Rothschild would advance $500,000,000 on this gallery did Spain "wish to sell." And there is where Spain keeps her millions, in Murillos and in cathedrals.

Through the courtesy of the Figaro of Paris, or through one of its stockholders, and it was said in 1889 that the Figaro owned Spain, I had a ticket for the House of Commons. However, as Castelar was not in Madrid, I did not go, preferring to go shopping in the Calle de Alcala, a steep, handsome street, lined with shops, where I spent much money most injudiciously. I, however, sent a representative who declared the eloquence to have been flowery, Eastern, grandiloquent, seldom to the point, diffuse, but eloquent, sounding fine in the grand Spanish language, which Charles V. said "was the only language in which man should address Almighty God." But my representative thought the Spanish orators recriminating, personal, abusive, and lacking in logic, but I knew nothing of all this, for I did not hear them. But I have heard them. They seem not to have the legislative gift, the power to make laws and to enforce them, which we claim as an Anglo-Saxon inheritance.

I went to see some fine palaces. The Palacio de Seria, a sumptuous picture gallery, with sculptures, frescoes, tapestries, and all that sort of thing. The house of the Duke of Alba, the palace of the Duke de Villahermosa, that of the Marqués de Casa Rièra were all very grand, that of the Duke de Medina-Celi, occupying 245,000 square feet, having staircase, reception room, a library, church, and gardens worthy of a King in the great house. These men are all worth millions. The beautiful Italian palace of the Marqués de Salamanca has everything that wealth, taste, and gorgeous southern emblazonment can make superb.

I am not sure that I do not love the Spanish taste for display. Overflowing as it does even in the trappings of the mules and the trimmings of the bullfighter's jacket, it fills the eye. It reminds one of a garden full of gladioli and poppies. And their national flower, the carnation. It is the most floral of flowers—if one may be permitted to say something silly of a flower, which should be sacred. They make it to grow large, to overflow with leaves and color and flame, and yet it never forgets to be delicate, beautiful, and fragrant, with its own quiet, reserved fragrance, as a beautiful woman, who is also witty, holds her wit in abeyance, lest she be too entrancing.

And well worth while is it to go to the old Madrid of Lope de Vega and Calderon, of Cervantes and "Gil Blas." Here still live the great families—Infantados, Ucedas, Abrantes, Villafrancas; here Spanish pride flourishes like the carnations. You could not uproot it. Here was the Moresia, or Jews' quarter in the fifteenth century. Here would live the Hidalgo, who wraps his cloak about him and starves rather than forgive his enemy, or work!

And from this spot would we drive to the Barrio de Salamanca, the new and healthy quarter of Madrid, laid out by the wealthy banker Marquis of Salamanca, which looked like a succession of Vanderbilt palaces on our own Fifth Avenue.

One must not dismiss a Spanish city without mentioning a church. That of Santa Maria is the earliest church of Madrid. It was a Moorish mosque, and its Arabic name, Almuydayna, meaning a granary, refers to the miraculous image of the Virgin which was found in a granary after the capture of the town by the Christians. The fiesta of this saint was formerly solemnized by curious dances and singing, which Cervantes describes in his "Gitanella." San Andreas is an old church, to which Philip V. contributed. It is very common and ugly.

Las Salesal is a sort of convent, built by Ferdinand V. and his Queen, Barbara, for the education of noblemen's daughters. It is a large, showy edifice, overladen with tinsel and cumbrous ornamentation. None of these churches is handsome or even architecturally impressive. The most interesting is St. Domingo, and that because of a memory of the poor, persecuted Don Carlos, son of Philip II., whose body lay here from 1567 to 1573. It is now in the Panthéon at the Escorial.

These buildings are all indifferent, and Madrid has no cathedral—a strange omission for the city of Charles V. and Philip II. There is little or no modern art in Madrid, and no literature, the Spanish people having been too much engaged in political discussions and civil war, and in turning out bad Bourbon Queens. They have been too perpetually menaced with loss of lives and property to attend to art or literature. Yet Mr. Lowell said he did meet "one literary lady," and I heard of two distinguished writers—the Duke of Rivas and the Marquis of Molins, who entertained literary people and held literary salons, but that is not common in Madrid.

Mr. Archer Huntington's very beautiful, [illegible] and learned "Notebook of Northern Spain" says of the Spaniard: "In Spain it is less the color and romance of which we hear so much than the [illegible]

[illegible]

other species of property are perfectly obtuse to any such distinction in the case of a book. This failing is as widespread as the ability to read, church members in regular standing being among the most hardened offenders, though, perhaps, literary people, so-called, are the worst. Probably no person who peruses these lines can profess himself entirely exempt. He has (in common with the writer) a guilty consciousness of certain volumes, which, however long they may have dwelt upon his shelves, yet wear to his single eye the look of aliens. Perhaps he is still waiting (or alleges that he is) an opportunity to return them. Perhaps he has forgotten (in the case of those not having the original owner's name written inside) whence they came. In such a case he is apt, provided the book is one that he does not care particularly for, to lend it to some one else, in full confidence that he will have seen the last of an intrusive souvenir. Here the owner has perhaps deserved the penalty of his carelessness, though as a rule his name or even his bookplate will avail nothing toward the return of the wanderer. The writer has (or had) a copy of a recent popular novel, legibly inscribed, which copy in the past two years has progressed from hand to hand and from Maine to California, and is still traveling. The chances of its return may be calculated as one in seventeen millions, and these figures express very nearly the average ratio in similar cases.

Public circulating libraries operate perhaps as a slight check, tending to inculcate the idea that borrowed books may be returned and to cultivate the habit of returning them. But these have to contend with another and much worse idiosyncrasy of book borrowers, to which the owner of privately circulating volumes is less exposed, namely, the disposition to annotate by marginal remarks or penciled interlineations of the text. Of which more anon.

Let us say nothing of the habit of dog's-earing, for this is by no means confined to the lower intellectual ranks. Neither are crumpled pages or an occasional discoloration prima facie evidence of the culprit's low mentality. Among men of many books a delightful habit of reading at solitary meals and in bed is very prevalent—(see Elia, "There is absolutely no such thing as reading but by a candle.") Further, proficiency in literature by no means implies either personal tidiness or, unfortunately, any respect or care for the external, the body, of a book.

So, then, there are excellent precedents for keeping books borrowed of one's acquaintance, for dog's-earing and otherwise maltreating books borrowed from a public library. Was it not Lamb who thought Thomson's "Seasons," and classics generally, looked best "a little torn and dog-eared"? He certainly puts a premium on untidiness. "How beautiful to a genuine lover of reading are the sullied leaves and worn-out appearance, nay, the very odor (past Russia) if we would not forget kind feeling in fastidiousness, of an old circulating library 'Tom Jones' or 'Vicar of Wakefield'!"

Very well. The generous lover of books can afford to see them creased and soiled, thinking of "the thousand thumbs that have turned over their pages with delight," or of the devotee of the "dumb candle," who has read himself to sleep over them. Dirt and dog's-ears are at any rate impersonal. But what shall we say of the bourgeois who writes in books which do not belong to him, who underscores passages which meet with his approval, perhaps adding the marginal note, "How true!" Even Lamb could not defend this propensity of the hopeless plebeian mind, (the lone seamstress, milliner, or harder-working mantua-maker.") It is an unmistakable mark of the lowest mental standing compatible with the desire to read at all.

Irving and Kinderhook Again.

Jesse Merwin as the Original Ichabod Crane—Frederick Saunders's Testimony.

Letter to the Editor of The New York Times from Harold Van Santvoord, Author of "Half Holidays," &c.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was amused reading in The Times's last Saturday Review a communication from a reader in Fordham, in which the writer sought, without a shred of evidence in support of his view, to disprove the fact stated by me in a previous letter to The Review that Jesse Merwin, the Connecticut schoolmaster who settled in Kinderhook in the early part of the present century, was the prototype of Irving's Ichabod Crane. [illegible]

Donald G. Mitchell mentions Tarrytown as the scene of the legend, it is evident that his statement is based on the best possible authority." To be sure it is, and nobody disputes the fact. When did the writer ever claim the scenario of the story for Kinderhook? What he did say in his original letter to The Saturday Review, detailing some facts relating to the romance not generally known, was that "the materials which Irving deftly wove in the loom of his imagination into the 'Legend of Sleepy Hollow' were found in Kinderhook," and that many believe it was Irving's original intention to locate the scene of the legend here, where the leading characters lived, when tutoring at Lindenwald in the family of Judge Van Ness.

In connection with this matter I may briefly note that the newspapers are reporting that measures are being taken to preserve the old schoolhouse in Sleepy Hollow where Ichabod Crane with a birch rod "urged the tardy loiterer along the flowery path of knowledge," as described in the Irving romance. The writer does not deny that the old schoolhouse associated in the minds of Tarrytown folk with the Sleepy Hollow legend is standing there, but had he the faith that moves mountains or the spirit of a vandal, he would resign his claim rather than remove it from its hallowed site and set it up as a literary landmark in Kinderhook. As the family record proves, and as living descendants of Ichabod Crane (Jesse Merwin) stoutly affirm, the pedagogue never taught school in Tarrytown. There is no evidence to show that he ever spent a day in Tarrytown in his life. The evidence, "on the contrary," as Sam Weller would say, "is quite the reverse." No shadow of doubt exists that he lived here continuously from the day he packed his portmanteau and left his rural home in Connecticut to seek his fortunes in the Empire State. Here he lived and died, in 1852, proud of the distinction of having been caricatured by Irving, whom he knew well and intimately, in his grotesque portraiture of the Yankee schoolmaster.

By some curious feat of mental gastrology, the spider critic vainly spins a web to secure his prey, whose fragile threads break under the preponderance of unsuspected facts. It is asserted by two of my assailants that no part of the "Sketch Book" was written at Kinderhook. I am reminded that not one of the papers of Geoffrey Crayon composing the "Sketch Book" could possibly have been written here, because Irving, while sorrowing for the loss of his sweetheart, sought only a few weeks' retirement at Lindenwald during his only visit at Judge Van Ness's. Facts have a thorny stubbornness in pricking the empty bubbles of illusion. So much the better for the facts.

What are the facts? Briefly summarized, they clearly show that a considerable portion of Irving's early literary labors are indissolubly associated with his visits at Lindenwald, then the home of Judge Van Ness. It was here that he wrote parts of the "Sketch Book" and his "Knickerbocker's History of New York." Later in life he repeated his visits, and, as the guest of Martin Van Buren, drove with him to the Catskill to view the locale of "Rip Van Winkle." The scenes were new to him. As he himself confesses, he was surprised at the accuracy of his descriptions as he viewed in this romantic realm for the first time the famous hunting grounds where Rip shot squirrels in the pines and hemlocks and the sunny knoll where he fell asleep and saw the old man of the glen. Although the Sleepy Hollow romance, as Irving informed his friend Merwin, was elaborated in London, the germ of the story had its origin here, while all of the "Rip Van Winkle" legend was written in Kinderhook.

The present writer is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Frederick Saunders, late librarian of the Astor Library, in which the venerable author of "Salad for the Solitary and Social" clinches the fact. "It was my good fortune," he writes, "to have known and visited Washington Irving for many years. On one occasion when I had a special invitation to meet some of his literary friends at Sunnyside, I had a chat with him after dinner, and remember that he told me, among other things, that he wrote his 'Rip Van Winkle' and other sketches at Kinderhook."

Mr. Saunders's latest book, "Character Studies," contains an interesting chapter on Washington Irving. About his "Rip Van Winkle" he says that Irving [illegible]

[illegible] personal views [illegible] contemporary [illegible] Cuba or Spanish [illegible] inspired [illegible] is "Cuban Sketches," published [illegible] years ago (1881) by G. P. Putnam's Sons in their Travelers' Series. This little volume, republished in 1898, was written by James W. Steele, who served as United States Consul at Matanzas for some ten years, and who held his post during the ten years' insurrection of 1868-78.

The book is dedicated to John G. Ingalls, the United States Senator, as Mr. Steele is a resident of Kansas. In addition to its valuable fund of information and its prophetic utterances, the book is cleverly and humorously written, and should command attention in present conditions. Mr. Steele is a keen observer and a merciless critic, but he does not withhold justice when it is due to either the Spaniard or the Cuban. We may not always agree with his conclusions, especially that the future of Cuba "is the dominion of the negro," but we cannot quarrel with his premises. We reprint this morning one of his best chapters, that on "Spanish Rule in Cuba."

There are about 40,000,000 people on this side the Atlantic who speak the Castilian tongue. The list of countries whose laws, language, religion, mode of thought, and domestic habits are essentially Spanish is a long one. Both in the Old and New Worlds the experience of the Spaniard as a ruler has been long and varied enough to have changed his statecraft to a very different thing from what it is, and to have guided him at last to a change in that strange colonial policy which has cost him all his western possessions save Cuba and one other little island, her neighbor.

Doubtless more elaborate information as to his characteristics as a ruler can be gleaned from a single graceful and elaborate chapter of Prescott, and from the story of those long years of tyranny, conspiracy, suspicion, and blood in Mexico and South America, than from a hundred such dissertations as this on the Spaniard as the ruler of Cuba in the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one. He has not changed much in all the time that [illegible] day when that re[illegible] Pizarro, died on the [illegible] cross he had marked [illegible] his own blood, and [illegible] not much more remains to be said than that which mankind have long since learned by heart. Nevertheless, from my first acquaintance with him, the Spaniard in Cuba appeared to me as a peculiar person, actuated by remarkable views of his mission there. As he now appears to me, after considerable time passed in rather close association with him, I purpose to speak of him here, begging the reader to remember that I describe him only generally, and that there are individual exceptions to the general class. But these exceptions shine as rarely as real diamonds in the crown of a tragedy queen.

Fresh from the United States, and having all my ideas of government formed by the institutions and laws of the only—thus far—successful republic, I was not three weeks a resident of the island before I had discovered the cause of the Cuban war. Anybody would do the same, for if there had been no war, I should have wondered why there was not. The causes are everywhere, in every thing. It is a government of the Spaniard, for the Spaniard, and by the Spaniard. And yet, what I have stated I discovered so easily, I believe the Spaniard himself does not know. Many an honest bodiguero heaped anathemas upon the heads of the insurgents because [illegible] they began a war, merely from a desire to rule or ruin, against a government the most benign, just, and glorious Heaven had ever given to man. The wonder that at first possessed me at this astonishing obliquity of the Spanish mind, at this utter disregard of the lessons of the centuries, has not passed away with custom, but has rather grown upon me.

The usual Spanish official presents himself to my mind as a rather attenuated individual in a linen pin-striped uniform, with a white cap that has a tortoise-shell visor, with a little straight sword at his side, and a bamboo cane in his hand. He is most constant around custom houses, the "palace"—they have a great many palaces in Cuba, just as every primary school there is called a "college"—and the hotels. He seems to have little to do, and not to be paid much for doing it, and to be constantly seeking an opportunity for small speculation. By leaving off the initial "s" of the word, perhaps it would be as correctly spelled.

This member of the civil service is supposed to have his humble situation for life or during good behavior, after the manner of the servants of a King. But I am afraid that, as is often the case with the American official, eternal vigilance is the price of office. His place, as all offices in Cuba, is eagerly coveted in Spain. Somebody is always wishing to get it away from him, and [illegible] it as a thing often told me by [illegible]selves, that they have frequently [illegible] to their patrons the whole of [illegible] received by them. It is the [illegible] which political influence [illegible]. The accompanying [illegible] course, that he must [illegible] by his own ingenuity [illegible].

The first [illegible] of business in any [illegible] is to have an understand[illegible] the necessary official. Because [illegible] thing, it does not follow [illegible] violate any law. You must [illegible]

[illegible] Wander where you will around the [illegible] of any Cuban seaport, and you will see [illegible] whose business it is to perform the double duty of smuggling and preventing it at the same time. Places of this kind are eagerly sought for, and could easily be filled without any salaries being paid.

The Governors of Cuba are all, and always, military men. Every monarch of all he surveys in a district is a brigadier. The Captain General has no claim to his place as a statesman, but only as a soldier, and often he is neither statesman nor soldier in point of fact. But life, liberty, and property are as much at his disposition and will as they are in Persia at that of his Majesty the Shah. The laws of Spain, as that recognizing the validity of civil marriages, liberty of worship, and similar liberties, have never been in force in Cuba, because they lacked the approval of the Captain General. The island is governed by "decrees," which are curious pieces of law literature. They read thus, for example:

"Juan Buenaventura and Piedra, Brigadier of the national forces, decorated with the grand cross of San Hermenegildo and other orders of honor, for acts on the field of battle; Civil and Military Governor of the District of Colon."

Then comes the decree, in long-winded Spanish, tedious and grand, ending with the name of the distinguished gentleman who has been set forth at length in the preamble. This is a law. The Captain General at Havana, for his part, promulgates these decrees when he wishes, on his own authority and by virtue of his office. The brigadiers, who are really nobodies, notwithstanding the grand cross of San Hermenegildo, always quote some reason or authority.

There is a fashion in Cuba, strangely at variance with the origin and growth of our common law, of permitting many of these decrees to fall into desuetude while still unrescinded. They seem in many instances to have been made to be disregarded. People forget all about them, for there is no such thing apparently as a statute book or a code. In a few weeks that which was solemnly proclaimed becomes obsolete. Then, after a long time, some man who has violated it because everybody else did, or because he never heard of it, gets himself into trouble about it.

I do not know what the salary of a Brigadier in the Spanish Army is, but as Governors they surround themselves with dignity and honor, and soldiery and aides de camp. He always lives in "the palace," which is usually a tolerably large building. A few sauntering and untidy soldiers are always on guard at the entrance, and he who is especially on duty drags his piece around after him, [illegible] against the walls, and takes off his coat. I never knew a guard in Cuba to seem to add much to the [illegible] or security of the thing guarded.

All things in and about the palace are ceremonious. The herd, who exist for the purpose of being governed, must stay out. The Brigadier holds "audiences" with officials, and sends for whom he will. There is a deal of bowing and scraping with the heels together, and [illegible] talk and [illegible] and insincere politeness, and walking backward. It is noticeable to frequent visitors that his Excellency holds much converse with his Chief of Police, and wishes every day to know how things are going on among his natural enemies, the governed.

The King's saint's day must be observed by holding a "Court" at the palace. Every official and all the sham Cavaliers, such as Gentleman of the Bed Chamber, Apothecaries to the Queen, &c., and all the Consuls, dress in "strict etiquette, or uniform," on the [illegible] day, and go and stand in a row in a long room, while his Excellency passes to review down the middle and back again. When the King's birthday comes, the same stupid ceremony is gone through with again by all concerned, and so on for the whole royal family. These are the [illegible].

The love of arms, and the delight in military display and parade, still live in the constitution of the Spaniard. We know how far the warlike spirit has carried him in the past. He has been a great and most successful campaigner, undaunted by peril, hardship, or disaster, and enduring to the end and victory. But the ability to take the hard knocks of real war seems to have departed from him. A commission and a uniform, a place in the chief in importance of the bodies of the State, pay, authority, cheap glory, and a tin cross, are things desired above all others by the ambitious young man in Spain. Yet it is to be justly suspected that the Spaniards are the most unmilitary people in Europe at this moment. Cuba is full of volunteers and regulars. I have seen some of these latter battalions when they landed in Havana to take part in campaigns against the insurrectionists. They came from Spain barefoot, shoeless, and wanting even whole breeches. They were a destitute crowd of undisciplined conscripts, young, green, awkward, and in all respects to be pitied. It is not strange to speak of such [illegible] as "food for powder." The purpose of them, and of other troops, is to defend the country. These, without any prospect of ever being of any good, had no chance of dying by bullets. They were the predestined food for disease, and long ago they have gone the way of many battalions.

The military organizations of the "home guard" variety have been in existence many years, uniformed, armed, and drilled. Yet if this page should fall under the eye of a military man, he will be surprised at the inevitable conclusion of inefficiency to which the most superficial description of their movements must lead him. They are the best-trained bodies on the island, and are the boast of themselves and their sympathizers. Yet they march through the streets [illegible]

[illegible] and I have seen the [illegible] for a change of front, the [illegible] of alignments, and even the "forward march," and the movements executed with the greatest ado on the ground. Out of curiosity I have attended guard mounts many times, and to this day have never seen an inspection of the arms. I never saw a soldier, either regular or volunteer, whom you would have recognized as one out of his uniform. The indescribable military bearing that usually marks the trained soldier is unusual even among the Brigadiers and Field Marshals. Yet these "volunteers" are the organizations which have ejected at least one Captain General from his place, have caused such massacres as that of the students at Havana, and are always spoken of as brave, efficient, distinguished, gallant, &c. They are often under arms, are always being marched and counter-marched up and down the streets, assist at all feast day ceremonies, and are before the public continually. It is one of those countries where about every fourth man you meet on the street is in uniform, where the military element predominates, and where most that is done is expected to be done by arms, pomp, military parade, and a brass band.

Somewhere in these pages I suppose I have alluded to the form of government of Cuba as being inquisitorial. The mere use of the word may not convey a clear idea of the actual thing. Every citizen lives under a kind of espionage. It is a government conducted by the police. If the law were enforced as it stands no three persons are allowed to converse together on the street, and this, not to the end of dispersing the shade-seeking idlers, not a decree against "loafing," but to prevent the discussion of politics and treason. Every man who changes his residence from one ward to another must report the change to the police. If one, upon business or pleasure, finds a journey necessary, he must carry a pass with him, setting forth his name, age, occupation, social condition, and residence, or run the risk of arrest as a suspicious character. All social entertainments are looked after jealously, and a gentleman cannot give a ball at his residence without police permission and surveillance. The Government knows, or has a right to know, the contents of telegraphic messages, and forbids the use of cipher to all except foreign officials to their Governments. Persons are arrested and placed in jail for receiving contraband newspapers from the United States, and the opening of private letters is a right always existing, even if not often exercised. As I write this there lies beside me a newspaper in which is printed a "decree" that hereafter persons will not be allowed to carry their dead to the cemetery in the family or any other coach, but must employ a hearse from an undertaker; this, of course, in the interest of the just-named lugubrious gentlemen, who have doubtless been complaining that their occupation was departing from them. It will be seen that the duty of a paternal Government is also to protect industry in special and local cases.

A man's house is not his "castle" to any great extent under Spanish rule, either in theory or in practice. The illustration used by a Western jurist, a friend of mine, that "the winds of heaven may whistle round it, but the King of England cannot," is not in point. No warrant of search is necessary. It is a place where he is permitted by the Government to reside under certain restrictions and conditions. His family is only his own in a certain sense, and the Governor may order the marriage of his daughter to the man she wants, and papa does not want, if only the Church will sanction and [illegible] it.

Mercantile and other establishments may be opened from time to time, as trade and industry demand. But the police department, the proper official, the Governor, and all [illegible], including [illegible], must first be consulted. In a word, there is nothing at all anywhere affecting, or connected with the interests of men, that the Government may not prevent, order, or modify. It comprises the only ideas of rule, law, order, and political happiness the Spaniard knows. He, as a Spaniard, lives as happily under it as we do under ours, and he wonders the Cubans were [illegible] as one who has no part in it except to pay [illegible], without any of the privileges and "fueros" which, [illegible], the Spaniard highly values. I have asked certain Spaniards why Cuba, being a [illegible] country, the Government did not issue a decree that the inhabitants should take a general depuratory once a month. They said, solemnly, they did not know, and seemed to wonder why indeed. As a joke it failed, as usual, to have its intended effect, and, I believe, rather hurt the [illegible] that in the United States we have [illegible] regulations.

A very prominent [illegible] of history is the Stamp Act [illegible]. [illegible] every man who has any use for a contract, a deed, an affidavit, [illegible] pay [illegible] for his [illegible]. And [illegible], too, but nobody has ever thought of complaining of it. The greater grievance consists in the fact that no Cuban may hold any administrative place or office. He may sometimes be a clerk in Governmental employ, no more. He is told, plainly, that he has no part in the government of his country. The doctrine of Spanish statesmen is that those most interested in the welfare of a colony are [illegible] to govern it. Cuba exists for the benefit of Spain, and [illegible]

[illegible] Does the government of Palestine by the Romans, in the days of Christ, offer any contrast to this? Was the government of [illegible] by the [illegible] essentially different?

Though the war was a failure, or will prove to have been a failure, the mother country has made, or is said to have made, some concessions to bring it to an end. No matter, the theory of the government remains the same, and in a year or two the fact of it will be found to be unchanged. You cannot find in all the island a Spaniard so far-seeing, so wise in his generation, so learned in the common wisdom that experience brings, as to know the direct and sure result of a colonial policy of the sixteenth century. He is oblivious to the lesson of his loss of all his South American and Mexican empire. He will lose Cuba—with all the patched and inconsistent concessions he may have lately made to the insurgents, he will some time lose it, and it is hardly worth while longer for him to defend his ancient doctrines by force either of argument or arms.

Stories of Military Adventure.*

The reappearance of this book, containing much new material and in a new and improved dress, at the present time is opportune and the stories it contains, treating as they do of war and the incidents that are based upon it, and which grow out of it, will be read with interest by all except those who are for peace at any price. The opening story, entitled "An Opequan Romance," awakens an interest that is sure to secure for the remaining ones a favorable consideration. Two old soldiers who had fought on opposite sides are brought into association through a romantic rescue of the daughter of one, and by a strange fate through a reminiscent relation of experience and the medium of a pair of field glasses are found to have met in battle on the field of Winchester. The captor restores the captured glasses to their former owner and the tale ends with this discovery and exchange.

There is a certain stimulus about war that, when a man finds himself in an actual battle, (after the first fear is over,) transforms him so that he is not the same being as when not surrounded by conflict. There is no other way of explaining the daring deeds that crowd the pages of the present volume. A man sees a battle flag planted in the ground, and, leaping over the protecting wall, runs for it, all the while exposed not only to the fire of the enemy, but also to that of his own troops. He seizes it and bears it triumphantly back and is not injured. Truly, it sometimes takes a man's weight in lead to kill him in war. Art and story lend to war a fascination that actual practice confirms and strengthens, but the horrors of it do not appear vividly in reading about it. The pomp and circumstance are brought out and magnified by both the writer and the painter. The marching regiment, the conquest and victory are heralded and the glory of war is extolled. The cruel pain, the terrible thirst, the weary and killing forced march, and a thousand wounds and distressing acts are passed lightly over. They are but incidents. The widowed wife, the sorrowing family, the lost son, are all kept in the background.

Verestchagin is perhaps the only artist that has ever dared to show us in his canvases what war really is, and when we see it as he presents it—wholesale carnage and human slaughter extending over miles of country—we turn away with loathing and horror. Blood is not a pleasing sight, no matter how realistic it may be. Many stories in the book deal with the experiences of soldiery in all directions. They are personal narratives drawn from combatant participants in the scenes they describe, and the reader catches the spirit of the narrators as he reads. They saw all and were a part of what they relate, but in no case do they enlarge upon the melancholy side of war. The writers conspire together to point out the obstacles surmounted, the colors captured, the victories won, and the medals awarded. It would perhaps be unnatural to write of disaster and defeat. Those things are to be forgotten as quickly as possible. That is the reason why two histories, one written by one of the opposition and the second by the other, do not always harmonize as to detailed facts, and we sometimes see in the two resultant accounts that both sides were victorious.

In the selection "[illegible] an Assassin," we have a graphic account of the attempted murder of Secretary Seward by Lewis Payne, the tool and accomplice of Booth. One of those contributing to the present volume is Capt. Charles King, whose interesting theme is "Trailing the Apaches." There are twenty-three tales in the collection, and they cover a wide selection of incident, including naturally, of course, some anecdotes of Lincoln. It is, however, a matter of regret that the portraits which adorn the volume are not a trifle more finished.

[illegible]

Sales at Auction.

Prices for Books at the Hayes Sale —All the Shakespeare Folios.

The sale of the books belonging to the collection of the late Francis B. Hayes of Boston took place this week at Bangs & Co.'s. The sale began on Tuesday and ended yesterday. Following are the more important items in the sale:

Lot 8—"Select Fables of Esop and other Fabulists," Birmingham, Baskerville Press, 1761, red morocco, by Lewis, $23.50. Bought by "Detroit." Large paper. The George Daniel copy.

Lot 38—Apuleius, "The Metamorphosis," translated by Taylor, London, 1822, $17. Bought by Mr. Sherman. Large paper.

Lot 59—Bacon's "Essays," London, 1625, $32. Bought by George H. Richmond & Co. John Malone's copy.

Lot 61—Bacon's "Works," Montague edition, London, Pickering Press, 1825-34, 17 volumes, $34.85. Bought by Henry Miller. Large paper.

Lot 86—Reprint of the "Bay Psalm Book," Cambridge, Mass., 1862, blue morocco, by Matthews, $25. Bought by Mr. Major. This was one of twelve copies on thick paper. Lot 87, one of fifty copies on ordinary paper, fetched $12.50.

Lot 93½—Beddoes's "Poems," London, 1851, 2 volumes, green morocco, by Riviere, $10. Bought by Mr. Sherman.

Lot 96—Mrs. Behn's "Plays, Histories, and Novels," London, 1698-1700, 2 volumes, $11. Bought by "Troy."

Lot 109—Bewick's "Select Fables," Newcastle, 1820, $26. Bought by George D. Smith. Large paper.

Lot 110—Bewick's "General History of Quadrupeds," Newcastle, 1807, $13. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

Lot 111—"Catalogue of Works Illustrated by Thomas and John Bewick," London, 1851, extra illustrated with 134 plates, $15. Bought by George H. Richmond & Son.

Lot 112—Coverdale's "Bible," second edition of Zurich, 1550, very imperfect, $20. Bought by Mr. Julius.

Lot 130—Birch's "Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain," London, 1747, $17. Bought by N. J. Bartlett & Co.

Lot 145—Boccaccio's "Decameron," London, 1825, three volumes, citron morocco, by Riviere, $21. Bought by Mr. Cooley. The plates by Stothard in India paper before all letters.

Lot 163—Hale's "Necessary and Important Considerations," New York, Bradford's Press, 1756, $13. Bought by George H. Richmond & Son. De Witt Clinton's copy. Title page and last leaf torn and soiled, and text interleaved with note paper.

Lot 172—Braithwaite's "English Gentleman and English Gentlewoman," London, 1641, mottled calf, by Bedford, $18.50. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

Lot 175—Brant's "Ship of Fools," London, 1570, morocco, by Bedford, $45. Bought by Mr. Cooley. Mitford's copy. At the sale the genuineness of the last leaf was questioned, so that the volume sold low.

Lot 179—Pickering-Aldine edition of the British Poets, London, varying dates, fifty-three volumes, green morocco, by Riviere, $271.63. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 216—Esquemeling's "Bucaniers of America," London, 1684, $13. Bought by A. M. Smith.

Lot 225—Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," London, 1830, crimson morocco, by Matthews, $11. Bought by George D. Smith. Extra illustrated with Stothard's plates.

Lot 238—Burns's "Contemporaries," London, 1840, extra illustrated with fifty plates, $16. Bought by "Detroit." John Allan's copy, which brought $12 in 1864.

Lot 239—Burns's "Poetical Works," Kilmarnock, 1869, four volumes, large paper, and one of thirty copies, $12.50.

Lot 248—Byron's "Hours of Idleness," Newark, (England,) 1807, morocco, by Wright, $14.50. Bought by "Detroit."

Lot 254—Campbell's "Life of Mrs. Siddons," London, 1834, two volumes, tree calf, by Bain, $18. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. Extra illustrated with 115 plates.

Lot 706—Dibden's copy of the George Steevens sale, London, 1800, $11. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 330—Chaucer's "Works," London, 1602, title page repaired and mounted, calf, by Aitken, $21. Bought by George H. Richmond & Son.

Lot 347—Cicero, the Aldine editions, Venice, 1554-69, ten volumes, $16. Bought by Joseph Sabin.

Lot 348—Cicero, "Opera," Leyden, 1642, ten volumes, $11.50.

Lot 363—Coleridge's "Works," London, Pickering Press, 1836, twenty-seven volumes, $71.58. Bought by Henry Miller.

Lot 369—"Collection de Petits Classiques Francois," Paris, 1825, eight volumes, morocco, by David, $18. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

Lot 378—Books of Common Prayer, London, Pickering, 1844, six volumes, $31.50. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 390—Congreve's "Works," Birmingham, the Baskerville Press, 1761, three volumes, polished calf, by Bedford, $28.75. Bought by "J."

Lot 407—Cowper's "Works," edited by Southey, London, 1836, fifteen volumes, green morocco, by Holloway, $41.25. Bought by "Cash." Extra illustrated, with "a series of portraits of views." Lot 409 was the original manuscript of Southey's "Life" of Cowper, dated Keswick, 6th October, [illegible], [illegible] pages in all. It went to George D. Smith for $[illegible].

Lot [illegible]—[illegible] "Social Day," London, [illegible], two volumes, with the plates, in India paper, $[illegible]. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot [illegible]—Daniel's "Merrie England in the Olden Time," London, [illegible], two volumes, extra illustrated, with [illegible] plates, $[illegible]. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Lot [illegible]—De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe," London, [illegible], three volumes, $[illegible]. Bought by George D. Smith. Second edition of the first two volumes, first edition of the [illegible] the third volume.

[illegible]

[illegible] who also facsimiled the Dedication [illegible] the "Digges," the "Works," and the last two leaves, while the "Great Variety" and "Hugh Holland" leaves were inlaid. A number of leaves were mended. The size was 12⅝ by 7⅞ inches.

Lot 1,409—The Second Folio, London, 1632, the edition printed "by Thomas Cotes for Robert Allot," russia, by Clarke, 13 by 8⅜ inches in size, $77. Bought by Mr. Howe. Last leaf repaired and portrait from fourth edition. Lower margin of "Dediccation" leaf restored. Title page mended and backed.

Lot 1,410—The Third Folio, first issue, London, 1663, crimson morocco, by Bedford, 12¾ by 8 inches, $135. Bought by George D. Smith. Portrait from the fourth edition from margin of the "Digges" leaf partly restored; folio 9 corner mended; folio 683, small hole in text.

Lot 1,411—The Third Folio, second issue, with the Seven Spurious Plays, one of which ("Pericles") is now acknowledged to be Shakespeare's, London, 1664, crimson morocco, by Pratt, 12⅞ by 8⅛ inches, $240. Bought by George H. Richmond & Son. Portrait from the fourth edition. Margins of "To the Reader" leaf restored and mended. Title page mended at right hand corner and back restored. A number of leaves mended and last leaf reinforced at back and mended. Still, a very fair copy.

Lot 1,412—The Fourth Folio, London, 1685, mottled calf, 13⅓ by 8⅝ inches, $29. Bought by George H. Richmond & Co. With a photograph of the portrait in the first state. The verses in facsimile. Title page repaired at two lower corners. Last leaf inlaid and word "Finis" in facsimile. Small holes in certain leaves and others mended.

Lot 1,414—Knight's "Dramatic Works" of Shakespeare, London, 1843, eight volumes, crimson morocco, by Holloway, extra illustrated with 359 plates, $76. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 1,417—Shakespeare's "Dramatic Works," edited by White, Boston, 1854-66, fourteen volumes, with "Shakespeare's Scholar," large paper, one of fifty copies, $96.60. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Lot 1,425—Shakespeare Society's Publications, from 1841 to 1853, forty-seven volumes, in twenty, $32. Bought by Mr. Dimmock.

Lot 1,430—Ireland Shakespeare Forgeries, London, 1796, inlaid.

Lot 1,431—"Confessions of William Henry Ireland," London, 1805, Ireland's own copy, bound in two scrap books and with thirteen plates inserted, $60. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 1,458—Shaw's "Elizabethan Architecture," London, 1839, large paper, $10.50. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

Lot 1,459—Shaw's "Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages," London, 1843, twenty volumes, plates colored, large paper, $26. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 1,460—Shaw's "Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages," London, 1851, large paper, $12. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

Lot 1,4[illegible]—Sheridan's "Works," edited by Moore, London, 1821, two volumes, polished calf, by Bedford, $[illegible]. Bought by "Cash."

Lot 1,468—Shirley's "Dramatic Works and Poems," London, 1833, edited by Gifford and Dyce, six volumes, $14.22. Bought by T. B. Mosher.

Lot 1,505—Sotheby's "Principia Typographia," London, 1858, three volumes, $84.50. Bought by Mr. Horet.

Lot 1,511—Southey's "Poems and Sonnets," a volume of 157 in his own handwriting, as arranged for publication with title page, sonnet, preface, and motto, and with an A. L. S. to "My Dear Cottle," giving directions as to the printing, $75. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 1,516—Spenser's "Works," London, 1679, calf, by Cecil and Larkins, $36. Bought by Boston Public Library.

Lot 1,539—Stothard's "Life," extra illustrated with 96 plates by Stothard, London, 1851, $13. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 1,573—Taylor's "Works," London, 1630, crimson morocco, by Bedford, without engraved title page, $30. Bought by Boston Public Library.

Lot 1,717—Walton's "Complete Angler," first edition, London, 1653, $240. Bought by Mr. Sedgwick. Title page rebacked, dedication mended at two corners, six other leaves mended, and margins of music trimmed; 5⅝ by 3½ inches in size.

Lot 1,718—Walton's "Complete Angler," London, 1655, second edition, 5 9-16 by 3, dark olive calf, by Bedford, $67.50. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co. Two leaves mended and music cut into.

Lot 1,719—Walton's "Complete Angler," London, 1661, third edition, 5½ by 3⅝, dark olive calf, by Bedford, $37.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. First leaf mended and a few words of the "Table" restored in fac simile.

Lot 1,720—Walton's "Complete Angler," London, 1668, fourth edition, 5⅝ by 3½, lower margin of last leaf restored, $[illegible]. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lot 1,721—Walton's "Complete Angler," London, 1676, fifth edition, 5⅝ by 3 9-16, green morocco, by Goodes, first title page mounted and small portion of the word "printed" cut away; second title page reinforced at back, $[illegible]. Bought by Mr. Wood.

Lot 1,0[illegible]—Milton's "Paradise Lost," London, 1667, the third edition, according to Lowndes, with Milton's initials, $[illegible]. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Rising Prices for Americana.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the [illegible], on the prices of the second [illegible] sale, Mr. [illegible] fails to bring out some important points about two or three books, the prices of which, he says, were, "in a measure, unwarranted" and "extravagant." As the purchasers of eight out of the nine items he mentions, we feel that his criticism should not go entirely unanswered.

He says that [illegible] first book, the [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

New Letters by Burns.

Robert Burns and Mrs. Dunlop.

Correspondence now published for the first time. With elucidations by William Wallace. Two volumes, octavo, with photogravures, $5.00.

The letters of the poet which now see the light for the first time are of very great value. They throw a flood of light upon the last years of Burns's life, and indicate that a serious effort was made to secure for him a position as a professor in the University of Edinburgh. They state Burns's views upon religion, and put in a new and unexpected light the "desertion" of Burns by his correspondent.

The Græco-Turkish War.

With the Conquering Turk.

By G. W. STEEVENS, author of "The Land of the Dollar." 8vo, with maps, $2.00.

"The most entertaining of the volumes we have had about the Ten Weeks' Campaign in the Spring. . . . It gives brightly, and without any striving after realism, a vivid idea of what a correspondent with the Turkish forces went through."—London Times.

A New Estimate of Dickens.

Charles Dickens.

A Critical Study. By GEORGE GISSING, author of "In the Year of Jubilee," "The Whirlpool," etc. 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

A remarkably lucid and instructive estimate of Dickens from the view-point of posterity.

Stories by Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Folks from Dixie.

By PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR, author of "Lyrics of Lowly Life." 12mo, cloth, illustrated by E. W. Kemble, $1.25.

There is, in these [illegible] sketches, pathos, humor, and a delicate characterization. They are [illegible] and homely, yet show a fine reserve. It was a [illegible] conclusion that Mr. Kemble should illustrate this book.

A Romantic Novel.

American Wives

And English Husbands. A Novel. By GERTRUDE ATHERTON, author of "Patience Sparhawk," etc., etc. 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

A glance at the title of Mrs. Atherton's new novel might reasonably lead one to expect a disquisition upon the general subject of international marriages. Interesting as this topic must ever be, however, the clever novelist has used it merely as a foundation upon which to build one of the most stirring romances that have yet come from her pen.

A Striking Novel.

The Children of the Sea.

A Tale of the Forecastle. By JOSEPH CONRAD, author of "Almayer's Folly," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.25. *Second edition now ready.*

The story is full, and over-full, of admirable qualities. It is characterized by thrilling incidents, marvelous descriptive passages, combined with breadth and understanding, and a wonderful power of characterization.

The above books can be supplied by the leading booksellers throughout the country, or the publishers may be addressed direct.

DODD, MEAD & CO

Fifth Ave. and 23d St., N. Y.

CUBA

IN WAR TIME.

BY

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

WITH [illegible] FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS BY

FREDERIC REMINGTON.

A complete review of the situation in Cuba, showing what we are fighting for.

144 pp. Deckle edge paper, gilt top, boards, price $1.25.

Also NEW EDITION, paper covers, price [illegible].

[illegible]

R. H. RUSSELL

[illegible] NEW YORK.

Third Edition Now Ready.

The Pride of Jennico.

"A Bewitching Romance."

The New York Tribune says:

"Everybody is reading or ought to be reading The Pride of Jennico. It is a bewitching romance with the fresh bloom upon it that Mr. Weyman's work bore on its initial appearance, which readers will remember as one of the charms of Prince Otto. . . . It is one of the newest and best novels of the decade."

The Pride of Jennico,

By Agnes and Egerton Castle.

Cloth. 12mo, $1.50.

"A rattling romance . . . a story which runs along in a riotous manner and is all the more fascinating on that account."—*The Times*, New York.

"A stirring, brilliant, and dashing story." . .—*The Outlook*, New York.

"Picturesque in literary style, rich in local color, rising at times almost to tragic intenseness, and bristling throughout with dramatic interest—such is 'The Pride of Jennico.'"—*The Record*, Phila.

OTHER NEW NOVELS

THE

Gospel of Freedom

By

ROBERT HERRICK

University of Chicago.

Cloth, 12mo, $1.50

"The great novel of modern life."—INTER OCEAN.

Prof. GEO. R. CARPENTER, Columbia College, writes: "The workmanship is good, the feeling is genuine, the subject is intimately American. It cannot be passed without a hearing."

"One of the [illegible] and most artistic novels that has ever come out of the West."—J. L. W. in BOOK NEWS.

"A keen, comprehensive study of modern life . . . the greatest study of American social life, in a broad and very much up-to-date sense, that has ever been contributed to American fiction."—From LILIAN WHITNEY'S Boston Letter.

IN PREPARATION

THE

General Manager's Story

By HERBERT E. HAMBLEN

Author of "On Many Seas," etc.

Illustrated from life by W. D. STEVENS

Cloth, 12mo, $1.50

The Experiences of a Railroad Man

The author writes vividly, dramatically, from the memories of fifteen years of personal experience in all grades of railroad work.

The book is intensely interesting, and the artist has made his sketches among the men and trains until he has caught the spirit of the whole in perfection.

PUBLISHED BY

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

66 Fifth Ave., New York

FOLKS FROM DIXIE

is the title of a new volume by Paul Laurence Dunbar, depicting life among "Cul'ud Folks" in the South.

These sketches are full of sentiment, and depict not only the humorous side of Negro character, but show the faithful devotion of slaves to their masters in hours of trial.

ILLUSTRATED BY E. W. KEMBLE.

PUBLISHED BY

DODD, MEAD & CO.

149 5th Ave., New York.

PRICE $1.25.

[illegible] "New England" in the title page, and, in view of the prices paid for other books of similar [illegible], this seems little enough. What would we say to [illegible] a copy of [illegible] "Brief Description of New York," [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] collection of drawings by Vierge which may be seen at Bing's.

The former of these is specially remarkable for its uniformly high quality. Only thirty-two members form the Société des Pastellistes Français, and there is not one of them, from Albert Besnard to Jean Veber, who does not rank in the first class. I am disposed to think that Albert Besnard, who heads the catalogue, has also contributed this year the most remarkable work. His series, "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," and "Winter," exemplifies his marvelous powers as a colorist as well as anything that he has shown in other mediums at recent Salons and elsewhere. No artist can give greater warmth and glow to pastel than Albert Besnard, and on this occasion he is not only the consummate master of color science—a little violent in his methods and conclusions, that we know him to be—but he shows himself a real color poet. His portrait entitled "Musicienne," representing a young girl dressed in a red tartan costume, is a harmony of deep, rich, warm tones, instinct, it would seem, with the grave, troublous music which has proceeded from the 'cello at the girl's side. In his series of the seasons Albert Besnard has variously dressed with corn and vine leaves and other symbolic wreaths a female face and head of rare delicacy, the shadows of which are perceptibly purple, the hair a sort of green gray, which permits of the most admirably harmonious contrasts of tints in the molding of the flesh. The series will count among this admirable painter's masterpieces. Beside it hang two portraits by Mme. Madeleine Lemaire which are frank failures. This talented artist should stick to flowers and fruit, in the delineation of which [illegible]. A painter to whom [illegible] Zola [illegible] his landscapes are floods of [illegible], belongs to that special section of the meridional school which, unlike [illegible] and the other meridionals, avoids mere glare and aridity and makes the sunshine sing. But, unlike Besnard, he is not at present sufficiently at home in the special medium of pastel. His nine contributions to this exhibition are of course luminous in an eminent degree, more particularly "Le Vieux Jardin," "Glaieuls," and "Pont de Trie," but they lack vigor sufficiently to raise a regret that the painter has not employed oil.

The landscapes of Lhermitte have proved a revelation to the Parisian art critics, who express exactly the reverse opinion that may be justly applied to M. [illegible]. M. Lhermitte is a finer worker in pastel than he has ever shown himself to be in oil, great as are his achievements in the latter medium. He shows no less than fourteen works, all relatively small in size, and every one of them is a gem. "The Corner of an Old Garden" and "The Old Carter and His Wife" are specially admirable. Léon [illegible]'s landscapes (in particular "Banks of the Marne") are further proof of what a wonderful art pastel drawing has become in the hands of Frenchmen. The best portraits in this most charming exhibition are those of children by René Gilbert, and that of the humorist Courteline by Léandre, a humorist painted by a humorist, for M. Léandre is a regular contributor to the Journal Amusant. M. Dubufe fils is represented by an excellent "Study of the Nude." M. Dubufe, by the way, is very busy just now with his preparations for housing the pictures of this year's new salon in the Galerie des Machines. Of the new Salon he has always been the deus ex machina, for, in addition to being one of the first portrait painters in France and the son of a great portrait painter, he is an organiser of indefatigable energy. The Hanging Committee of the new Salon is practically embodied in him. As an upholsterer he has no rival, and what he cannot do with a hammer, a nail, and a pair of steps is not worth doing by anybody. The new Salon was always agreeably distinguished from its rival in the Champs Elysées by the superiority of its arrangements; the lighting was softer and better, thanks to a system of overhead curtains, calculated with the cunning of a fashionable photographer; the whole atmosphere of the place was more artistic. All this was due to the devoted and genial efforts of M. Dubufe fils, who lives, I may add, when he is at home, in a magnificent studio on the Avenue Villiers, a marvel of practical elegance and taste, which is next door to that occupied by the well-known American painter, Mr. W. T. Dannat.

The other collection to which I have referred above is that of the drawings of Daniel Vierge, which is being exhibited at "L'Art Nouveau," the handsome gallery where M. Bing's marvelous Japanese treasures were formerly housed. M. Vierge is one of the best black-and-white artists that France can boast of at the present day, and he is a product, as are Phil May, Reginald Cleaver, Mars, [illegible], and Willette, and, greatest of all, perhaps, Paul Renouard, of the developments recently made by illustrated journalism. Visitors to the Salons have already been made familiar with Vierge's work, which [illegible] [illegible] I am glad to note that at the Luxembourg Gallery, which has just been reopened under the new direction, a number of Vierge's drawings are being exhibited. The space at the Luxembourg is so limited that to only the very greatest masters of the draughtsman's art can be given a place there. Vierge is worthily represented by his illustrations to the opening chapters of "Don Quixote," which are as good as anything that he has done.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

John Lane publishes to-day at The Bodley Head Zola's "Letters to France," consisting of the four famous epistles which first made their appearance in Le Figaro and L'Aurore. An introduction is written by L. F. Austin, a well-known London literary man.

Literature of this week contains an excellent portrait in half tone of William Dean Howells.

"Some Stories About Cornell University," by James Gardner Sanderson, will shortly be brought out by Charles Scribner's Sons. The volume consists of six anecdotes of university life of to-day. It is said to be Mr. Sanderson's first book.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis's "King's Jackal," which has been running in Scribner's, will be brought out in book form in June by Charles Scribner's Sons.

It is announced by The Macmillan Company that Mrs. Mollie Elliott Seawell's new novel, "The Loves of the Lady Arabella," will not be published until Autumn. In the meantime it will be brought out as a serial in some magazine.

"The General Manager's Story," by Herbert E. Hamblen, part of which has been published in [illegible] Magazine, will be presented by [illegible] 11. Mr. Ham[illegible] Many Seas," [illegible] his later wor[illegible] being nearer [illegible]

"The Forest Lovers," by Maurice Hewlett, will be presented about the middle of May by The Macmillan Company.

"Helbeck of Bannisdale," by Mrs. Humphry Ward, will appear June 1 from the press of The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, most widely known for his "The Honorable Peter Stirling," but admired among students of history for his editing the "Writings of Thomas Jefferson," thinks "The Federalist" has never been, properly speaking, "edited," and has completed the work of his edition of that American classic, to be published early in May by Henry Holt & Co.

Meyer Brothers & Co. have lately received from Paris Waliszewski's "Marie [illegible] de Pologne [illegible], 1641-1716."

"[illegible]," by [illegible], a book describing [illegible] life on the Thames, will be published in about two weeks by D. Appleton & Co.

A new novel by Max Pemberton entitled "Kronstadt," and giving a vivid picture of a female spy working against the Russians, will be published shortly by D. Appleton & Co.

Frederick A. Stokes Company announce that an exhibition of their original [illegible] will begin Monday at the galleries of [illegible] Street.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will not bring out "[illegible]," by Prof. James H. Robinson, until next September.

Charles Wells Moulton has been engaged by G. P. Putnam's Sons to write a dictionary of American literature.

"[illegible]," a new novel by "[illegible]," will probably appear within a fortnight from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

John Lane at The Bodley Head publishes to-day "The Child Who Will Never Grow Old," by K. Douglas King.

Maude Humphrey's "Adelaide le Maire" will shortly appear from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press "The Revolutionary Movement of 1848," by Morris.

Caspar Whitney of Harper's Weekly left New York yesterday to become the chief correspondent of the periodical in the war between Spain and the United States.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce a series of musical biographies which will be edited by Richard Aldrich. The editor will present the work on Schumann. The volume on Schubert will be written by W. H. Hadow of Worcester College, Oxford. The volumes that will follow will have for their authors some well-known American musical critics.

Longmans, Green & Co. announce a Memorial edition of the late John Ball's "Alpine Guide," to be issued under the auspices of the Alpine Club of London. The new edition has been partly reconstructed and thoroughly revised by the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and formerly editor of The Alpine Journal, with the assistance of many members of the English and Foreign Alpine Clubs and others.

The next number of Harper's Weekly will contain pictures of the capture of the Buena Ventura, the first prize taken in the Spanish-American war, by Carlton T. Chapman at Key West. There will also be interesting pictures of the encampment of the regular army at Chickamauga, Tampa, Key West, and New Orleans.

The Wide World Magazine is the title of a new, handsomely illustrated monthly of English origin. The key note of the magazine is printed on the cover: "Truth is stronger than fiction." There will be no fiction in the publication, but the plain, straightforward narratives of well-known travellers, explorers, and others. The pictures are all photogravures, exact representations of events or of things which have actual existence. The publishers ask explorers, military, and naval officers to send photographs and text. The American agents for this interesting magazine is the International News Company of New York.

[illegible]

Lieut. Churchill's [illegible]

Lieut. Winston L. Spencer Churchill's story of the Malakand Field Force, which he calls "An Episode of Frontier War," has an especial interest for American readers, for the young English author and soldier, who is a son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, had an American grandfather, Leonard Jerome, and his education has been paid for in part from the rental of the house of the University Club in New York, which his mother owns.

Young Lieut. Churchill, who is an officer in the Queen's Own Hussars, went to India a few years ago, where he became attached to the Malakand Field Force and took part under Major Gen. Sir Bindon Blood in that campaign on the northwest frontier of India, which resulted in the subjection of the Mamunds and the turning back of the wave of Afghan invasion. It was not a long or a particularly exciting conflict, although 249 men and 23 officers were killed and wounded out of a force of 1,200 men in crushing the Mamunds. Lieut. Churchill quotes from Lord Salisbury's Guildhall address of 1892, "Frontier wars are but the surf that marks the edge and the advance of the wave of civilization," but the courage of the English soldier in these Indian frontier wars and the skill of the officers are often underestimated. Lieut. Churchill differs with Lord Clive in the latter's prejudice against the Pathan Sepoy, and is of the opinion that their good qualities ought to be more appreciated. He says, very truly, "that these men are placed in a very strange and false position. They are asked to fight against their countrymen and co-religionists. On the one side are accumulated all the forces of fanaticism, patriotism, and natural ties. On the other, [illegible] stand alone. The ties of [illegible] take precedence of all other [illegible]. But when the [illegible] to suppress his fellow-countrymen or even to remain a spectator of their suppression he finds himself in a situation at which, in the words of Burke, 'morality is perplexed, reason staggered, and from which affrighted nature recoils.'" For this reason Lieut. Churchill feels that "the employment of the Sikhs to fight the Pathans was a shrewd act of policy. Fanaticism was met by fanaticism. Religious abhorrence was added to racial hatred. The Pathan invaders were rolled back to the mountains, and the Sikhs established themselves at Lahore and Peshawar."

Lieut. Churchill's book is really an amplification of the series of letters which he wrote during the term of his service in India to and for The London Daily Telegraph. "The favorable manner in which these letters were received encouraged him," he says in his preface, "to attempt a more substantial work." He further tells us that he does not pretend to deal with the complications of the frontier question, nor to present a complete summary of its phases and features. He writes simply and modestly, and his description of the general character of the numerous and powerful tribes of the Indian frontier, of his own experiences during the campaign, and his observations on the problems of frontier warfare, are interesting and readable. Perhaps the last chapter, which is well entitled "The Riddle of the Frontier," will have the most interest to those readers who are familiar with the political history of English India.

When the northern savages descended from the line of mountains and invaded the plains at the foot of the Himalayas, where the British power had paused, they were met by equal courage and superior discipline, and were driven in disorder to their confines. But this was found to be an inadequate deterrent, and the purely defensive principle had to be modified in favor of that system of punitive expeditions which has been derided as a policy of "butcher and bolt." Then when the punitive expeditions had awakened the intensest hostility among the tribesmen and the intrigues of Russia had begun to have their influence, another change of policy was thought necessary. In 1876 Lord Lytton made the Methar of Chitral the vassal nominally of the Maharajah of Cashmere, but practically of the Imperial Government. In 1879 the Vice Regal Governor declared his intention of commanding the passes of the Hindu Kush, and many frontier forts were built and roads constructed, while intimate relations were made with the border tribes. The retention of Chitral, one of the avowed aides of the "forward policy," was regarded by the tribesmen as a menace to their independence and brought an increase of territory, a nearer approach to what is presumably a better frontier line, and—war. Opinion in England as well as in India is divided on the question of the "forward policy." There were many who opposed its initiation, and there are many who oppose it now. Lieut. Churchill's opinion, which he says is that of all those who know most about the case, is that the forward movement is now beyond recall, and we are inclined to agree with him in his judgment as to this when the intense hostility of the border tribes, the uncertain attitude of the Amir, the possibilities of further Russian aggression, and the state of feeling in India are considered.

THE STORY OF THE MALAKAND FIELD FORCE. An Episode of Frontier War. By Winston L. Spencer Churchill. [illegible]

[illegible]

Illustrated Magazine Supplement

TWENTY PAGES

SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1898

Secretary of the Navy

Full-page Portrait of John D. Long.

Theodore Roosevelt

Portrait of the Famous New Yorker Who Will Resign the Assistant Secretaryship of the Navy to Organize a Regiment of Rough Riders for the Campaign in Cuba.

War Correspondents

Portraits of the Representatives Who Have Gone to the Scene of Hostilities on Behalf of The Associated Press, Including those of Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press; Eastern Manager Charles S. Diehl, and Others.

Army at Chattanooga

[illegible] The New York Times [illegible] at Chickamauga Park, Writes an Interesting Story of the Arrival of Troops at This Southern Rendezvous, and Illustrates It with a Number of Very Interesting Pictures Taken by Him.

Our Navy

Picture of the Iowa, One of the Battleships engaged in the Blockade of Havana Harbor, Together with a Handsome Portrait of "Fighting Bob" Evans, Commander. Picture of the Monitor Puritan and a Half-Page Picture of the Old Monitor Nahant. Full Page of Illustrations of Scenes In and Around the Navy Yard and on Board the Nahant. The Pictures Include the Loading of the Transport Panther with Ammunition and Marines, and a Group of Survivors of the Maine, Now in the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, Photographed Exclusively for THE NEW YORK TIMES Saturday, April 23.

The Flying Squadron

Five Superb Half-Page Half-tones of the Flying Squadron, Stripped for Action and In Its War Paint, Comprising the Columbia, the Brooklyn, the Texas, the Minneapolis, and the Massachusetts.

The Battleship Oregon

Superb Double-Page Picture of This Crack Battleship on the Atlantic Ocean, Together with Portraits of Its Four Senior Officers.

The Furor and Terror

Handsome Half-tones and Sectional Drawings of the Two Most Formidable Torpedo Boats in the Spanish Navy.

Camp at New Orleans

Full Page of Interesting Illustrations.

The Drama

Portraits of W. J. Block, Thomas E. Shea, Beatrice Moreland, Louis Waller as Marcus Brutus, Muriel Carr, Three Scenes From "Love Finds the Way," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and Mrs. Fiske as the Flower Girl in "A Bit of Old Chelsea."

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

"FO DE WAH"

Is the period in which life among the Negroes in the South is depicted by Paul Lawrence Dunbar in his book of original sketches, "Folks from Dixie." Illustrated by E. W. Kemble.

PUBLISHED BY

DODD, MEAD & CO.,

149 5th Ave., New York.

PRICE $1.25.

AUTOGRAPHS AND DOCUMENTS [illegible]